TH IS WEALTH!
Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S
saparillian
ESOLVENT.

makes sound flesh, strong bone, and
If you would have your flesh firm,
sound, without caries, and your com-
use RADWAY'S SARSAPARIL-
OLVENT.

ateful Recognition.

a CHRONIC or Long Standing Dis-
a victory in the healing art; that
ower that clearly discerns Defect
a remedy; that restores step by
grees—the body which has been slow-
and weakened by an insidious dis-
ly commands our respect but de-
gratitude. Dr. Radway has fur-
kind with that wonderful remedy,
arsaparillian Resolvent, which ac-
this result, and suffering humanity,
an existence of pain and disease,
g days and long nights, owe him
ude."—Medical Messenger.

SE AND TRUE.

ct from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on
Its Cure," as follows:
OF DISEASES CURED BY
RADWAY'S
parillian Resolvent.

kin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Hu-
Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or
Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal
Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum,
ite Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine
Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes,
d Decay of the Body, Pimples and
mors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Blad-
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout,
Gravel, and Calculous Deposits,
of the above complaints to which
re given specious names.
that there is no known remedy that
curative power over these diseases
's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step
ly from the foundation, and restores
parts to their sound condition. The
he body are stopped, and healthy
plied to the system, from which new
ormed. This is the first corrective
dway's Resolvent.
here the system has been salivated,
Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate,
ulated and become deposited in the
etc., causing caries of the bones,
al curvatures, contortions, white
aricose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla
away those deposits and extermi-
s of the disease from the system.
ho are taking these medicines for
Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic
ver slow may be the cure, "feel bet-
d their general health improving,
d weight increasing, or even keep-
it is a sure sign that the cure is pro-
these diseases the patient either
or worse—the virus of the disease is
if not arrested and driven from the
spread and continue to undermine
tion. As soon as the Sarsaparilla
patient "feel better," every hour
w better and increase in health,
d flesh.

RIAN TUMORS.

val of these tumors by Radway's
now so certainly established that
e considered almost miraculous is
on recognized fact by all parties.
cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C.
J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix,
our Almanac for 1879; also that of
bbins, in the present edition of our
True."
contains more of the active princi-
icines than any other Preparation,
spoonful does, while others require
mes as much.
DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

UTE REMEDY.

res MINUTES not HOURS, to re-
d cure acute disease.

Y'S READY RELIEF,

o twenty minutes, never fails to re-
ith one thorough application; no
violent or excruciating the pain the
ed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nerv-
or prostrated with disease may
WAY'S READY RELIEF will afford

m of the Kidneys, Inflammation
lder, Inflammation of the Bowels,
of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Diffi-
hing, Palpitation of the Heart,
Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, In-
leadache, Toothache, Neuralgia,
m, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chil-
d Frost Bites, Bruises, Sum-
laints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness,
lds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest,
imbs, are instantly relieved.

ER AND AGUE.

D AGUE cured for 50 cts. There
dial agent in this world that will
and Ague, and other Malarious,
rlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other
by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly
'S READY RELIEF.
few moments, when taken accord-
ections, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour
artburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea,
olic, Wind in the Bowels, and all In-

should always carry a bottle of Rad-
Relief with them. A few drops in
revent sickness or pains from
ater. It is better than French
ters as a stimulant.
Lumbermen should always be pro-

CAUTION.

l agents capable of destroying life
e should be avoided. Morphine,
nine, arnica, hyoscamus, and oth-
emedies, do at certain times, in
relieve the patient during their
ystem. But perhaps the second
ed, may aggravate and increase
and another dose cause death.
ecessity for using these uncertain
a positive remedy like Radway's
will stop the most excruciating
without entailing the least diffi-
infant or adult.

TRUE RELIEF.

EADY RELIEF is the only remedial
that will instantly stop pain.
fty Cents Per Bottle.

Regulating Pills,

atives, Soothing Aperients, Act
Pain, Always Reliable and
ral in Their Operation.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

steless, elegantly coated with
urge, regulate, purify, cleanse,

LLS for the cure of all disorders
h, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Blad-
Diseases, Headache, Constipation,
digestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness,
nation of the Bowels, Piles, and
ts of the Internal Viscera. War-
a permanent cure. Purely veg-
ing no mercury, minerals, or del-

the following symptoms result-
of the digestive organs: Con-
rd Piles, Fullness of the Blood in
idity of the Stomach, Nausea,
gust of Food, Fullness or Weight
h, Sour Eructations, Sinking or
the Heart, Choking or Suffering
en in a lying posture, Dots or
he Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in
ciency of Perspiration, Yellow-
in and Eyes, Pain in the Side,
mbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat,
Flesh.
of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the
the abovenamed disorders.
e, 25 Cents Per Box.
hat the reader must consult our
rs on the subject of diseases and
ng which may be named:
True."
Irritable Urethra."
Scrofula."
lating to different classes of Dis

LD BY DRUGGISTS.
FALSE AND TRUE."
stamp to RADWAY & CO., No.
r. Church-st., New York. In-
h thousands will be sent you.

THE PUBLIC.

no better guarantee of the value
r's old-established R. R. Reme-
ese and worthless imitations of
re False Resolvents, Reliefs, and
and ask for Radway's, and see
"Radway" is on what you buy.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1881—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PEW-RENTING.

THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
DR. H. W. THOMAS, Pastor.

Preaching to Commence First Sunday in September.

Prices of Seats for the ensuing year:

Boxes, each	$75.00
Two front rows Orchestra Chairs, each	10.00
All the remaining Orchestra Chairs, each	15.00
First row seats in Parquette Circle, each	20.00
2d, 3d, and 4th rows in Parquette Circle, each	15.00
5th and 6th rows in Parquette Circle, each	10.00
All the remaining seats in Parquette Circle, each	7.50
1st row seats in Balcony Circle, each	15.00
2d row seats in Balcony Circle, each	10.00
3d row seats in Balcony Circle, each	7.50
All the remaining seats in Balcony Circle, each	5.00

The Balcony has been newly seated with cushioned arm chairs, and the Auditory Room renovated throughout. Now every part of the interior is as complete as could be desired. The seats can be secured at the Box-Office any day after 10 a. m. It is desirable that all wishing seats will secure them as early as possible.

By order of S. BOYLES,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

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LAST DAY
OF
15 PER CENT DISCOUNT
ON ALL GARMENTS ORDERED OF US DURING AUGUST.

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The MODES for AUTUMN and WINTER now issued.

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LOUIS H. MATTHES, Assistant.

OPENING.

OYSTERS.

RACE BROS.'
Oyster and Coffee House
Reopens To-morrow, Sept. 1.

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NEW YORK BLUE STONE
Put down at reasonable rates.
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Loans on Improved City Property.
Annual interest, 7 per cent. No Commission. Time from three to ten years. Option of paying in installments if desired.

Real Estate and Loans.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.
90 Washington-st.
References furnished if desired to any person we have represented during 20 years.

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Gold PICTURE FRAMES
It will surely pay you to write for my Illustrated Catalogue (free) of Styles and Prices. S. H. MC ELWAIN, Manufacturer, 202 & 204 Wabash-av.

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FRESH DAILY.
E. H. SARGENT & CO.,
125 State-st. and 1558 Wabash-av.

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Kaempfer's FOOD
For Mocking Birds, Wholesale and Retail, at his Bird Store, 127 CLARK-ST.

CELLULOID GOODS.

Waterproof Linen Collars and Cuffs
(Celluloid). Retain shape and finish through months of wear. No laundrying required. Chromo Illustrated Price-List free by mail. Address BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st. (Tribune building), Chicago.

The Tribune.

THE President's condition, while it did not improve to any great extent yesterday, was at least as good as on the previous day. The physicians did not anticipate improvement, and were quite well satisfied that the patient held his own. There was a slight rise in the pulse, due to the incision made by Dr. Bliss in the parotid gland in order to remove the pus. The patient took his nourishment, consisting of koumiss, milk porridge, and beef tea, quite freely and with apparent relish. He ate a small piece of milk-toast. His stomach continues healthy, and the physicians seem to be rather confident that there will be no more trouble from that source. The swollen gland presented a better appearance than on the previous day, and the condition of the wound was, on the whole, healthy.

THE National debt has been reduced about $14,000,000 during the past month.

FAIR weather, winds mostly southwesterly, and stationary or higher temperature for this region to-day.

THE steamer City of Richmond ran on Mark Island, Penobscot Bay, yesterday morning, during a fog, and is probably a total loss. The passengers and crew were landed in safety on an uninhabited island.

GREAT forest fires are reported in progress in various parts of Algeria. Thousands of acres of forest are ablaze near the City of Algiers. It is believed that many of the natives have perished in the woods in the Province of Constantine.

THE Empire Drill-Works at Shortsville, near Rochester, N. Y., valued at $100,000, were destroyed by fire yesterday. About 100 men will be thrown out of employment through the destruction of the works.

VESSELS which have arrived at Dundee, Scotland, from the Northern Seas report that the whale-fishery in Davis' Straits and vicinity this year has been a complete failure. The herring fishery this year has been by no means equal to that of last and previous years.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL CUTTER, of the United States Navy, having reached the age of 62, retires from active service. Secretary Hunt will appoint some one to act in his place until the President is sufficiently recovered to determine on a successor to Cutter's position.

BRADLAUGH has issued a manifesto to the English people in the shape of an address to his Northampton constituents. He announces his intention to go to the House of Commons again next session, and he asks the English people to protect him against unlawful violence.

INVESTIGATION by a committee of the Board of Trade into the statement that there was a quantity of hot wheat in some of the Chicago elevators proves that there was no foundation for the statement, and furthermore that there is not, in all probability, a bushel of unmerchantable wheat in the city.

THE trial of the Rev. Dr. Thomas on the charge of heresy, preferred by the Rev. Mr. Jewett and the Rev. Mr. Hatfield, will begin to-morrow morning in the lecture-room of the Methodist Church Block in this city. The trial promises to be a very protracted one.

THE boiler of a sawmill in Walton County, Georgia, exploded Monday, killing three men. Nine men were very badly injured by an explosion in the loading room of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company at Hartford, Conn. Three men were killed by the falling of the side wall of a Baltimore warehouse.

MR. O. B. ZANTZINGER, of Baltimore, a merchant of some prominence, grandson of Commodore Zantzinger and the nephew of Mrs. Admiral Farragut, has been arrested on the charge of swindling the Union Steam Mills, of St. Louis, out of several hundred dollars' worth of flour. He emphatically denies the truth of the charge.

THE steamer Chalmette, from New Orleans, arrived in New York harbor yesterday and reported that she fell in with the schooner Lucie Wheatley, Capt. Sipple, from Jacksonville for Baltimore, and took off the Captain and crew and brought them to port. The Lucie Wheatley was in a sinking condition. Her crew had been four days without food or water.

THE propositions of Mr. Bourke and Mr. Valfrey, representing the English and French holders of Turkish bonds, for the settlement of the Turkish debt seem to be quite acceptable to the Sultan. The announcement has caused great satisfaction among the bondholders, and Turkish bonds have advanced in the London and Paris Stock Exchanges.

ALFRED HARGETT, the train-dispatcher of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, committed suicide in his room at Cincinnati yesterday by shooting himself through the head. Hargett's brother, to whom he had written a despondent letter, and who feared that he would commit some rash act, was the first person to discover the dead body of the suicide.

DISPATCHES from Charleston, Savannah, and other points along the South Atlantic coast indicate even a greater loss of life and property in the gale of Saturday and Sunday than had been previously reported. Each sailing craft coming to port brings news of death and disaster. The loss of life will be in the neighborhood of 200. The property loss cannot yet be estimated.

MR. ROBERT R. CAMPBELL and Mr. James C. Scott are lawyers of Warrenton, Va. Campbell has been a Democrat, but is now a Readjuster. Scott imputed Campbell's conversion to mercenary motives, whereat the latter became angry and called Scott a liar. Nothing but "goah" would satisfy Scott's wounded honor. Pistols were the weapons chosen, the distance was ten paces, the shots were exchanged, one of Scott's hands was hurt, Campbell shook the other, and the two men of "honah" made up. This was near Warrenton, Va., Monday evening.

THE REV. DR. POWER, the pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, Washington, bears strong testimony to the President's character as a Christian man. He says the President "has never hesitated, when it was necessary, to testify to his faith." Dr. Power recalls the fact that Mr. Garfield publicly lectured within two years on evidences of Christian religion, and has been for six years a devout and constant worshiper and communicant. Dr. Power refers to the general looseness of Washington life, and concludes by saying that the President has been a faithful Christian man where nine out of ten would have failed.

THE Spanish Ministerial organ declares that to follow the counsel of one of the Madrid Liberal organs, which advises the withdrawal of the Spanish Ambassador from Paris because of the failure of France to indemnify the Spanish sufferers by the Algerian raids, would be prejudicial to the commercial and political interest of Spain. The editor of the Spanish Ministerial organ wears a level head.

SECRETARY BLAINE's cablegram to Minister Lowell last night was reassuring. He says that the President, if not rapidly advancing, is at least holding his own. His fever was less last night than on the previous night, and the swollen gland shows signs of improvement. The President's mind is perfectly clear, and he can now readily compare one day's progress in his own condition with another.

HORACE MONTGOMERY and Kate Bartholomew, both of Washington, Lawrence County, N. Y., were drowned yesterday while making a foolhardy attempt to run the Rapids du Platte in a small boat. A barrel of garoline exploded in the cellar of the beer saloon of Roman Miller, at Philadelphia, yesterday, damaging the building badly, and seriously injuring Miller and his wife, the former, it is believed, fatally.

THE entire Radical party of the French Chamber of Deputies is demanding that Gambetta shall accept the Premiership, which it is understood that President Grévy will offer him. The Radicals argue that Gambetta should accept the responsibilities of the Premiership, and that it is anomalous that he should practically dictate the action of the Cabinet without being at the same time amenable to the party which supports the Cabinet.

COUNT BASCHKOFF and Gen. Jadereff, two noted Pan-Slavonic Russian politicians, have just published a pamphlet on the condition of Russia, the substance of which was submitted to the Czar before his father's death. The pamphlet admits that widespread dissatisfaction exists in Russia, and advocates some kind of popular administration. Its publication at this time is apparently for the purpose of showing the world what the Czar might do if the Nihilists would let him.

TWO MEMBERS of Frawley's gang, which has been the terror of the country in the vicinity of Mechanicsville, N. Y., were arrested yesterday near that place after a desperate encounter, in which about twenty shots were exchanged, and during which a deputy sheriff, an insurance agent, and a depot master received some severe wounds. The fellows captured are believed to be Stewart and Noyes, two desperadoes who are not unknown in Texas and other localities.

THERE is no question that Bismarck has made very great concessions to the Vatican authorities, and the latter are highly delighted thereat. The recently-appointed Bishop of Treves, Dr. Korum, who is an intimate friend of Bismarck, has aided very largely in bringing about the good understanding. His cordial reception by the German Emperor Monday is looked on as quite significant. It is expected that some of the results of the negotiations will be the repeal or the modification of the May laws, the appointment of a Papal Nuncio to Berlin, and of a German Chargé d'Affaires to the Vatican.

THE packers doing business outside the city limits in the Town of Lake have been taught by the fire of Friday night that unless they have a much larger and better water-supply in that region they are in danger of losing their property at any moment, and at a meeting of the most prominent among them yesterday, which was also attended by some insurance men, it was determined to take immediate measures towards obtaining a good water-supply and other facilities for fighting fire. The insurance men have been urging work in this direction for some time.

JOHN GIVAN, one of the Liberal members of Parliament for Monaghan County, has been appointed one of the Assistant Commissioners of the Irish Land Court. Givan is an attorney by profession, and has the confidence of the Ulster Presbyterian farmers, from whom he has sprung. His appointment is not by any means pleasant to the Irish landlords. The vacancy caused by his acceptance of the office will be stoutly contested. Dickson, the Liberal candidate for Tyrone, whose defeat in the latter place is a foregone conclusion, will be put forward by the Liberals. Parnell will put forward his candidate, and the Tories, from whom both of the seats for the county were wrested at the general election, will put forward a man. The chances are in favor of the Tory candidate. The contest will be between him and the Parnellite. The Liberals have no chance.

THE steamship Hudson, which arrived at New York yesterday from Florida, reports having fallen in with the ship Sandusky, from Pensacola to Liverpool, on the 28th inst. off the coast of Florida. The Sandusky was dismasted, waterlogged, and her stern had been swept away. The Hudson took off the crew, who had been for seventy-eight hours without water, and who suffered incredible hardships. The Sandusky left Pensacola on the 12th inst., and all went well till the 24th, when she encountered a strong wind, which changed to a furious gale on the 25th, when the ship began to go to pieces. Matters grew worse the following day, when the officers and crew, with the exception of the two seamen and the cook, who were washed overboard, sought refuge in the mizzen rigging. They passed the night of the 27th on the foretop, and were taken off by the Hudson at 2:30 p. m. on the 28th.

HEART-DISEASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—Garrett W. Winnie, aged 64, one of the oldest conductors on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, was found dead in bed at the residence of his brother in this city to-day. His death doubtless resulted from heart-disease.

TARIFF.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The American Iron and Steel Association proposes holding a convention, which shall be a demonstration in favor of an intelligent and equitable revision of the tariff laws.

A FLUTTERING HEART.

The President's Pulse Somewhat High During the Past Day.

A Range of 103 to 120 Throughout the Day, 110 to 114 at Night.

The Day Regarded as a Standstill by the Surgeons, but No Alarm Felt.

Secretary Blaine's Night Telegram Remarkably Hopeful. All Things Considered.

Possibility of Some Hidden Reason for the Sanguine Expectations of the Attendants.

Severity of the Sixth Incision, Made Yesterday by the Surgeons.

A Terrible Blunder Said to Have Been Providentially Discovered Last Saturday.

THIS MORNING.

1:30 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 31—1:30 a. m.—The President has rested quietly since midnight, sleeping most of the time. At this hour his pulse is slower than at 10 p. m., and he is asleep.

IN STATU QUO.

NO BETTER—NO WORSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The President is no better and he is no worse. He remains upon the dead level, where one of his physicians said to-night that they hoped he would not remain many days. They, of course, hope and are confident that, when a change does come, it will be for the better, but this confidence is not as strong as might be desired. The situation is still one of uncertainty, and there are a few pessimists who fear that the prospects are not as good for his recovery as they seem to be. The President seldom sleeps much until after 2 o'clock in the morning, and when the bulletins state that he had a comfortable night, they generally mean that from that hour his sleep was comparatively undisturbed until daybreak.

LATE IN THE NIGHT,

in accordance with the history of the case, the pulse increased, and at 7 o'clock, in the private report to the Cabinet, it stood at 104, but fell to 102 at the time the morning bulletin was issued. His rest last night was not as good as on the preceding night. Immediately after the morning dressing the additional incision into the swollen gland, determined upon yesterday, was made, and a large tablespoonful of healthy pus is said to have been taken from it.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE GLAND

at this time showed that it is perceptibly diminished in size, and that its outline is now plainly visible. The cells seem to be breaking down, and there is less apprehension of the necessity of continued incisions than there has been. There are now four openings into the wound from the outside, and a probe inserted in one of these openings to-night can nearly communicate with all of them. The surgeons now have great hopes that the danger from this source will speedily disappear. The excitement incident to the incision this morning caused the President's pulse to rise to 116, which is a higher point than has been reached since the relapse. This increase occasioned considerable alarm outside of the White House, although the physicians appeared to attach no importance to it. So much concern did it give some members of the Cabinet that

LINCOLN AND HUNT

immediately proceeded to the White House, acknowledging that they felt worried at the high figures. They were informed, as everybody else was informed, that there were no unfavorable indications; that the temperature had not increased; that there was no increase of fever; and that the fluctuation was entirely attributable to the incision, to the large discharge of pus which came, and to the consequent weakness. Soon after the bulletin was issued the pulse again fell to 110, and at the evening bulletin it had been reduced to 109. During the afternoon, however, there were fluctuations of the pulse, and one of the doctors is reported as saying that at one time it reached 120, but,

UNLESS THE SURGEONS ARE MUCH DECEIVED,

there is a decided improvement in the huge tumor which for so many days has been distressing the President, and which has constituted so alarming a feature in his case. Nor are there any indications that the poisoning matter is gathering elsewhere in the body. The stories as to the discovery of pus in the knee-joints are unfounded.

FURTHER EXAMINATIONS OF THE LUNGS,

too, show that they are as yet healthy, and all the other organs are in good condition. This afternoon the President did complain of a pain in his right side, and raised his hand toward his side, for he still has strength enough to lift his hands. The attendants immediately created friction, and it is reported that recourse was had to slight cupping, but that report is not verified. At all events, relief was given, but the indication is one that will doubtless be watched for the next day or two with much concern. The stomach continues to do its work, and as yet has shown no sign of new weakness. It has not, however, been tested yet by solid food, unless a very trifling quantity of milk toast can be called solid food.

THE NOURISHMENT

still consists of beef-tea and milk porridge. The administration of food by enema is still continued, and the President is also given a very considerable quantity of stimulants by enemata. Some fear that he has been given too much stimulant, and that he has held his own mainly by this artificial strength, which is acquired from the whisky enema. There have been reports to-day that the President's feet were swollen, which would not be a favorable indication. One of the surgeons to-night says that that statement is not true—that his feet are not swollen in the least, and that no other unfavorable symptoms have occurred beyond those with which the public is already acquainted. Something of a notion of

THE EMACIATION OF THE PRESIDENT

can be learned from the fact that a moderate-sized man, with one hand, can span, lacking one inch, the leg above the knee. A United States Senator who spent some time at the White House to-day, and who made inquiries as to the President's weakness, ascertained this fact, and was also told that while the President could shake hands and lift a glass of water, he was not able to raise his head, and could only drink when he was supported by others. The same Senator says that there is no conception in Washington of

THE GREAT INTEREST TAKEN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

in the President's condition. This gentleman has just come from a trip in the interior, away from the railroads. He says the farmers everywhere club together and send a man two or three times daily to the nearest telegraph station to obtain the latest news, and that every passer on the road supposed to have any information on that subject is halted and inquired of.

THE BALL.

The report that the surgeons think that the ball is moving downward towards the rectum, of course discredits the theory upon which some of the surgeons have so strenuously insisted for five weeks—that the ball is encysted. If it has encysted, it has taken its cyst, or its covering lymph, with it. The hopeful thing about this change of position is, that if the President ever regains sufficient strength to endure an operation and to bear etherization, the ball, which all fear will be a continued irritating cause so long as it remains in the body, can be removed without injury. Of course there is no suggestion of an operation of that sort at present, nor will there be for many days, possibly weeks, to come, even if the President should start upon the road to recovery.

THE MOST THAT CAN BE SAID OF THE SITUATION TO-NIGHT

is that the President has held his own. He is no better, and is no worse. Of couse, if he does not soon improve, it will be presumed that not to get better will be to get worse. But strong hopes are entertained that, after two or three days, there will be a marked improvement in the case. Very little is said as to the wound in the bulletins. Nothing that is good can be said of it. It is not improving. It is still, as the surgeons call it, "indolent." It is flabby, inactive, and the process of repair has not begun since the relapse. Meanwhile, the efforts of the surgeons are directed to keeping the wound thoroughly cleaned, so that when strength is regained the work of repair will proceed. Some fears have been expressed that the President's strength was consequently of a fictitious character, and would not be enduring; that the physicians last night made the experiment of attempting to discontinue the stimulating enemata, and were obliged to return to their use, as it was discovered that the President could not get on without them. Those who have been studying the relations of

THE MALARIOUS CLIMATE

of Washington to the President's health will find some unpleasant reading in the report of the mortality here for the last month. The total number of deaths in the District of Columbia was 481, or at the rate of 32.07 in 1,000 for a year. In July, 1880, there were 371. It is significant, therefore, to note that the increase this year is 30 per cent over last year. The records show that the death-rates per 1,000 by classes of disease were as follows: Infectious, 12.47; constitutional, 6.47; local, 8.53; developmental, 3.13; violence, .147. The number of deaths from infectious diseases increased from 10.2 in June to 18.7 in July. The deaths outnumbered the births by 195. Figures, as a rule, form dry reading, but these have a peculiar interest for the whole country, and throw into strong relief the need of prompt action on the part of Congress toward improving the sanitary condition of the city.

THE CHARCOAL CRISIS.

On last Saturday morning the President was at his worst, and nearly all hope of recovery had expired. Dr. Frank Hamilton lingered after the morning dressing of the wound and made an examination of the excreta. He was appalled by the discovery of evidence that the yolks of eggs, which had formed a part of the enemata administered to the President for several days previously, had not been assimilating thoroughly, if at all, and there was a probability that they had remained a corrupt mass in the intestines. Without waiting to make known his discovery, or to consult with any of his associates, he seized his hat, and rushed out to a drug store, where he purchased

A SUPPLY OF POWDERED CHARCOAL.

He returned as quickly and immediately administered an enema containing a large proportion of the charcoal. The effect was apparent almost immediately, and the incident marked the turning point in the President's condition. It is possible that the presence of this undigested and indigestible mass of corruption was the cause of the glandular affection which came so near terminating the life of the President.

THIS EXPLAINS DR. HAMILTON'S HOPEFULNESS,

and it is easy to gather from it the reason for his unwillingness to enter into details when asked for the grounds of his belief. There have been rumors of this ever since Dr. Hamilton left Washington, but no one person, except, possibly, Dr. Hamilton's associates, seemed to have all the facts. It was only known that some development had been made which gave most excellent reasons for believing that the most threatening feature of the President's illness had been successfully removed. The question doubtless will be asked how it happened that such a thing as a yelk of an egg was administered by enema with the expectation that it might be assimilated. This seems to be the companion-piece to the onions and vinegar.

THE BALL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The squeezing necessary to exude the accumulated matter from the other openings made the shifting of the ball noted last night. It was slightly downward. It has not been noticed to progress to-day. The ball apparently retains the position to which it had dropped when the change in its locality was first noted. It is thought by many that the change of place of lodging of the ball was the cause of the present strong rally of the President. It is not among the impossibilities that the ball may work itself into the abdominal cavity, and be passed off through the rectum. The President has not been given any chicken or chicken-broth yesterday or to-day. In his present condition it is not advisable to feed him on solids. The milk toast, which can hardly be termed a solid, and the very little chicken jelly, the latter of which was administered yesterday afternoon, are the only things approaching the solid that have been given him. That form of food will not be returned to for some time yet. There is now considered to be no danger of the gland sloughing off. That danger was to be feared before suppuration set in, but is not now apprehended. The right side of the face, although the inflammation has gone down, is still much swollen. Mrs. Garfield prepares the beef-extract that is now administered to the President. Her husband likes her handiwork better than the already-prepared article. The preparation which Mrs. Garfield gets up is made by taking one pound of lean beef and cutting it up fine. The beef particles are then put in one pint of cold water and six drops muriatic acid are added. After being thoroughly mixed, it is allowed to stand an hour and then strained and pressed until all the liquid is extracted. Mrs. Garfield does not spend all her time in the sick-room now. She is, however, there during the greater portion of the day.

CAPT. BLANCHARD, OF BROOKLYN,

has been in the city making an offer to cure the President. He has been a sea Captain. His particular method of cure is by animal magnetism. He is a large man, and says he has cured many cases simply by handling the body and imparting to it an animal magnetism. He only wanted to see the President an hour a day, and promised, after a week or ten days' operation, to put him out of danger. There have been a number of offers of a somewhat similar character made. All of them are rejected with thanks.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

were at the Mansion until quite a late hour to-night.

SURGEONS' TALK.

INTENDED TO BE ENCOURAGING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The doctors all seem hopeful to-night. Dr. Bliss was asked:

"Do you consider that the President is definitly on the way to recovery? Or shall we be obliged to wait a few days before that can be stated with confidence?"

"He is on the road to recovery now—there is no doubt about it. He is doing nicely."

DR. REYBURN

was not quite so pronounced in his statements, but expressed great confidence in the President's condition.

DR. BOYNTON

said: "There are no new unfavorable symptoms whatever. The story about swelling in the feet is not true."

"Do you consider that he is improving?"

"He can hardly be said to be gaining. He is at a standstill. He certainly is not any worse, and has lost no ground. He is holding his own and a little more."

"Do you expect that he can remain in this stationary condition long?"

"We hope not many days. We confidently expect that before long he will show marked signs of improvement."

"What was the cause of the notable rise in pulse this afternoon?"

"It was due to the incision in the swollen gland, and the excitement which resulted from it. It was not an unusual fluctuation. His pulse changes very rapidly at times, owing to his weak condition. The increase should give no cause for alarm. The temperature did not increase, and there was no indication of fever."

"Is the swollen gland improving?"

"It is. It is showing marked signs of improvement. It is breaking down through the incisions that have already been made. It is possible now to move the probe about freely. It has perceptibly diminished in size."

AT NINE O'CLOCK THIS EVENING

Dr. Bliss came out of the sick-room, where he had been but a few moments, after his return from his evening ride.

"How is your patient to-night, Doctor?"

"He has passed a better day than yesterday, in spite of the intense heat."

"Have you varied the treatment any to-day?"

"No, except that we have resumed the stimulating enema. We have been obliged to do this. The effect has been seen to-day in the improved pulse and temperature. He has to be stimulated. We find that these enemata bring him up, and make him comfortable and give volume to his pulse. We have tried four or five times to discontinue them, but have as often been compelled to resume them."

"How long will it be necessary to administer them?"

"For four or five days, I should say, at the least. There can be no very marked improvement in the condition within that period."

"How is the glandular difficulty to-night?"

"The swelling has lessened and is

BECOMING SOFT.

The discharge is liberal and the pus of an improved character. There will probably be some sloughing of the cellular tissues."

"Is such a sloughing what was feared so much a few days ago?"

"Oh, no; this is quite a different affair. The sloughing of the cellular tissues of the parotid gland means simply that the walls between the cells will slough, and fall away, and be expelled as pus. This will not involve any destruction of cuticle, and will not leave a scar, but the effect will be to reduce the swelling immediately and relieve the pressure which has given so much trouble. We want just such a sloughing as this promises to be. There has been already, since the new incision which I made this morning, a very free discharge of pus, and much relief has been afforded. The skin, too, looks very much better, the dark purple appearance having passed away."

"Is there any improvement in the appetite?"

"Well, it is

HARDLY CORRECT TO SPEAK OF AN APPETITE.

He seems to take his food with some relish. We give it every two hours, and about in the same quantities as yesterday. Sometimes he expresses a desire for some particular article of food, as in the case of the milk-toast, but we give him about what we think he can assimilate, and no more. To-day we made the intervals between the administration of his food a little longer, not because his stomach rebelled, but because there were indications that he did not take it with relish, and we deemed it advisable to create relish by a little enforced abstinence, besides giving the stomach a little rest."

"Is there any improvement in

THE PRESIDENT'S PHYSICAL STRENGTH?"

"That question is difficult to answer so as to be perfectly understood. In one sense, no. In another, yes. There is probably no increased muscular strength, such as ability to lift his head, or move his limbs, but there is an improvement not sensible by such tests, which is very important after all. When the patient is in the subsiding stage of a malady, he moves into one of repair and greater ease. His condition is restful, and to that extent he is gaining strength."

"What is the character of the pus discharged from the wound?"

"It is limited to-night as to quantity. It is, however, less at night than in the morning. The pus appears to be normal."

"Do you drain the wound to as great a depth as usual?"

"Yes."

"Are there any indications as to

THE LOCATION OF THE BALL?"

"No. We have given no consideration to that subject for some time. We have been adjusting ourselves to the condition of the parotid gland, and to the best means for the relief of the inanition with which the President was suffering."

"There is no suppuration or evidence of any in any of the other glands?"

"None whatever."

"Then you think the poison is being eleminated?"

"I do. I believe, moreover, that if the parotid gland had remained in the condition it was in Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last, it would have proved fatal without a doubt. At least, that is my opinion.

ON FRIDAY

the President had jactation, or jerking and twitching of the muscles, which was a very dangerous sign. It yielded, however, to stimulants."

"Do you still examine the lungs for signs of pus?"

"We examined them this morning, and found no difficulty. There is no obstruction and no respirational murmur."

"There has been some mention made, in a morning paper published in this city, to the effect that the ball is shifting about in the lower part of the abdomen. Is there any foundation for such a statement?"

"There was an examination made some days ago," replied the Doctor, "to determine whether there had been such a change, and comparing the position of some hard substance, which appears to be the ball, with the position it had occupied some weeks previously, it was found to have

MOVED DOWNWARDS

and inwards,—that is, towards the bottom of the pelvic cavity some two and a half inches. Of course, there are elements of inaccuracy in this experiment, and, even now, we do not know just where the ball is. We could feel a hard substance, which seemed to be quite deeply imbedded. The location was marked at different times on the surface of the abdomen, in ink, which would not readily rub off, and, in this way, we reached our present conclusion."

"Do you think the ball could have been reached by probing soon after the wound was made?"

"No. That would have been impossible. The wound is not only eighteen inches deep, but we now know—what could only be guessed at in the beginning—that its track was very much in

THE SHAPE OF A LETTER S,

and while the edges of the wound were still fresh and lacerated, no surgeon could have followed the channel with any probability of not passing off into new tissues. It would have been an utter impossibility. The talk about cutting for the ball, too, is absurd, and it would have been very bad surgery to have attempted it. To cut into the back would not have succeeded. To have cut into the abdomen would have failed, also, and to invade the groin might not have done better."

"Has there been a microscopic examination of the pus from the gland?"

"Yes. It is pure, as is also his blood."

"About how soon, Doctor, at the present rate of improvement, can the President be removed?"

"In about two or three weeks, I think," said Dr. Bliss, carefully weighing his words, "that is

IF THERE ARE NO NEW COMPLICATIONS.

He ought to go away from here during September, which is the worst month of the year in Washington. He can be moved sooner than an ordinary patient in the same condition, as every possible convenience of locomotion will be put at his disposal. We shall not be in any hurry about it, however."

"Has there been any improvement in the President's digestion?"

"There is an improvement, but it consists chiefly in the ease which his stomach experiences. He is free from discomfort, and that is a great gain. I do not think he is losing anything in weight now, but perhaps he is not gaining anything."

"Do you think the septicæmia is being largely eliminated from the system now?"

"Yes. I want to explain, however, that there seems to be

NO POISONING FROM THE PUS IN THE GLAND.

That has done no harm. All the poisoning so far has come from the pus in the wound. As this is being eliminated, there is little danger of further poisoning."

"Are you satisfied with the progress the President is now making?"

"Entirely. The stomach trouble, which has all along been popularly supposed to have arisen from a dyspeptic tendency on the part of the President, originated solely in septicæmia. Just as soon as this blood-poison began to be eliminated, the tone of the stomach revived, and as the condition of septicæmia lessens that of the stomach improves. I do not believe there will be any more trouble on that score. The poison once out of the system, the stomach will be all right."

DR. HAMILTON.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—Dr. Hamilton arrived in the city at half-past 10 to-night. Dr. Agnew expects to leave for Philadelphia to-morrow morning.

PROF. BELL

has succeeded in perfecting an induction balance by which, he maintains, he can locate precisely the ball in the President's body. It has not been determined to try the experiment, however.

LATE THIS EVENING DR. BOYNTON SAID:

'Were it not for the advent of septicæmia in the President's case, he would now be convalescent. The stomach trouble of two weeks ago, the glandular complication, the stupor and delirium, the rapid pulse, the loss of strength, etc., were all due to this cause. The wonderful vitality of the President enabled him to overcome all the dangers and complications attending the wound prior to the occurrence of blood-poisoning. In his case the poison had undermined the very foundation of life, producing a condition much resembling typhoid fever, attended with stupor, delirium, and great prostration. The process of digestion and assimilation had been pretty much arrested, so that, although he partook of a sufficient amount of nutritious food, he became greatly emaciated and exhausted. The blood, besides being vitiated by the absorption of septic matter, had become more and more depraved on account of the failure of the system to assimilate food and transfer it into blood. The President has been laboring under the influence of this blood-poisoning for some time, and during the past week, it became evident that unless a favorable change soon occurred his vital powers would give way. The problem was how to sustain his strength until nature could eliminate the poison. If blood-poison continues to be eliminated, and no more septic matters are absorbed, the President will slowly but surely regain his strength. In his present condition, it is not impossible there may be a further absorption of septic matters, bringing with it serious complications, but it is confidently hoped such will not be the case. No irreparable mischief has occurred to any of the vital organs, and recovery is more than probable."

OHIO IDEAS.

MRS. GARFIELD BITTERLY OPPOSED TO BLISS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 30.—From what seems to be inside information I am enabled to give some facts in regard to the President, his treatment and condition, which are not known to the public at large, and which cannot fail to be of interest.

In the first place Mrs. Garfield from the beginning was not satisfied with Dr. Bliss. She was greatly worried that he had the case in charge when she first heard of it, and before she arrived in Washington. The first thing she did on her arrival was to make her feelings in this regard known to her intimate friends. She preferred other doctors in Washington, but she was told that any

change for Washington doctors would make a great row, and so she finally yielded so far as to permit Dr. Bliss to remain nominally in charge of the case. She was advised to call in prominent surgeons from other cities to consult with those in charge of the case, and Drs. Gross and Agnew, of Philadelphia, and Hamilton and Hammond, of New York, were suggested. Drs. Agnew and Hamilton were selected, as is well known, and came on as consulting surgeons, Dr. Bliss still remaining nominally in charge. In due time the dose of onions and vinegar mingled with milk was given the President. To be sure the onions were not swallowed, except so far as the juice was concerned, but that was enough to completely upset the stomach of the sufferer, and then Mrs. Garfield asserted herself, and insisted that

DR. N. A. BOYNTON,

of this city, who had been at the White House during all the sickness, should be placed in charge, so far as the stomach was concerned. Dr. Boynton himself has been a great sufferer from a weak stomach, and has made such diseases as take their rise in the stomach a special study for years. He very soon found that the eggs which had formed a considerable portion of the President's diet were having a very bad effect upon him. The white of the egg failed entirely to digest,—the albumen souring, and thus poisoning the blood. He made known his discovery to the physicians in charge, and demonstrated it so fully that all were convinced and fully agreed with him. From that moment, of course, there was a radical change in the diet, and the foundation of the most serious difficulty was discovered. It was not long after this until the President began to improve, and it is to be hoped that he will continue to do so.

THE GREAT DESIRE OF THE PRESIDENT'S HEART

now is to breathe once more the pure air of his Mentor home and farm. There is a plan being seriously considered which has not been published, but which, in all probability, is the only feasible one that can be put in practice at any early day. It is to take the President on a sail-boat, with a tug to tow it when necessary, down the Potomac and up the coast to the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and down this river and by the Welland Canal to the lakes, and thus to Fairport, within five or six miles of Mentor. Thus can the entire journey be made by water, and the President be made to enjoy the ride. He is always happier when on shipboard than anywhere else, and, although the journey may occupy some time, it will be a continual holiday to the wounded man. In a storm at sea, when others are sick on all sides, the President is always calm and happy.

It is thought that he would convalesce rapidly on such a journey. GARY.

MARSHAL HENRY TO THE BUCKEYES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30—9 p. m.—Marshal Henry telegraphs as follows to the Cleveland *Leader:*

To Friends in Ohio: The President remarked this morning that he had rested better than he expected through the night. The swollen face caused him to be uneasy at times, especially towards morning. A free discharge from the four openings at the morning examination gave him relief. Daniel, the faithful colored waiter and nurse, about whom but little has been said, but who is entitled to much credit, told me that the President looked brighter and better this morning than he had for two or three weeks. To-day has been hot and sultry. The wind has blown directly over the Kidwell bottoms towards the White House. I do not think it is healthy air to breathe. It is

THE GENERAL OPINION OF THE NURSES AND PHYSICIANS

with whom I have talked to-day that the President has improved—not in a perceptible gain of strength, for that is not expected so long as the swollen face aids the wound in drafts upon him. His general symptoms they say are improving. It would be much better, however, for the patient if the wind were fresh and bracing from the north. The President was always an obliging and pleasant man in the courtesies and relations of life. He disliked to make trouble or annoyance. This trait of character has been especially noticeable during his illness. He is what nurses call a good patient. He is not fretful, and never whines.

NO COMPLAINT HAS ESCAPED HIS LIPS

during the long, sultry days and nights. He has often said to the nurses and physicians that he was sorry to make them trouble. In short, he has been the perfect gentleman and kind-hearted man even into the shadow death. I am glad to say that his food appears to do him much good to-day. This is prepared mainly by Mrs. Garfield, and received from her hand.

TO-MORROW WILL BE SIXTY DAYS

that he has been on his back with the ghastly wound. It is also the reunion day of his regiment. Although weak he will think of his old comrades and bid them hail. To sum up, I think he has improved splendidly for nearly three days. I do not think, however, that his strength has increased much, and it probably will not to any perceptible extent for several days. The physicians appear to be watching the case with great care. The ball may give some trouble before his recovery, but I am informed that no dangerous complication is likely to arise on that account. C. E. HENRY.

CRANKS AND QUACKS.

STILL PLENTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The police to-day arrested another "crank" at the White House gate. It was a poor colored man, manifestly insane. He was bent upon a mission of killing every man who was not a Garfield man, and had a long tin-can into which he proposed to place their heads. He was arrested without resistance. Dealers in nostrums which they claim will be of benefit to the President are very numerous here, and Secretary Blaine is visited by so many of them that it has become necessary to station a policeman in citizen's clothes near his house to relieve him from the annoyance to which he is subjected at all times of the day and night. Some of these persons are so persistent that it is necessary to remove them by the police.

LETTERS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

About 100 letters a day are received at the White House, addressed either to Mr. or Mrs. Garfield. During the early stages of the President's illness the letters were mostly to him. Now they are generally addressed to Mrs. Garfield, and express the writers' sympathy with her. Most of them bear the evidence of being written by persons of inferior attainments, but at the same time they testify to the genuine sentiment of the people in their distress. Of course these letters are opened by Private-Secretary Brown or his assistants. Of late the letters have been of an advisory kind. Very frequently they recommend the dismissal of the present corps of physicians and the adoption of a treatment favored by the writer. Many of them urge a trial of homeopathy, others advise the trial of magnetic influences as produced by the laying-on of hands. Some persons send charms, others profess to have dreams about the President and tell exactly how he can be cured. Holy water is sent by Roman Catholics, with the advice that if a little of it be poured on the wound it will be immediately healed, and the efficiency of this cure is vouched for from personal experience. The Spiritualists have found out a great deal about the case through some of their mysterious methods, and many of the letters come from them. Of course quacks and pretenders are not lacking in this daily torrent of advice, but most of the letters are evidently inspired by honest purpose. Long and expensive cable messages are sometimes received, and these are couched in the same tone of admonition and advice that characterizes similar documents coming from people in this country. All sorts of medicines, herbs, and salves, that are pronounced infallible, form a part of the daily cargo of useless stuff sent to the White House. At any time the President of the United States is the recipient of many absurd letters, but at present their number is enormous. A letter received asks the President to have the writer's pension increased, as his lungs have now given way, in addition to his former ills, and an immediate reply is requested. This much of the curious document was deciphered, but who the writer is or where he writes from cannot be made out, except that he lives in Illinois. Temperance advocates appear in force, insisting that whisky and other stimulants be stopped and beef extract substituted. The great majority of these letters drop easily into the waste-basket, but the most extraordinary are kept as curiosities.

THE OFFICIAL DAY.

8:30 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30—8:30 a. m.—The President slept the greater part of the night, awakening at intervals, and retaining the liquid nourishment administered. His general condition this morning is about the same as at the same hour yesterday. Pulse 102, temperature 98.5, respiration 18.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
D. HAYES AGNEW.

12:30 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 30—12:30 p. m.—At the morning dressing another small incision was made in the lower part of the swelling on the right side of the President's face, which was followed by a free discharge of healthy-looking pus. A similar discharge took place through the other openings. The swelling is perceptibly smaller and looks better. The wound remains in an unchanged condition. There has been a little rise of temperature since morning, but the pulse is more frequent. In other respects his condition is about the same. Pulse is 116, temperature 98.9, respiration 18.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
D. HAYES AGNEW.

6:30 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 30—6:30 p. m.—The President has passed comfortably through the day. He has taken the usual amount of nourishment by the mouth, with stimulating enemata at stated periods. His rise of temperature this afternoon is a degree less than yesterday at the same time, and his pulse is less frequent than at noon to-day. The parotid swelling has been discharging more freely, and is continuing to diminish in size. Pulse 109, temperature 99.5, respiration 18.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
D. HAYES AGNEW.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

AFTERNOON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The following was sent this afternoon:

J. R. Lowell, Minister, London: The President's condition has not materially changed since my last dispatch. Another incision was made this morning in the parotid gland, with very satisfactory results. The pus flows freely, and the swelling grows less. The pulse at this hour, 2 p. m., is lower than during the forenoon or yesterday, but on both days it is higher than his other good symptoms would seem to warrant. It is now 110; at noon it was 116.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary.

AT NIGHT.

The following was sent by Secretary Blaine to-night at 10:30 p. m.:

Lowell, Minister, London: The President, if not rapidly advancing, is at least holding his own. His fever is less than last night, and his swollen gland steadily improves. His pulse continues rather higher, running this evening from 110 to 114. Perhaps the best indication in the case is that the President himself feels better, and, his mind being now perfectly clear, he readily compares one day's progress with another. BLAINE, Secretary.

ANXIOUS HOURS.

7 A. M. TUESDAY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 30—7 a. m.—The President enjoyed another good night's rest, and, it is thought, starts out on what bids fair to be another good day. The stomach still continues to perform its work satisfactorily, and the parotid swelling is progressing favorably. His pulse, temperature and respiration, as compared with yesterday morning, are about the same. The slight increase in the frequency of the pulse is thought to be due to the accumulation of pus in another part of the glandular swelling, which was observed this morning by Dr. Bliss, who made still another incision and released the pent-up pus. On the continuance of these favorable symptoms another day of progress is predicted.

10 A. M.

A further discharge of healthy pus has been secured by a third incision, which was made in the swollen gland this morning. The physicians say that the President seems to have fairly started on another good day.

11:15 A. M.

All the information from the sick-room is to the effect that the President is still progressing to the entire satisfaction of the surgeons. The indications are that the midday bulletin will compare favorably with that of yesterday.

1:30 P. M.

There is no change apparent in the President. He is reported to be rather restless this afternoon, and his pulse runs higher than for some days, ranging from 110 to 115. Dr. Boynton says he does not see that he is better or worse since yesterday.

2 P. M.

In reply to questions, Col. Rockwell said this afternoon that the President's condition to-day has been about as it was yesterday. He has fully held his own, but has not gained perceptibly in strength. No especial importance is attached to the high pulse shown by the noon bulletin. It is attributed principally to irritation, caused by the cutting of the parotid swelling this morning. "As long," Col. Rockwell said, "as the gland continues to be a source of almost constant disturbance, we must expect these fluctuations of pulse. Since the noon bulletin, however, the President's pulse has gone down again to 110. We think that he is doing well."

2:30 P. M.

The President's pulse has fallen to 110, and Dr. Woodward says the case is proceeding favorably. The high pulse caused considerable anxiety on the streets. At the White House all seem to think the case is proceeding satisfactorily.

4 P. M.

There has been no noticeable change in the President's condition this afternoon except that his pulse has fallen to 108. His symptoms generally continue about as yesterday.

MIDNIGHT.

The President's condition to-night seems more favorable than it has for some days. Some of the most pronounced pessimists, even, begin to entertain hopes that he will recover. His mind is particularly clear, and he says himself to-day that he is better. This is regarded as a hopeful indication, as it shows that he has the power of comparison. The fever is rather high, the pulse standing at 114 for some time this evening, but the general conditions are favorable. The operation to-day was more serious than has been supposed. It was performed with a curved knife, and the cut was very searching and painful. The increased fever is doubtless attributed to this. The gland is improving.

4:10 A. M.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31—4:10 a. m.—No material change in the President's condition has been noticed during the night or morning. Dr. Bliss says the patient continues to hold his own. At 3:30 his pulse had receded to 102, and his temperature and respiration were about normal.

RELIGION.

PRAYER AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—At a call of the Young Men's Christian Association a union meeting of prayer for President Garfield's recovery was held to-night. Clergymen of different denominations took part, and the feeling was one of great devotional solicitude. The interest was so great that a similar meeting will be called for Tuesday evening next.

THE REV. POWER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The Rev. D. F. Power, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church of this city, has written a letter concerning the President's character as a Christian man, in which he says: "He has never hesitated, when it was necessary, to testify to his faith. He has lectured publicly in the Christian Church within two years on 'Evidences of the Christian Religion,' and he has for six years been a devout and constant worshiper and communicant. . . . Taking into the estimate all the temptations attendant upon such careers, the general looseness of Washington life, and political life especially, the marked unfaithfulness of Christian men when they attain such prominence in official position, and the extreme poverty and obscurity of his brethren in Washington, together with their poor house of worship, I esteem him as an unusual Christian man, faithful where nine out of ten would have failed."

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—A prayer-meeting for the speedy recovery of President Garfield was held to-night in the Church of the Holy Trinity.

DR. HAMMOND.

THE VICTIM OF AN IMPOSTOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—A handsome coupé drew up in front of Dr. William A. Hammond's house on West Fifty-fourth street on Tuesday of last week, a little after noon. A well-dressed man with a fine figure stepped from the coupé, leaving an elderly man with gray hair and beard inside, and rang the bell. He was admitted by a colored "buttons," who, a moment later, informed Dr. Hammond that there "was a gem'n as wished to see 'im immediately." "I called," said the stranger, "at the request of Secretary Lincoln, to say that he wishes to see you this afternoon at the Gilsey House.

SECRETARIES LINCOLN, HUNT AND WINDOM

arrived in this city to-day by a special train." This astonishing statement produced an effect on his listener that made the mysterious visitor think that it was necessary to disclose his identity, and so he drew a card from his pocket and threw it down upon the table. The card bore the name of C. M. Tingle, Chief Inspector of Customs, Washington, D. C." He went on to say: "It is important business that brings Secretary Lincoln and the other Secretaries here. Secretary Blaine has resigned and Vice-President Arthur has been called to Washington to act as President. I am on my way to Gen. Arthur's house now. Windom and Hunt are there in consultation with Gen. Arthur, Gen. Grant, Mr. Conkling, and George Bliss.

THE CONFERENCE

relates to the matter of the Vice-President going to the White House to assume control of the Government. Mrs. Garfield has lost confidence in the physicians that are attending the President. When I was at the White House I heard them very severely criticised, Dr. Agnew being the only one of the lot that was excepted. Mrs. Garfield wanted me to ask you whom you considered the ablest surgeon in this city."

A NAME WAS MENTIONED.

"I am not sure," said Mr. Tingle, "but that you yourself will be asked to go to Washington and take charge of the case. One thing is certain, there must be a change of physicians."

With a few cursory remarks on conventional topics,

THE VOLUBLE INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

bowed himself out of the room. He joined his elderly companion in his coupé, and was driven away. It has been whispered here in medical circles for several days that the stranger positively informed Dr. Hammond that he had been sent for by the Cabinet, and he would find a special train waiting for him at the Jersey City depot at 5 o'clock; also that Dr. Hammond hustled around, got his traveling-bag ready and started for the depot, stopping on the way to get Dr. Robert F. Weir to accompany him to Washington as an assistant surgeon. The two physicians, it is said, stumbled around in the depot in quest of the special train, but were compelled, in the course of half an hour or so, to give up the search.

Dr. Hammond confesses that he went to the Gilsey to see Secretary Lincoln, but, of course, was unsuccessful. He thinks

THE MAN PLAYED THE GAME

for the purpose of robbery of his office. He has discovered who the man was, ascertaining him to be a brother of one of the best-known physicians in Brooklyn. He is now under arrest in Brooklyn for obtaining money from a Custom-House officer by persuading him that he was Chief Inspector of Customs. He had cards bearing the name of C. M. Tingle. Other charges of obtaining money under false pretenses have been made against him at various places. He is awaiting trial. Dr. Weir left his home the day after his spirits were unduly elated by means of the confidence, man's little deception. He has not yet returned to the city.

JAMES AND ARTHUR.

THE BUCKS WERE VERY HAUGHTY LAST SATURDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The *World* says: "It is rumored that Postmaster-General James' midnight mission to New York last Saturday night was to give Vice-President Arthur the details of the steps for him to take in the event of the death of the President, then expected by the Cabinet to be near at hand. It was also rumored that, while Mr. James was in the city, some allusion was made in conversation to the future constitution of the Cabinet, especially as to James' position in it. James intimated a desire to remain at his present post, to finish up the work he had begun, but it is stated that a direct intimation was made to him that some other person would be found to relieve him of his duties. It is further reported that there have been several developments in regard to changes in the Cabinet in the event of Vice-President Arthur becoming President, and that the facts in the case will soon come to light. Among other reports is one that Grant was asked at one of the consultations of the Stalwarts what should be done for him, and he answered that his hands were full with his Mexican enterprise.

GUATEMALA.

SYMPATHY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 30.—Among the passengers on the steamer Grenada, which arrived last Saturday, was the Hon. L. Montufar, special envoy of President Barras and the Republic of Guatemala, to convey to Washington a message of sympathy and condolence for President Garfield.

THE CRAVEN WRETCH.

HIS LETTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—Guiteau has written another letter to District-Attorney Corkhill, in which he claims protection from the mob. At the conclusion of his letter he plainly shows that he is well acquainted with the President's condition, for he says:

While the President is in this precarious condition, I have confidence in no one. I look to you. See that I am securely protected.

Guiteau has also indicated a desire to marry some wealthy Christian lady of good family.

THE WIDOW VAN COTT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The assasin Guiteau has claimed that he is a convert of Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, the noted evangelist, and that at one time a deep feeling of friendship sprang up between them, which subsequently ripened into love. He also claims to have letters in his possession in Mrs. Van Cott's chirography which show this, and that, had he secured a Government appointment from President Garfield, which he expected, he would have led the widow to the hymeneal altar. Mrs. Van Cott to-day, in reply to queries concerning this matter, said: "There is one thing that I wish to say. I never heard or knew there was such a person living on the face of God's earth as Guiteau till he shot the President."

"But, in regard to the friendship Guiteau claims to have with you. What have you to say about that?"

Mrs. Van Cott—"The first I heard concerning that was

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASINATION,

and then a man who was on a train with me handed me the article, which I read."

"How do you suppose the thought originated with him?"

Mrs. Van Cott—"That is impossible for me to state. I now remember that, some time ago, when I was in Chicago, I converted some infidels, among whom was one named Harris Griffin. He wrote me some interesting letters about his conversion and religion in general, and I answered them. They did not contain any sentiment whatsoever except as was prompted by evangelical fervor."

"Do you think Guiteau may have gotten these letters in his possession and made use of them as stated?"

Mrs. Van Cott—"No, I do not think so, although Guiteau claims that the letters are tied with a little blue ribbon. In fact, this statement is the only thing that looks plausible in any way, as the letters which were written to Griffin and

COPIES SUBSEQUENTLY MADE

were returned to me for reference in religious meetings, as were also the originals."

"Are Griffin and Guiteau acquainted? You know Guiteau claims to have lived in Chicago?"

Mrs. Van Cott—"I do not think they are acquainted. It is my opinion that Guiteau has nothing in his possession to base any statement on. It emanates in this way: I presume I have been coming down pretty sharp on infidelity, and think some infidels have gotten this thing up to injure me. Guiteau's assertion concerning my falling in love with him is all bosh. As I said before, I never heard of him before the attempted assasination. I have something else to do than to look after gentlemen. I have to win souls to Christ. I am to old for such folly. I have never had any correspondence with any gentleman since my widowhood on any other subject than religion. If I did I ought to put on a strait-jacket and place myself in a lunatic asylum."

AT QUINCY.

THE COPPERHEAD WHEELER.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 29.—The excitement over the recent expressions of the *Herald* of this city still continues. Some have pretended to think there was danger of violence, but such fears were undoubtedly unfounded. The dissatisfaction has been alike general among Republicans and Democrats. There has been an apparent purpose on the part of the *Herald* to make the matter one of partisan political difference, but it is probable this effort will fail. Many individuals and firms have discontinued their patronage of the paper, and, so far as known, it is believed they assign no other reason than their dissatisfaction with its expressions regarding the President and his assasin. It is certain that up to the time of the publication of the articles which have so disgusted good citizens everywhere no Democratic paper in the State had a fairer share of good will among Republicans, or drew a larger percentage of its income from business-men of that political faith, and this chiefly because it had recently been much improved as a newspaper, and is the only morning paper in the city. An editorial in the paper states that it will shortly publish a list of firms which have discontinued their support, as merchants "who do not want the trade of Democrats," thus attempting

A MILD FORM OF THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

In reference to this, several of the merchants referred to are stated to have already expressed their intention of calling on the paper to say that they distinctly declined to patronize it on the ground of their disgust with its sentiments regarding assasination, and its attempt to fix these distasteful sentiments in the public mind as the sentiments "of reputable Democrats everywhere," and that their action had not the slightest reference to partisanship in any form.

There has been a serious effort on the part of both Democrats and Republicans to divest the quabble of the cast of mere political differences, but there is danger that this will fail. It will most likely fail if the paper follows up its latest tendency, and if the proposed meeting of Democrats to disavow the sentiments of the paper should fall through.

GUITEAU.

THE INSANITY IN HIS FAMILY.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday evening called at the residence of Mr. George Scoville, on West Monroe street, who has just returned to the city from Washington where he has been looking after the interests of his brother-in-law, Charles J. Guiteau, and conversed for half an hour with him upon the subject of the assasin and his condition and prospects. In reply to a question as to whether it was not true that he was to undertake the defense of Guiteau, Mr. Scoville said:

"I see a reported interview with Col. Corkhill that I have written to him to that effect. That is a mistake. I wrote to the Warden after the McGill affair, and by the same mail I wrote to Guiteau, care of the Warden. In the letter to Guiteau I told him that Mrs. Scoville, my wife, and his sister, desired that I should undertake his defense, and asked him what his wish was about it. That is all there was of it. I had seen in the papers some time before that Corkhill had obtained authority from Guiteau to open all his (Guiteau's) letters. I thought that the Warden was the proper person to receive the letters to the prisoner, and to communicate their contents to him if he thought proper, and that Corkhill was assuming powers not belonging to himself. I desired that such letters as I wrote to Guiteau should reach him through another channel than the man who was to prosecute him, and I thought, and still think, that Col. Corkhill has not conducted himself as a man in his position should. In the beginning he ingratiated himself with Guiteau, gained his confidence, and obtained from him all the information he could under the guise of friendship. Having done this and gotten from Guiteau all he had to give, he turns round and joins those who would do anything to Guiteau

TO GET HIM OUT OF THE WAY.

Col. Corkhill says he is aware of the existence of a gathering of people who will, if the verdict is in favor of sending Guiteau to the insane asylum, prevent him from ever reaching it alive. I believe I can take a dozen men who will conduct Guiteau to the lunatic asylum in spite of Col. Corkhill and his mob."

Mrs. Scoville, who is a sister of Guiteau, entered the room while Mr. Scoville was talking, and took part in the conversation. She complained that she had written a letter to Guiteau which he had never received.

Mr. Scoville said that as an actual fact Guiteau did not have a cent of money at present, though he labored under the hallucination that he had considerable, and that the Stalwarts were going to step forward and employ the highest criminal lawyers in the land to defend him.

"All I want," said Mr. Scoville, "is that Guiteau should have a fair trial, and if it is established that he was insane at the time he committed the act he should be acquitted and sent to the insane asylum."

Mrs. Scoville here remarked, "I am his sister, and I know that he is insane. Four years ago he raised an ax to kill me, and we had him watched for days afterwards." The lady went on to state that it was a fact that a distant relationship existed between her and Mrs. Garfield, who was a cousin of her cousin.

"What do you think of the McGill affair?" the reporter asked Mr. Scoville. He replied: "My conclusion as to this matter is that McGill sought to bring about a seeming assault from Guiteau in order to get a chance to kill him. I wrote to the Warden that it looked that way,—that McGill wanted to gain notoriety by killing Guiteau."

Mrs. Scoville here remarked: "I see by the papers that all the guards in the jail are old Union soldiers. They want to kill him beyond a doubt. They are nice guards to have over a man. I have had two paralytic strokes, and all this excitement over the President's assasination makes it very likely that a third one will occur. Well, well. I would be very willing to die if only Garfield would get well. As to my poor brother, his shooting of the President was in keeping with his general conduct. He was always hifalutin and had some great scheme on hand. He always wanted to do some big thing, and it was this which led him to the crime which he committed. We Guiteaus are strange in some respects. We are not a clannish family, but we are very fond of the name, and we do not want to see it disgraced. We can easily establish the fact that there is

INSANITY IN THE FAMILY.

Many people are acquainted with the case of Augustus Parker, my father's nephew and a cousin of Guiteau. He was a music-teacher, and a man of considerable genius. He was disappointed of the agency of the Decker pianos, and, in one week went crazy from the disappointment. There is another case—that of William S. Maynard's daughter. Maynard married Julia Guiteau, my father's sister, and their daughter, Abbie, at the age of 15 became insane, and gradually fell into a state of imbecility. She is now 60 years old, and is insane. Hers was a mild form of religious insanity. She is a cousin to Guiteau. Then there is a brother of Guiteau, who is in an insane asylum; and an uncle, Wilson Guiteau, a brother of Guiteau's father, who was also insane. In addition to all this Luther Guiteau, our father, was insane for many years on religious matters, just as the son is."

"Anybody would be satisfied," Mr. Scoville said, "if they examined Guiteau, that he is an insane man. I feel certain that he will eventually go to the Insane Asylum. If we did not believe this to be the case, we would not raise a hand to help him."

"I have never felt safe," said Mrs. Scoville, "in the last ten years until he was locked up. It never ocurred to me to take his part until I saw that everybody's hand was raised against him. He is crazy. There never was a Guiteau who went into an insane asylum and ever came out again. I believe that in this affair my brother was made a tool of by somebody, and I believe Col. Corkhill knows all about the affair. If I could only see my brother, he would tell me all about it. I'd like to know why he was continually going in and out of Arthur's office just before the shooting. There is no doubt that the Stalwarts were so desperate that they would not hesitate at murder to accomplish their ends, and if only I could talk with my brother I would find out all about it."

Mr. Scoville said that he did not think he would conduct the defense of the assasin. If he did, he would not need more than a couple of witnesses in addition to the defendant's self to prove his insanity. The act of assasination was committed under the hallucination that he was acting under Divine direction, and this hallucination was of a type with many others which Guiteau had previously labored under.

WASHINGTON.

Bonds Paid—The Coming Call—The Debt Statement—Bullion—Yellow-Fever.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 30.—At the close of business to-day there have been surrendered to the Treasury Department for payment $4,674,250 of 5 per cent coupon bonds, embraced in the 103d call, and $9,545,350 registered, which are covered by the 104th call.

A statement having been made that a call for bonds would be issued to-day by Secretary Windom, he says there has been as yet no decision to issue a call for bonds, and consequently it could not be said what bonds would be called next, when the call would be issued, or what amount would be embraced. Three questions, the Secretary said, would have to be met, however, sooner or later. There are no bonds which could be called except the continued 5s and 6s, and considerable interest is manifested in the question as to which series of bonds continued at 3½ per cent will be called first.

The debt statement for August is expected to show a reduction of about $14,000,000.

The bullion fund at the New York Assay Office was to-day increased by the transfer of $20,000,000 of gold coin to enable the Superintendent to make payments for foreign gold bullion and coin expected to arrive.

Yellow fever is reported at Martinique and Demerara.

The receipts from customs and internal revenue thus far received for the current month indicate that the reduction of the public debt for the month of August will be unusually large. The total receipts for the month will probably reach $40,000,000, while the expenditures, including interest on the public debt and about $6,000,000 for invalid pensions, will not, it is believed, exceed $20,000,000. The disbursement on account of interest on the public debt will, of course, depend in a great measure upon the amount of called 5 per cent bonds presented for payment under the two last calls. From present indications it is believed that the statement to be issued on Sept. 1 will show a reduction of the public debt for the month of August of about $17,000,000.

Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, has left the city to fulfill a series of engagements in different parts of the country. He will make a number of addresses, in which he will set forth the condition of agriculture in this country, and the needs and purposes of the Department of Agriculture. His engagements are as follows: Mechanicsburg, Pa., Aug. 31; Worcester, Mass., Sept. 6 to 10; Rockford, Ill., Sept. 15; Woodstock, Ill., Sept. 16; Princeton, Ill., Sept. 22; Fond du Lac, Wis., Sept. 29; Chester, S. C., Oct. 5; Winchester, Va., Oct. 13; Richmond, Va., Oct. 24.

A GRANGER ROBBED.

Ruby Bell, the irrepressible, red-headed Queen of "Cheyenne," is still carrying on the same old game. Oliver Leland, of Baltimore, permitted himself to be enticed into Ruby's den on Pacific avenue by an inmate named Annie Gale, and better known as "The Bean-Pole Blonde," who succeeded in robbing him of $400, which he carried in the watch-pocket in his pantaloons. He noticed the theft as the girl was leaving the room, and pursuing her into the hall began choking her to make her give up the cash. Another inmate forced him to desist by placing a revolver at his head, and Leland then made his way to Central Station. Detectives Amstein and Loughlin arrested Annie, whom they knew to be the thief by the prints of Leland's fingers on her throat, and also locked up Ruby, but no money was found upon either of them.

SELLING BOGUS CIGARS.

M. Berwin, Morris Marks, and F. Clayton, proprietors of a mock-auction cigar-shop, to which the attention of the police has been called several times by the press, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Wiley and Elliott upon a warrant charging them with obtaining money by false pretenses. The complainant is John McKee, of Racine, who yesterday dropped into the auction room on Clark street, near Monroe, and bid on a lot of twelve boxes of cigars, fifty in the box. They were knocked down to him for $2, and after receiving the money the auctioneers, on some gauzy pretense or other, demanded $18 more before they would give him the goods. Justice Wallace held the swindling trio in $300 each until Sept. 2.

A Man Killed by a Bull.

GREENVILLE, O., Aug. 29.—About 6 o'clock last evening William Reed, a farmer living three miles north of this place, was gored to death by a bull. Mr. Reed had let the bull out to water, and had just unfastened the strap from the ring in his nose preparatory to putting a halter on him, when the bull turned upon him, plunging his horns into his right side just below the ribs, and with one tremendous surge of his mighty head almost completely disemboweled his victim, also tearing all his ribs from his body, after which he caught up the body on his horns and tossed it repeatedly in the air, during which time some men drove along and through the barn-doors saw what was going on. Mrs. Reed was called, and, while the men with clubs and pitchforks drove off the bull, the almost distracted wife dragged her husband out of the barn. He was carried to the house, where he died in a few moments after.

Not quite two weeks ago the bull came very near accomplishing the work that he so horribly did yesterday, and not quite a year ago he badly gored one of Mr. Reed's sons, but with all that warning Mr. Reed made a pet of him, curried him, and polished his horns until they were as bright as ivory. To-day they are red with his kind master's blood.

The bull is fat, and will weigh about 2,800 pounds, and was sold to-day to the Simons Bros., stock dealers, and will very probably be in the Cincinnati market in a few days.

The deceased was about 45 years of age, and leaves a young wife and six or seven small children, Mr. Reed having been twice married.

A Dramatic Scene in an Ohio Prison.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Yesterday was visiting-day at the County Jail, and the number of persons who applied to see relatives or friends who were incarcerated was larger than had been known for some time. The crowd had been surging to and fro for an hour or two, when a lady walked in, and said to Turnkey Birnbaum: "I want to see Eckert, who is charged with killing Mr. Seegers." Mr. Birnbaum understood the woman to say that Eckert was her brother, and without more than turning from his desk shouted out to the guard in attendance, "Call out No. 9," meaning the number of the cell in which Eckert was confined. The woman moved up to the lattice-work, through which the prisoners converse with their friends. Presently Eckert came down, and the moment he reached the lower step the woman, pulling a pistol from the folds of her dress, shrieked out. "You killed my brother and I'll kill you." She had cocked the pistol and thrust the muzzle almost through the iron grating. She pulled the trigger and down came the hammer, fortunately on an empty cylinder. The weapon was a thirty-eight calibre, of Smith & Wesson's make, and had five loaded barrels, only one being empty. On this the hammer fell. Had it not some one would have been injured or killed. When he heard the scream and the click of the pistol, Mr. Birnbaum jumped up, and with one bound got to the woman and grabbed her arm. At the same time Jake Kelly, the Superintendent of the Court-House, who happened to be present, caught her around the waist. After a pretty stout tussle, the woman was disarmed, and an explanation asked. She said she was the wife of John McGranahan and a sister of the deceased, Henry Seegers. She said that Eckert had killed her brother, and she was bound to kill him. She said that she might not be able to do it this week or the next, but that she would finally succeed. While Mr. Birnbaum was endeavoring to disarm the woman Eckert ran up-stairs, and ten minutes later was found cowering near his cell with a face completely blanched. Mrs. McGranahan was detained for a short time, and then sent home in charge of her brother-in-law, T. J. McGranahan, the well-known Constable of the Twenty-second Ward. Subsequently her husband called at the jail and asked for the pistol, he claiming that it belonged to him. His request was, of course, refused. He stated to Mr. Birnbaum that his wife had shown signs of brain affection for some time, and that he was afraid the killing of her brother had brought on temporary dementia. He promised to see that she was kept quiet, and consequently no order for arrest was issued.

NEW YORK.

The Time and Place of Holding the Republican Convention to Be Decided To-Day.

Irving Hall and the Committee of One Hundred Figuring to Control the Democratic Convention.

John Kelly Proposes to Raise a Row in Case Tammany Is Not Recognized.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Republican State Committee will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow for the purpose of naming the day and place on which the State Convention will be held. Secretary E. M Johnson arrived to-day with his assistants, and during the forenoon arranged all the preliminaries. Very few of the members are in town, and little or nothing could positively be learned as to what will be done. Saratoga is believed to be the favorit place to hold the Convention, and either Wednesday the 21st or 28th of September as the time. By others either the 22d or 29th of September will be acceptable. It is safe to assume that the Republicans will meet at Saratoga during the last week of next month, and that

THE CONVENTION

will not last longer than a day or two at the farthest. Another duty that the State Committee will perform is to pass resolutions relative to the shooting of President Garfield. It is said that several gentlemen already have drawn up proper resolutions and will submit the result of their labors to the Committee that will be appointed for the purpose. The time that the Republicans may elect to hold their State Convention will largely influence the action of the Democrats in holding theirs. The Democrats favor Saratoga, and they prefer the last week in September, but if the Republicans anticipate them, the Democrats will be forced to select some other time and place. Albany is favorably spoken of, but it is understood Mr. Manning objects to it. Syracuse is out of the race, for the Wieting Opera-House is destroyed, and there is no other place, except Shakspeare Hall, and its reminiscences are

NOT PLEASANT TO THE AVERAGE DEMOCRAT'S MIND.

Rochester seems to have no attraction outside of beer, which is always an important consideration, however, in directing the affairs of State from a Democratic standpoint, and Buffalo is too remote. Leading Democratic politicians speak very gloomily over the prospect of carrying the State this fall. It is understood that the Committee of One Hundred and Irving Hall, both of which Democratic organizations will send delegations to the coming Convention, will endeavor to effect a combination of forces so as to keep the Tammany delegation out of the State Convention. John Kelly, Gen Spinola, and other leading Tammany men will be delegates, and

MR. KELLY WILL ASSUME THE LEADERSHIP

of the delegation. He will insist upon the admission of the Tammany delegation, and if it is not admitted there will be a row. One of Mr. Kelly's friends says that the Tammany Chieftain will be willing, for the sake of harmony, to have all the contesting delegations from New York admitted to the Convention.

VIRTUOUS TAMMANY.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Tammany Committee on Organization met to-day and passed resolutions denouncing the encroachments of corporate monopolies, and declaring that the Democratic party would earnestly strive not only to enunciate these principles in their platforms, but to embody them in its laws, which, while recognizing the rights of capitalists, would also protect the public interests; that the laws relating to the use of money at elections and the bribery of legislators should be so amended that the chances for detection would be increased; and that our canals should be made free, and improved so they may meet the increased competition to which they are now exposed.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE MUTUAL AND BALTIMORE & OHIO COMPANIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—It is understood that a contract has been made between the Mutual Telegraph Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad by which the telegraph system of the railroad company will be controlled, so far as public business is concerned, by the Mutual Union Company. The negotiations have been in progress for some time, and an agreement has now been completed. The terms of the contract have not been made public. It is said that other negotiations which the telegraph company has entered upon might be affected by the publication of the details. It is understood, however, that the Mutual Union will begin the management of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph lines to-morrow. The control of this system will be of great advantage to the telegraph company in enabling it to reach important points at the West in advance of the completion of its own lines now under construction.

BIG COMBINATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—According to to-day's *Herald*, the Mutual Union, Rapid, Canadian Mutual, and Baltimore & Ohio systems of telegraphs have entered into a combination by which some 50,000 miles are to be placed under one management, of which the Garrett Baltimore & Ohio party are understood to be the principal factors. Insiders aver that ample capital has been supplied for the purpose of developing the system all over the continent, and that offices will be opened for business in a very few weeks in all the principal cities. It will be highly interesting to watch the new telegraph war, and the results which it will have upon the dividends of the Western Union, which Mr. Gould spoke of as worthless when it was capitalized at $40,000,000, and which he recommends now as a first-class investment, when the capital has been watered to $80,000,000.

PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

WHERE SOME OF THOSE FROM CHICAGO ARE LOCATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Chicagoans at Saratoga: Miss Nellie Fuller, P. J. Prentiss, W. G. Tobin, Freeman Jones, D. P. Quinn. At Newport: F. E. Cory and wife. At Long Branch: Miss Nellie Reedy, Miss Kate G. Lanbrook.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of beauty the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

FELONS FOILED.

A Conspiracy in a French Penal Colony Happily Averted.

Recital of the Elaborate Preparations Made for Murder and Incendiarism.

Two French Governmental Employes Won Over to the Plot.

Their Discussion of Its Chances of Success Leads to the Disclosure.

Twenty of the Marplots under Sentence of Death, and More to Be Condemned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 30.—A comprehensive conspiracy has just been unmasked at the French Island of St. Pierre, which is situated at the entrance to Fortune Bay. This colony of France contains a permanent population of 5,200 persons, to which is added, in the summer season, an additional complement of 2,500 fishermen, who constitute the floating population of the island. It is a French naval station, is strongly fortified, and is garrisoned by gendarmes. France has utilized this possession as a convict colony, into which, as also into New Caledonia and Algeria, the great cities of Paris, Marseilles, and Lyons disgorge their

SOCIAL FELONS

and naval and military recalcitrants. These social and State offenders are known at St. Pierre as disciplinaires. Among these disciplinaires a conspiracy was hatched having for its object the murder of the Governor of the Island, the murder, also, of the Chief Justice, who, in the absence of the Governor, administers both State and judicial affairs, and the assasination of the gendarmes, who were to be surprised and slaughtered, and also the assasination of the custodians of the armory and the military hospitals. No reasonable precaution to insure the successful development of the plot appears to have been overlooked by the conspirators.

THE TOWN WAS TO BE FIRED

at various points simultaneously, in order to produce the largest possible amount of consternation and distraction, but, previous to igniting the carefully-laid trains, the water-pipes were to be severed in the neighborhood of the great reservoir that supplies the city, so that the successful progress of the conflagration should be guaranteed against molestation. Recognizing that there was no safety in delay, they pushed forward their plans with astonishing rapidity, and before many days had passed all was ripe. One party was deputed to select two vessels best adapted for their purposes which could be easily removed while their owners and crew would have been drawn off by the fire and commotion in the city. Another batch was charged with procuring and getting ready for immediate shipment the necessary provisions and outfit for a sea voyage.

THE MOST DESPERATE OF THE GANG

were selected for hurrying into eternity the Governor and the other prominent officials of the island. On a fourth party rested the duty of seizing the arms and ammunition from the arsenal and armory. All arrangements were thus speedily and satisfactorily completed. They had even succeeded in winning over to their plans and enlisting in their service two of the custodians of the military hospital. The precise date was fixed for the accomplishment of the scheme, and the hour 11 o'clock at night. The drummer would have, an hour before, passed around the city, and the lights would then be extinguished and the inhabitants would have retired to rest. Then the assasins intended to carry out their designs against property and human life.

HOW NEARLY THEY HAD SUCCEEDED

will appear from the fact that, at 3 o'clock on the evening of the very same day named for the simultaneous attack of the conspirators on the city, and before even one solitary whisper of their designs had reached the ears of the authorities, the two hospital custodians that had been won from their post of duty over to the plot were discussing its merits and its chances of success in one of the wards adjoining the room—where an invalid was lying, but whose presence there at that time they never even suspected—within the hearing of this sick soldier. There the details of the conspiracy were freely discussed by this brace of traitors and sanguinary plotters. The sick man made no noise. As soon as they had gone out he began to consider how best he could make known to the authorities of the place what he had overheard. Luckily, in course of an hour or two, the visiting physician of the hospital would, in due course, be making his rounds. When the physician entered the ward where the sick man lay, the story of the intended massacre and burning was told without any delay by the invalid. The doctor immediately hurried off and

SOUNDED THE NOTE OF WARNING

at all the public stations, from the residence of the Governor to the office of the keeper of the armory. The gendarmes turned out in full force and pounced upon the conspirators, who were now completely off their guard and confounded by the sudden and unexpected discovery of their plot. They, however, made terrific efforts to escape, and fought a hard fight with the military police. Fifteen were arrested at once and put in chains, and thrown into prison. In the course of the evening other batches of the would-be murderers and incendiaries were captured, having been previously seperated and put to flight by the police. The gang who were commissioned to procure the schooners by which their flight from the island was to be effected were afterward captured near the seacoast, endeavoring to get off in dories, and the conspiracy of the St. Pierre disciplinaires, that at one time was certainly fraught with the most disastrous consequences, thus terminated in a fiasco.

AT THE TIME OF THE DISCLOSURE

of the plot, the Governor of St. Pierre was over at Petit Miquelon, one of his dependencies, and, as usual, Chief-Justice Pertarsa was acting as Administrator of the Government in his absence. The Chief-Justice acted with great coolness, gave his orders with promptitude and vigor, and succeeded most providentially in crushing the insurrection before the mastery of the situation had been gained by the rebels. About twenty of the conspirators are under sentence of death, and all the ringleaders will certainly be shot. The Government at St. Pierre have used the most strenous efforts to keep the story of the plot as much as possible in the dark, and all the officials of St. Pierre have been instructed to preserve the utmost reticence in the matter.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Nervous Prostration.

It is the best tonic I know of in debility and nervous prostration, with sleeplessness, caused by mental overwork or prolonged lactation. A. E. CAROTHERS, M. D., San Antonio, Tex.

CRIMINAL NEWS

A Desperate Encounter B
Burglars and Officers of
Law.

Two of the Latter Ser
Wounded in the
Fight.

The Criminals, After a
Struggle, Landed i
Jail.

A Terrible Domestic Trag
the Quiet City of Mi
waukee.

A Young Man Shoots a
His Mother and Step
father.

Arrest in Montreal of Henry Feld
Merchants' Loan & Trust
pany's Messenger.

Sheridan's Death at Pittston, Pa.
to the Influence of Graveyard
surance Companies.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNT
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tri
ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A
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ing-car. Marvin went up to the s
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With an oath the fellow asked wha
ed to see it for. With that Marvin
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to Albany, and, grabbing the
the coat-collar, said, "I want y
older and larger of the two prison
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During the fracas thirteen shots
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SHERIDAN, OF PITTSTON
Special Dispatch to The Chicago
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 30.—J
dan, whose body was found in a h
rain-water near the place where h
ployed in Pittston Saturday mor
was hastily buried on Sunday w
notification to the County Coron
death. Yesterday word was s
Coroner that persons who had v
body before its burial saw marks r
those of a severe attack upon th
the deceased. Upon the reception
formation the Coroner, D
has determined to have
exhumed for the purpose
ing an inquest. There
positive evidence that Sheridan w
insured in the graveyard companie
is what leads to the suspicion t
murdered. The motives to kill so
this section will be better unders
it is stated that in districts where
of poor men are actually denying
and their families the commonest
of life in order to pay the cons
ments made by the companies, no
has died, and hence there has b
bursement made. It is a fact t
the companies are quite anxious f
ing of an old subject or two, b
strongly desire to disburse a fe
order that their business may be
It is shown, therefore, that the
and the policyholders hereabout
have a mutual interest in the ear
somebody.

A TERRIBLE TRAGE
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MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—A hor
dy occurred on Clinton street, on
Side, at 10 o'clock to-night. A y
named Hermann Holden, of St.
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and then fired twice at his mothe
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murdered man is J. Cramer, and
through the heart. Holden cam
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A. J. SCHADE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago T
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in this city. He was very p
military matters, and by the fair
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cline about a year ago, when ce
of a scandalous nature were circ
him, and friends began to shun
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ages for slander, and got a verdict

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Desperate Encounter Between Burglars and Officers of the Law.

Two of the Latter Seriously Wounded in the Fight.

The Criminals, After a Fierce Struggle, Landed in Jail.

A Terrible Domestic Tragedy in the Quiet City of Milwaukee.

A Young Man Shoots and Kills His Mother and Stepfather.

Arrest in Montreal of Henry Feldman, the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company's Messenger.

Sheridan's Death at Pittston, Pa., Charged to the Influence of Graveyard Insurance Companies.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A desperate and exciting encounter with burglars took place at Mechanicsville, eighteen miles north of this city, this morning, resulting in the capture of two of a daring gang of criminals known as Frawley's gang, who have committed a large number of bold and successful robberies in Eastern New York during the past two years without falling into the clutches of the law. Last night the residences of R. C. Hapson and H. A. Griswold, at Whitehall, at the head of Lake Champlain, were robbed of $2,000 worth of silver and other valuables. The robbers escaped and took the train at Comstock's Landing for this city. Word was sent to Mechanicsville this morning, and Deputy-Sheriff John W. Post, Depot-Master G. H. Marvin, and J. K. Farnum, an insurance agent, made preparations to capture the burglars. When the 8:50 train arrived the men were discovered in the smoking-car. Marvin went up to the smaller of the two and asked him to show his ticket. With an oath the fellow asked what he wanted to see it for. With that Marvin snatched the ticket from his hat and read, "Comstock's to Albany, and, grabbing the man by the coat-collar, said, "I want you." The older and larger of the two prisoners sat in the seat in front, and it was noticed that both had pistols in their hands, cocked, with fingers on the triggers. No sooner had Marvin uttered the words than the man whom he had hold of leveled the revolver he had in his hand at Marvin's head and fired. The ball passed just under Marvin's right jaw and grazed his neck. He grabbed the pistol, and, while wrestling to disarm the man, it was discharged, the ball passing through Deputy Post's neck. In the meantime Post and Farnum were making strenuous efforts to disarm the man in front of Marvin's man. While Marvin continued to wrestle the pistol was being constantly discharged by his antagonist, one of the balls passing through Farnum's back and another through his upper lip, and still another passing through some books in the right breast pocket of Post and into his side. During the fracas thirteen shots were fired in the car, piercing the sides and roof. The caboose was moderately filled with people, who fled for their lives. Post and Farnum were stunned and had fallen to the opposit seats, and Marvin, who is short of stature, was soon thrown one side and the two desperadoes rushed out of the forward door of the car and south along the track. The larger man was captured after going a short distance, but the smaller one ran like a deer, followed by an excited crowd, shots being fiercely exchanged by the fleeing desperado and his pursuers. About a mile below the station a farmer, whose attention was attracted by the noise, came out and fired both barrels of a shotgun at the criminal, bringing him down. Both burglars were lodged in jail at Mechanicsville. They gave their names as Proctor and Murry, and said they were from Texas. It is believed they are Noyes and Stewart, of Frawley's gang, and belong to the party who cracked a safe at Hague last week. None of the officers were fatally wounded. The property stolen by the thieves was found in the smoking-car, and consisted almost entirely of silverware and jewelry, much of which comprised the bridal presents of Mr. and Mrs. Hopson, who were recently married.

SHERIDAN, OF PITTSTON, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 30.—John Sheridan, whose body was found in a hogshead of rain-water near the place where he was employed in Pittston Saturday morning last, was hastily buried on Sunday without any notification to the County Coroner of his death. Yesterday word was sent to the Coroner that persons who had viewed the body before its burial saw marks resembling those of a severe attack upon the head of the deceased. Upon the reception of this information the Coroner, Dr. Spayd, has determined to have the body exhumed for the purpose of holding an inquest. There is almost positive evidence that Sheridan was largely insured in the graveyard companies, and this is what leads to the suspicion that he was murdered. The motives to kill somebody in this section will be better understood when it is stated that in districts where hundreds of poor men are actually denying themselves and their families the commonest necessities of life in order to pay the constant assessments made by the companies, not a subject has died, and hence there has been no disbursement made. It is a fact that some of the companies are quite anxious for the taking of an old subject or two, because they strongly desire to disburse a few dollars in order that their business may be sustained. It is shown, therefore, that the companies and the policyholders hereabouts just now have a mutual interest in the early death of somebody.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—A horrible tragedy occurred on Clinton street, on the South Side, at 10 o'clock to-night. A young fellow named Hermann Holden, of St. Louis, aged 23, shot and instantly killed his stepfather, and then fired twice at his mother, both balls producing mortal wounds. The name of the murdered man is J. Cramer, and he was shot through the heart. Holden came from St. Louis to-day, and, after drinking some, went to the house of his mother and stepfather, with whom he was not on very friendly terms. He picked a quarrel with his mother, who was lying on the bed at the time, shooting her twice, as stated. At this Cramer entered the door, and Holden, turning in his track, shot him, the ball passing clear through the body. He then made his escape and is still at large.

A. J. SCHADE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 30.—A. J. Schade, whose arrest in Chicago for embezzlement was announced by telegraph last night, once occupied a high position in the best society in this city. He was very prominent in military matters, and by the fair sex was considered a "masher." His star began to decline about a year ago, when certain reports of a scandalous nature were circulated about him, and friends began to shun him as a sort of moral leper. In order to vindicate himself he sued an undertaker for $10,000 damages for slander, and got a verdict of $3,000, but the verdict still remains unpaid. Then, as supposed in order to get even, he dipped into the funds of the Third National Bank, of which he was Cashier, with the intent, it is believed, of making a raise and restoring his financial equilibrium out of the profit. It is not believed that he intended to beat the bank, but fate was against him, and his venture failed. He advanced money to start a paper and job printing office, but the returns were too slow to cover his shortage at the bank, and in despair he fled to Canada. What brought him back to Chicago is unknown. He was a good business man, and, had he been content with moderate gains, might have continued to occupy a good position in business and social circles. It was said the report circulated by the undertaker broke up an eligible matrimonial engagement that he had just entered into.

ARREST OF HENRY FELDMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 30.—Henry Feldman, the messenger of the Merchants' Trust & Loan Company of Chicago, who absconded from Chicago on the 23d inst. with $2,500 cash and several thousand dollars' worth of checks and securities, was captured here to-day, together with his "pal," Charley Bailey, alias Ray, a dizzy actor. Young Feldman arrived in Montreal Friday, put up at the Windsor, and entered at once upon the life of a fast young man, spending money freely for champagne and visiting all the leading sporting-houses in the city. He was not long in making the acquaintance of young men of the right sort, whom he dined and wined right royally, and drove round to see the sights in high style. Detective George E. Williams, of Pinkerton's agency, put himself in communication with Fahey's Dominion Detective Agency, in this city, Sunday night, and this morning succeeded in getting a clew to their game. Young Feldman was pounced upon as he was leaving a fast house on his way to the Windsor. He made no resistance, and expressed his willingness to go to Chicago without the formality of an extradition. Charley Bailey, who left Chicago with him, and who got the larger share of the spoils, was found at the New York Hotel, a fourth-class house, where he was living with Sadie Johnson, a Chicago variety actress, whom he married just prior to leaving Chicago. Of the $2,500 Feldman gave up $701 and Bailey $386 and a gold watch he had bought his bride. Feldman says he gave Bailey $1,100 of the booty. The three left for Chicago by the 10 o'clock train to-night in charge of Detective Williams.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—Mr. O. B. Zantzinger, a young merchant of Baltimore, and very highly connected in that city, being a grandson of Commodore Zantzinger and a nephew of the widow of Admiral Farragut, was brought here last night by an officer under the charge of having swindled the Union Steam Mills, of this city, out of several thousand dollars' worth of flour by false pretense. He denied the charge.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

PETERSBURG, Ind., Aug. 30.—Dr. Thomas Frederick Aust, alias Fred Gibson, who killed his brother-in-law, James Humphreys, at Winslow, Pike County, Ind., on the 11th of last November, was to-day sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. The murder was a most cold-blooded one.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Francis G. Pease, aged 23, residing in Edinboro street, this city, and recently from Rockland, Me., to-night shot dead his wife, aged 18. He immediately fired several shots into his own body, and will die.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 30.—George Allsop, who recently murdered Constable Harrison near Louisville, Ky., was arrested here to-day. A reward of $300 has been offered by Kentucky for his arrest.

SHOT AND KILLED.

LAS VEGAS, Colo., Aug. 30.—Henry Bishop was shot and killed Friday last at Fort Bascom by Thomas Duffy. Bishop was clerking in a store. The dispute was about some goods. The murderer was arrested.

COAL.

The Time Believed to Be Near When the Greedy Monopoly in Pennsylvania Will Fall to Pieces.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The magnates of the anthracite coal interest are between two stools. They want to put up the price, and yet not check consumption. They know this cannot be done, so they propose to arrange for further suspensions. This plan has worked very successfully this year, and the price has been held up higher and more firmly than since the War. But, in spite of restrictions that have kept the mines idle fully two months this year, the production to date is over 17,500,000 tons, against 13,500,000 tons for the same time last year. The biggest output ever known was in 1879, when 26,000,000 tons were mined, and fully 4,000,000 carried over to the next year unconsumed and most of it unsold. The fact that the mines have turned out coal at the same rate as in 1879 with a stoppage for fully one-third of the time shows conclusively that the trade cannot much longer be kept in tight swaddling clothes, and that no rise in price, which can be maintained only by a further curtailment of production, can be sustained. The demand from the West shows a steady and large increase, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has refused to be bound by any agreement to stop mining. The compact between the Presidents is now only an agreement of straw, which is lived up to only from self-interest, and the day is rapidly approaching when it will be for the interest of other companies than the Pennsylvania to break loose from it. Just now drought is shortening the supply of water in the mines so as materially to diminish production,—at least the miners report so,—but an increased shipment of almost 200,000 tons from the Schuylkill region last week does not look much like it.

A CRAZED MOTHER.

She Is Brought to This Sad Condition by the Disappearance of Her Little Boy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 30.—The loss of the little boy Charlie Snyder on the 4th of July has furnished Camden with a real Charlie Ross case. The river was searched at the time, but in vain. Soon after this a Camden boy who ran away from home told a story about his having been carried off by Gypsies to account for his absence, saying that there was another boy answering to Charlie Snyder's description also taken away. Since then the mother has refused to believe that her boy is dead, thinking instead that he had been stolen, and would one day be returned to her, although her reasons for thinking so are very slight, as the story told by the Camden boy has since been proven untrue. This morning Mrs. Snyder started for Williamsport to identify, if possible, a lad now in charge of the Chief of Police of that city. She is beginning to show signs of insanity, and physicians fear her permanent derangement unless some new influence can be brought to bear on her mind.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 30.—Arrived, the Egypt, from Liverpool, and the Indiana, from Philadelphia.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 30.—Arrived, the Oder, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 30.—Arrived, the Marathon, from Boston.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Arrived, the Scythia, from Liverpool.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 30.—The steamer Planet has arrived with passengers of the City of Richmond.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Arrived, the Herder, from Hamburg.

Be Sensible.

You have allowed your bowels to become habitually costive, your liver has become torpid, the same thing ails your kidneys, and you are just used up. Now, be sensible, get a package of Kidney-Wort, take it faithfully, and soon you will forget you've got any such organ, for you will be a well man.—*Albany Argus.*

CASUALTIES.

Further Particulars of the Hurricane on the Southern Coast.

One Hundred Lives Lost in the Vicinity of Savannah, Ga.

Continued Additions Being Made to the List of Marine Disasters.

Reports of Wrecks and Collisions at Sea from All Quarters.

Fatal Results Following the Fall of a Building in Baltimore.

A Falling Tool-Chest Crushes the Life Out of Two Luckless Little Boys.

Terrible Boiler-Explosion in Georgia—An Unfortunate Tramp—Poisoned by Ice-Cream.

THE SOUTHERN HURRICANE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—Additional particulars were received here to-day with reference to the damage done Saturday night and Sunday morning by the terrific storm that swept over Savannah and vicinity. The streets are still blockaded by wrecked residences and débris of all characters. A large force of hands are employed in various portions of the city where the damage was greatest cleaning away fallen trees and all manner of obstructions laying in the streets. The City Exchange Building, one of the oldest and most substantial buildings in the city, suffered greatly by the ravages of the wind. All telegraph, telephone, and fire-alarm wires were blown down. Great damage was done to property in hundreds of unroofed buildings by water pouring in from above, while floods inundated the lower stories of houses in many portions of the city, especially that portion of Savannah lying nearest the river. A residence containing three persons was swept into the river, where the occupants met

DEATH BY DROWNING.

Engineer Fitzgerald, of the steamer Plant, while cutting his vessel loose from the wharf, was thrown into the river and drowned. All of the shipping was torn from its moorings, and vessels of all characters were tossed about the swollen streams in a reckless style, doing much damage. Large sailing vessels were as unmanageable in the river as though they were at sea without crews. An immense amount of damage was done to life and property along the river and on plantations about Savannah and that portion of the Georgia coast. On many of these plantations scores of negro dwellings, with their unfortunate occupants, were swept away, and since the storm nothing has been heard of the inmates of these buildings, which creates general belief that many lives have been lost in this way. Handsome and finely equipped rice plantations of a few days since are no more, the area being now covered by broad sheets of water. Bonaventure Cemetery, located on the river a few miles from Savannah, was not neglected by the storm,—this

SACRED HOME OF THE DEAD,

well known as one of the very handsomest in the Union because of the beauty of its grand old shade-trees, many of them over a hundred years old, suffered great damage by the severity of the storm. Several of the grandest old centenarian oaks were crushed to the earth, and considerable havoc played among the spires and monuments scattered about the cemetery. At the several seaside resorts in the vicinity of Savannah the ravages of the cyclone were very great. All of the pleasure yachts and sailing craft belonging to residents at these points were swept out to sea. Residences, bath-houses, and structures of all characters failed to resist the force of the wind, and in consequence much loss was sustained. It is impossible at present to procure anything like a full statement of the names of those whose death was caused by

THE RAVAGES OF THE TORNADO.

Sufficient, however, is it to say that the loss of life is very great, and that there are many wet eyes in Savannah at this moment, caused by the drowning or killing of relatives and friends. Those who have estimated the damage done give it as their opinion that the losses of property of every character could not be replaced with $5,000,000, while the loss of life is beyond calculation. The death and destruction that was caused by the storm is indeed a fearful calamity to Savannah, which city was just beginning to recover from the effects of the yellow-fever epidemic a few years since, which nearly depopulated the city. The greatest velocity of wind was eighty miles per hour during the prevalence of the storm.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The steamship Hudson, Capt. Freeman, from New Orleans, arrived to-day. She reports having had heavy weather off the east coast of Florida, lasting thirty hours. Aug. 28, fell in with the ship Sandusky, from Pensacola for Liverpool, with lumber, dismasted, waterlogged, and stern gone. He took off the crew, who had been seventy-eight hours without food or water. The report of Capt. Lowden, of the ship Sandusky, is as follows: Left Pensacola Aug. 12 for Liverpool. All went well until the 24th, when it commenced blowing strong; on the 25th the blow continued and increased to a heavy gale; vessel hove to under main lower topsail and foretopmast staysail; ship commenced leaking badly; on the 26th the wind increased to a hurricane, and the leak gained so fast that the pumps could not keep the vessel free; at 6 p. m. had ten feet of water in her hold, with both pumps constantly going, but to no purpose; at 8 p. m. a squall of great violence threw the ship on her beam ends, when the masts were cut away; at the same time everything was swept from the deck, including both houses, with all the stores and fresh water; all the officers and crew reached the weather mizzen rigging except two seamen and the cook, who were never after seen, and must have been swept away when the deck-load went over; the ship slowly righted after the loss of her top hamper, but was a complete waterlogged wreck. The crew remained on the mizzen rigging until daybreak, the sea continually sweeping over them and threatening to carry them off every moment; at daybreak we were enabled to better our position somewhat, but as the ship was constantly breaking up it was a day of terror. About 4 p. m. saw a brig steering nearly for us, but she passed by without noticing us, though her people were plainly visible to us, the wind still blowing a heavy gale and tremendous seas breaking over the ship; when nearly dark the whole stern frame broke and was swept away with the after-part of the main deck, and the timber commenced coming out from between decks. We were then obliged to abandon our position aft, and after great risk got forward and into the foretop, where the night of the 27th was passed. Next day was fine, but with a heavy sea constantly deluging the ship. At 5:30 p. m. we saw a vessel which proved to be the steamship Hudson, Capt. Freeman, from New Orleans for New York. The crew and officers were taken off after being seventy-eight hours on the wreck without food or water.

ANOTHER WRECK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The steamship Chalmette, from New Orleans, arrived today, reports that she fell in with the schooner Lucy Wheatley, Capt. Sipple, from Jacksonville for Baltimore, in a sinking condition, and took off the Captain and crew and brought them to this port. They had been four days without food or water.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—The steamer Newport, from New York Aug. 25 for Havana, before reported to have put into Nassau with machinery out of order, arrived this morning all safe. She reports terrible weather the last two days.

NOTHING BUT DISASTER.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 30.—Every arrival continues to bring accounts of disaster by the storm. The Juniata, from New York, arrived to-day. She broke down the 28th at 5:10 p. m. She brought the crew of the schooner Hannah M. Sollis, bound from Jacksonville to New York with lumber, which she took off on the 28th. Capt. Sollis was lost overboard. James G. Harris, Mate of the schooner Mary G. Fisher, from Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C., laden with coal, was picked up at sea the 29th by the steamer Santiago de Cuba, and brought to this port. He was on a piece of the cabin of the schooner, and was naked and delirious when picked up. The schooner foundered on the 24th, off Frying Pan Shoals, and all hands were lost except Harris. It is estimated that over 100 lives were lost in this vicinity by the gale. Between twenty and thirty inquests have already been held. With the exception of seven, all are negroes washed off of plantations. The steamship Mararajah and a schooner are reported ashore on Sapelo. The pilot boat Belle picked up, sixteen miles southeast of Nebe, a raft, with the captain and six men of the bark Brunswick, from Pascagoula for Boston, foundered Saturday. Four men were lost from the raft.

WRECKS AND COLLISIONS.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 30.—All vessels arriving here bear testimony to the severity of the recent storm. The bark Minnie Gray is here from Bremen with the schooner Caroline Hall, from Fernandina, bound north, abandoned at sea. The bark Mexico, from Tobasco for Falmouth, suffered in sails. The bark Aurea, from Para to Bull River, came in collision with an unknown vessel during the storm. She received injury to her planking, chains, etc. The other vessel is supposed to be sunk. The schooner H. L. Congdon, from Georgetown for York, put back with the loss of sails, spars, etc. The bark Herald, previously reported abandoned, was picked up by the bark Isca, and is now reported off this port.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 30.—A terrific explosion occurred in the loading-room of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, blowing off the roof. Nine men were badly injured.

The explosion occurred soon after 2 o'clock, and was in the loading-room of the factory. The cause was the explosion of the machine used in loading cartridges with fulminate. One end of the one-story building was blown out, and both side-walls fell in; but fortunately few people were in that part of the room. P. D. Warner was badly burned by powder and a cut in the head by a falling wall. He may not recover. William Weiss was badly burned over the entire body by powder and by the clothing taking fire. Hiram Davidson and daughter were both burned. Others injured by powder were Charles E. Allen, Edward Broderick, Daniel Seaton, and two young girls.

EXPLOSION OF GASOLINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Roman Miller, a beer-saloonkeeper, is one of the many who have fought the Gas Trust charges by using gasoline. He went to tap a keg of beer at noon to-day, but, smelling gas in the cellar, turned to retreat. He was not quick enough, however, for a barrel of gasoline, which had been stored there a week and been in daily use, exploded with a noise as loud as a cannon, threw the unfortunate man clear across the cellar, tore up the flooring of the kitchen and threw it out of doors, also part of the bar-room floor, and the door and window frames, and smashed every pane of glass in his own and two adjoining houses. Miller's wife, who was ironing in the kitchen, was badly burned about the hands, arms, and face, and the house was set on fire. Miller himself was horribly burned about the head, arms, and breast, and was taken to the hospital unconscious, where he is now, barely alive.

A MURDEROUS "MILL."

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 29.—A gentleman recently from the North Platte country tells of a destructive accident which occurred on the Union Pacific Railroad last week, near Central City. A man by the name of Gordon has a flock of 1,316 sheep which he has been pasturing in that vicinity. Friday morning he was endeavoring to drive them across the track when he saw the 7 o'clock train approaching. It seems that the sheep, when Mr. Gordon and his three men attempted to drive them off the track, began to "mill." This a trick which sheep have, and consists of the outside sheep running around the sheep in the middle, which remain stationary. It is very hard to turn them when they get started at this. Not being able to stop the train in time to save the sheep, the engineer whistled off brakes and, putting on all steam went through the flock at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Sixty-five sheep were killed outright and sixty-three wounded.

THREE MEN KILLED AND TWO HURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—A terrible accident occurred here this morning about 9 o'clock, the side wall of a large warehouse on Hanover street, one of the business thoroughfares, caving in and burying beneath the débris Henry Hawkins, J. Jackson, Henry Smith, Thomas Bruce, and Lloyd Manuel, colored workmen. The building was being torn down and the unfortunate men were grouped together on a pile of bricks when the accident occurred. Hawkins and Johnson were instantly killed. The others were gotten out barely alive, and Bruce, whose skull was crushed, died about noon, and the other two men are so seriously injured that they are not expected to live. Whether the accident was caused by negligence in not having the wall securely propped is not known, but a Coroner's jury will investigate the matter.

FREIGHT-TRAINS IN COLLISION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TEMPLETON, Ind., Aug. 30.—A couple of freight-trains on the Lake Erie & Western Railway collided near this place at an early hour this morning, owing to an error in the orders of the train manager, who directed one conductor to pass the other at Montmorency, while the westward bound train had orders to meet at Templeton. The damage consisted in demolishing four or five freight-cars and breaking up the engines. The track where the accident occurred is a straight line, and the engineers could see the headlights a long distance, but each supposed the other was sidetracked and out of the way. The money damage is small, though passenger trains were unable to get through this morning, necessitating transfer.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY A TOOL-CHEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 30.—Edward Kelley, aged 9 years, James Murphy, 9, and William Murphy, 11, were playing near the Lake Erie Rolling-Mills, on Whisky Island, this afternoon, when a heavy tool-chest placed on a window ledge came crashing down upon them. The chest was filled with the heaviest kind of implements, and weighed 900 pounds. Edward Kelley was instantly killed, his features being horribly disfigured. William Murphy's head was bruised under the ponderous weight, but he escaped instant death, although he will probably die. James Murphy escaped injury.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—Yesterday, in Walton County, the boiler of the engine of John O. Perry's sawmill exploded, tearing the mill all to pieces, and killing instantly the proprietor; also mortally wounding James Hammett and William Forrester, besides painfully and seriously injuring several other persons employed at the mill. The engine, a six-horse power, was lifted from its position and hurled 150 feet away, passing over the heads of the unfortunate men fully thirty feet from the ground.

THE WRECKED CITY OF RICHMOND.

CAMDEN, Me., Aug. 30.—The steamer Planet, which went to the wreck of the steamer City of Richmond this morning, has returned. She landed the passengers safely at Rockland. The Captain of the Planet says the Richmond was not more than fifty feet out of her course when she struck, and had commenced to back water. The fog was a dense bank. The officers, crew, and passengers all behaved well. All the baggage, and the greater part of the freight, furniture, and bedding were saved. Every state-room was searched, and one lady who had left her diamonds in the state-room had them returned to her. The steamer was about low water when she ran on the ledge, and as soon as the tide came the after part of the steamer sank, and is now under water aft of the wheel-house, with her bow twenty feet on the ledge, between the buoy and red spindle.

HORRIBLY MANGLED BY CARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—The second fatal accident in twenty-four hours occurred in the freight-yard of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway in this city about 6 o'clock to-night, when James O'Neil, a car-repairer, was so horribly injured that he died in a short time. He was on the top of a moving freight train when a sudden jerk threw him to the rails between two cars. Both of his legs were cut off at the hips, and one arm was severed. O'Neil came from Chicago a few months ago, and has no relatives in this section.

IN PENOBSCOT BAY.

CAMDEN, Me., Aug. 30.—The steamer City of Richmond, in a fog this morning, ran on Mark Island, Penobscot Bay. The Captain and part of the crew came here in a small boat, and chartered the steamer Pioneer, which has just gone to take the Richmond's sixty passengers to Rockland. The Richmond belonged to the Portland & Mt. Desert Line. She is probably a total loss. The passengers were landed in safety on an island not inhabited.

DEATH OF A TRAMP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 30.—An unknown tramp fell asleep in a car of railroad iron on the Burlington & Cedar Rapids Road near Greene yesterday, and was found dead last night, with two steel rails on his head and neck, they having fallen on him, caused by the motion of the train. He was about 22 years old. There was nothing by which he could be identified.

SUFFOCATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 30.—Benjamin Pitzer, one of the oldest residents of this county, while attempting to beat out a fire in his field near Oakley last evening was so overcome by the heat or smoke that he fell face downwards on the ground and was so completely suffocated that he died a few hours after he was found. His age was past 70.

NINE PERSONS POISONED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONE, Ia., Aug. 30.—A family of nine persons, named Metcalf, living in Boonesboro, was poisoned Sunday from eating ice-cream in which the lead of the freezer had decomposed. So far none have died, but several of them are in a very critical condition.

MORE GASOLINE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—A barrel of gasoline exploded in the cellar of the beer saloon and dwelling of Roman Miller at Bucknell and Brown streets. Considerable damage was done to the building. Miller and wife were seriously injured. It is believed the former will die.

LOCKJAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONE, Ia., Aug. 30.—William Held, a butcher in this city, had his leg torn by a meathook in the slaughter-house about two weeks ago. The wound was considered insignificant, but last Sunday lockjaw set in and he died this morning in great agony.

A FATAL BLOW.

TRENTON, Clinton Co., Ill., Aug. 30.—William Woerners was killed here Sunday night by Frank Lodeke, who, in a playful manner, struck Woerners a blow on the side of the head with his open hand, which broke his neck, and he died instantly. Lodeke is a young man of good character.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 30.—While George and Charles Miller, each about 15 years of age, were practicing at a mark near Monteith, Guthrie County, Charles was shot through the forehead, death resulting instantaneously. The boys were cousins.

THE RIVER OF OIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Aug. 30.—The damage which threatened the city from the river of petroleum floating down through the centre of town is over. Nearly all the oil has been caught or bailed up.

A FATAL FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONE, Ia., Aug. 30.—Samuel Parks, a painter, engaged in painting the cornice of the Court-House, fell from his ladder and was fatally injured.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—The boiler of a large sawmill, in Walton County, exploded yesterday, killing H. O. Perry and W. H. Hammett, owners, and two employes.

NATIONAL REUNION.

A Grand Reassemblage of Soldiers Who Fought for the Union—Cincinnati Agog with Preparation and Expectation.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—Extensive preparations have been made for the accommodation of guests at the approaching National Soldiers' Reunion, to be held here Sept. 14, 15, and 16. Halls have been engaged for the use of the various regiments and other organizations which may desire to hold reunions. Halls and rooms for headquarters for the various armies have been provided where a registry of visitors will be kept. Any regiment not yet assigned will be given a place upon application to the Secretary, Col. H. G. Konnett. Nearly all of the railroads have agreed to sell tickets to soldiers attending the reunion at two cents per mile. A few give one and a third fares for the round trip, and three roads sell tickets at half-fare. A general reception will be held on the forenoon of the first day at the Chamber of Commerce, but the opening ceremonies will take place at the County Fair Grounds, which have been named Camp Garfield. These will consist of music, addresses of welcome by Col. Ellery, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mayor Means, Gov. Foster, and a reply by Bishop Fallows, of Chicago. The evening and forenoon of the second day will be devoted to regimental and other reunions. During the afternoon of the second day exercises will be held at Camp Garfield, and at night fireworks will be displayed. On the third day a grand parade will take place. Among the distinguished speakers who are promised are Gen. Grant, ex-President Hayes, Gen. Noyes, Gov. Dennison, Gen. Keifer, Gen. W. H. Gibson, Gens. Steedman, Wood, Morgan, Gresham, Corse, Buckland, Goff, Negley, Lee, and Dawes. All indications point to a very large attendance of ex-soldiers and soldiers.

COL. JOSEPH APPLEGATE.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 30.—Col. Joseph Applegate, a prominent citizen of Brooke County, died at Wellsburg this evening, aged 73. He was recently President of the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad, and had filled many important positions in State and county affairs.

Kidney and urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured with Hop Bitters.

FIRE RECORD.

Oshkosh Visited Simultaneously by Seven Conflagrations.

Five Firemen Seriously Injured During the Progress of a Fire at Pittsburg.

One Hundred Men Thrown Out of Work by a Fire at Shortsville, N. Y.

SEVEN FIRES AT OSHKOSH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 30.—Very great excitement was caused here to-day by the breaking out of seven fires in as many different localities of the city. The wind blew terrifically from the northwest, and, the flames being fanned by it, a conflagration similar to that of 1875 was threatened for a time. The Fire Department worked heroically and efficiently, however, and the spread of the fires was staid. People in surrounding blocks who suffered in the calamities heretofore visited upon this city took the precaution to remove their goods from their dwellings, and drays were brought into service. The citizens worked to advantage, also, in putting out incipient blazes on roofs and grass-plats caused by flying showers of sparks. The buildings destroyed were as follows:

Vandercook & Ferguson's warehouse, on Broad street, used for storage. In it was a large quantity of baled hay and a consignment of lumber wagons from a Chicago firm. The warehouse was insured for $300 in the Amazon and the wagons for $1,500 in the British American of Toronto.

The residence and barn of ex-Ald. Blake, on Wangoo street; loss, $2,500; insured in the German American for $1,450.

The residence of Gustav Grunsky, on Pearl street; insurance $1,170 in the Northwestern National of Milwaukee, and $400 in the St. Paul Fire & Marine.

The balance of the losses were slight.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 337 at 2:35 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire on the roof of Thomas Colbenson's dwelling at No. 52 West Ohio street. Damage $10. Cause, sparks from a neighboring chimney.

The alarm from Box 223 at 10:04 yesterday morning was caused by the burning out of a chimney in a two-story and basement frame house at No. 3520 Lake avenue, owned and occupied by E. Proctor. Damage $25; insured for $1,100 in the Park of New York.

The alarm from Box 287 at 4:15 yesterday afternoon was caused by an incipient fire on the roof of a three-story brick building at the southeast corner of Union and Fulton streets, owned and occupied by Fraser & Son as a foundry.

The alarm from Box 951 at 9:05 yesterday morning was caused by a fire on the roof of a frame barn in the rear of No. 737 Larrabee street, owned by Louis Wickersham. Damage small. Cause, a spark from the chimney of a vinegar factory adjoining.

The alarm from Box 116 at 4:05 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in a one-story frame building at No. 6 Sheridan place, owned by Mrs. Hurley, and occupied by William Proctor. Damage, $150 to building, and $50 to furniture. Cause, unknown.

AT PITTSBURG, PA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 30.—A fire on Liberty street to-night about 9 o'clock destroyed the building occupied by B. Horn & Co., leaf-tobacco dealers, and Madden Bros'. United States Show-Case Company, and badly damaged the adjoining building of J. G. Brants, wholesale leather dealer. Total loss, about $17,000, which is fully covered by insurance. During the progress of the fire five firemen were badly injured by the breaking of a ladder, which precipitated them to the ground. One of them, Charles H. Hart, it is thought will not recover. The origin of the fire is not known.

AT STREATOR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., Aug. 30.—The lime-works owned and operated by W. H. Lukins, of this place, took fire this afternoon from some hot lime which was being drawn from the kiln. The lime warehouse and a large cement warehouse were entirely consumed by the flames, the water ruining the lime and cement to a great extent. The loss to buildings and stock will aggregate over $2,000; no insurance.

AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—The buggy and sleigh factory of D. Ford & Co. was damaged by fire this evening to the extent of $2,000, $1,000 of which was on the building. The stock was insured for $2,000 in the North American.

IRON WORKS DESTROYED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 30.—By the destruction by fire of the Empire Drill Works at Shortsville 100 men are thrown out of work and $100,000 worth of property consumed.

CANADA.

RAILROAD COMPANY ORGANIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 30.—The stockholders of the Atlantic & Northwestern Railway Company held a meeting at the Windsor Hotel, in this city, to-day, to complete the organization of the Company, according to the charter. The following were elected Directors: George Stephen, President of the Canada Pacific Railway; Duncan McIntyre, Vice-President of the Canada Pacific Railway; the Hon. Bradley Barton, President of the Southeastern Railway; the Hon. Peter Mitchell, late Minister of Marine and Fisheries; the Hon. J. R. Libadeau, Senator; the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, M. P.; the Hon. C. C. Colby, M. P.; Azra B. Chaffee, of Montreal; Robert J. Kimball, of New York. The Atlantic & Northwest Railway Company was incorporated by an act of the Dominion Parliament in 1879, and authorized the construction of a railway from the Atlantic Ocean or Bay of Fundy to Lake Superior, via Lake Megantic, through the State of Maine, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa, etc., including a bridge over the St. Lawrence River at Montreal and branches to connect with any railway in the United States or Canada. By a resolution of the stockholders the Directors were instructed to take steps for a survey, location and construction of a bridge over the St. Lawrence and a road westward from the bridge to a connection over the system of railways south and east of the St. Lawrence River, as they may deem expedient.

VICTORIOUS AMERICAN CRICKETERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 30.—The international cricket match was continued this morning. The heat was intense. The Americans continued their first innings, and were finally disposed of after they had rolled 105 to their credit. The Canadians then went in for their second innings, scoring 48, which, added to 75 in the first innings, made 123, thus leaving only 19 to make to win. This was easily accomplished by Brewster and J. B. Thayer, who went first to bat, and the Americans were declared easy victors by 1 run and 11 wickets. The victorious cricketers were to-night entertained by the Hamilton Club. They expressed themselves highly pleased with their reception.

EXCURSION TO THE STATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STRATFORD, Ont., Aug. 30.—The Grand Trunk excursion to Detroit, Chicago, and points in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, which passed through here to-day, was a decided success, four special trains being dispatched from here. It is estimated that at least 2,500 excursionists availed themselves of the cheap rate afforded.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRISBURG, Aug. 30.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon Horace Montgomery, of Waddington, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., was running the Rapids Du Platte with a small rowboat, in which he had two ladies and two boys. By some means the boat upset on striking the second swell, and Montgomery and Kate Bartholemew, a young lady about 16 years of age, were drowned. William Gillespie and George Pernice, who witnessed the accident from shore, at once went to the rescue, and succeeded, after great exertion, in saving the others.

HAD TO SKIP OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 30.—The Rev. Mr. Applebee, an Anglican clergyman at Sault Ste. Marie, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Algoma, has been obliged to leave his mission and to skip out across the lines in consequence of a scandal in which he was implicated some weeks ago. He had been found guilty of being too intimate with a well-connected young girl in his congregation, who is well known in Toronto, where she was educated.

CRICKET.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 30.—The international cricket match continued to-day. The Americans finished their first innings, scoring 105. The Canadians in the second innings made 48. The Americans had now only 20 to make to win. Brewster and Thayer made that and not out, thus winning the match by 1 run and 11 wickets.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

MONTREAL, Aug. 30.—Dr. Crederohey, Dr. Idereing, Herr Sturshárad, and Herr Glock, of Germany, have arrived here to make inquiries as to the capabilities of Canada for German immigration.

THE LITTLE WESTERN.

HALIFAX, Aug. 30.—The dory Little Western, sixteen feet over all, from London, June 14, has arrived, on her way to New York. She reports heavy weather.

THE WEATHER.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin: Local rains have fallen in Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota. Elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. Easterly winds were reported in the South Atlantic and the East Gulf States; in other districts they are southerly. The temperature is generally above the mean for the month. It has risen in New England, the Lake region, and the Northwest. In other districts it remained nearly stationary. The following special temperatures were reported: Eastport, 54; Burlington, 72; Quebec, 66; Alpena, 77; St. Paul, 70; San Francisco, 55. Warmer, fair weather is indicated for Thursday in New England, the Middle States, and the South Atlantic States.

INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, southwesterly winds, stationary temperature, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the Lower Lake Region, fair weather, winds mostly southwesterly, stationary, or higher temperature, and generally lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake Region, fair weather, winds mostly southwesterly, stationary temperature, and stationary or higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley fair weather, winds mostly southerly, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.048	77.0	60	S......	10	.00	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.060	83.3	52	S. W..	20	.....	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.020	89.0	25	S. W..	16	.00	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.001	87.5	45	S......	9	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.024	82.0	58	S......	8	.00	Clear.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean barometer, 30.031.
Mean thermometer, 82.7.
Mean humidity, 62.0.
Highest temperature, 90.3
Lowest temperature, 76.5.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'th'r.
Albany	88	81	S.W.	Gentle.	0	Haze.
Alpena	78	77	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Buffalo	83	78	S.W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Cairo	94	82	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Th'ng.
Cheyenne	84	63	N.W.	Light...	.07	Clear.
Chicago	89	82	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	93	86	S.E..	Light...	.10	Fair.
Cleveland	85	85	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Davenport	85	81	W...	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Denver	83	68	W...	Light...	0	Clear.
Des Moines	74	72	S.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Detroit	91	84	S....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Dodge City	97	83	S....	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Dubuque	80	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	67	..	......	......	....	......
Erie	85	79	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Escanaba	..	74	S.W.	Brisk...	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	70	61	N....	Fresh..	*	Fair.
Fort Gibson	..	86	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Grand Haven	84	83	S....	Brisk...	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	96	87	S.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Keokuk	85	83	S....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	73	71	S.W.	Fresh..	.19	Fair.
Leavenworth	82	82	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Louisville	96	85	S.E..	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Marquette	..	74	S....	Fresh..	....	Cl'dy.
Memphis	85	82	......	Calm...	.02	Clear.
Milwaukee	86	79	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Nashville	93	85	S....	Gentle.	.03	Fair.
New Orleans	..	81	E....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
North Platte	91	74	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Omaha	83	76	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Oswego	83	81	S.E..	Gentle.	0	Haze.
Pittsburg	95	78	S.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Port Huron	..	80	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Rochester	80	80	W...	Fresh..	0	Smoke
Sandusky	87	82	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Shreveport	97	82	S....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Springfield	90	81	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Louis	90	83	S....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
St. Paul	71	70	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Toledo	91	82	S....	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	96	80	S. E..	Gentle.	*	Fair.
Yankton	84	74	E....	Brisk...	0	Clear.
Denison	97	88	S....	Fresh..	0	Haze.
Galveston	87	83	S. E..	Fresh..	.50	Cl'dy.
Port Eads	89	..	......	......	....	......
San Antonio	95	83	S....	Fresh..	.03	Clear.
St. Vincent	69	65	N....	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak	80	69	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Th'ng.

*Too small to measure.

CATTLE DYING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Aug. 30.—Several farmers in this section have lost cattle within the last three days by the heat,—genuine cases of sunstroke. One lost eleven head. Frank Clark was driving his cow up to be milked. She dropped down and died within five minutes. The stock were all in open pasture. This is something unheard of before in this locality.

PITTSBURG, PA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 30.—The weather for the past week has been intensely hot, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 97 degrees. No rain has fallen here for seventeen days, and during the entire month the total rainfall has not been an inch. Reports from this and the surrounding counties say the drought is proving disastrous to the crops. Everything is drying up, and unless we have rain very shortly the effect will be too serious to contemplate. The rivers are lower than since the establishment of the signal station here, ten years ago.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Temperature at 3:30 p. m., 86; 6 p. m., 80; 9 p. m., 75; 12 m., 73. Average temperature, 75⅛; average temperature for corresponding date last year, 62¼.

DES MOINES, IA.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 30.—An inch of rain has fallen in this locality within the last twelve hours.

OVERWORKED DRY-GOODS CLERKS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.—About 100 clerks in retail stores engaged in different branches of business held a meeting to-night and took the preliminary steps in a movement to obtain a reduction in the hours of labor. A temporary organization of a protective and aid society was effected, and another meeting will be held next Sunday to complete their arrangements. There is no question of wages involved in this movement, the lessening of the hours of labor being the sole object of those engaged in it.

INDIAN NEWS.

SANTA FE, Aug. 30.—Gov. Sheldon has returned and issued an address announcing his intention at once to organize and arm independent companies in exposed territory, so that in the event of an outbreak a strong force can be mobilized to act in conjunction with the military for aggressive as well as defensive operations. Such a policy will certainly prevent such a raid as recently occurred.

TUCSON, Aug. 30.—Advices from Deming are to the effect that the report of a massacre at Eureka was unfounded.

The Tribune.

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Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of the Union-Square Theatre Company. "Daniel Rochat." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of M. B. Curtis. "Sam'l of Posen." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Barnum's Circus and Menagerie.
Lake Front, opposite Madison street. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY NO. 35, K. T.—There will be no meeting until Wednesday evening, Sept. 7. By order of JOHN D. M. CARR, Commander. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1881.

TO THE TRIBUNE's questions the *Billstorean* answers: "The *Times* has not committed this sort of piracy, for it never practiced it." Well, what do you call the "sort" of piracy you *did* practice for six years? Did you not clip the New York *Herald's* specials every morning and publish them in the *Billstorean* the same morning, without the consent of the *Herald*, and without paying it a cent for its specials? Have you not "pirated" Smalley's cable-letter to the New York *Tribune* in the same way? Did you not assimilate Jennings' cable-letter to the *World* as regularly as Sunday came round, and never paid a cent for it until you went to press too early to clip it? You see a mote in THE TRIBUNE's eye, but fail to perceive the beam in your own. Out, thou hypocrit!

GAMBETTA offers the shrewdest explanation of his own failure at the late elections that has yet come from any quarter. His policy, by his own showing, has been too destructive. He has torn down but has not built up. His position has been that of a critic only. With great accuracy he has shown the defects of his opponents. He has substituted no system of his own. Realizing this deficiency, it is fair to presume that Gambetta will supply it. His organ, the *Republique Francaise*, announces that he will produce a program on the 4th of September next, which will be the anniversary of the last downfall of Bonapartism. Whatever it may be, it will not lack for novelty. Gambetta has the faculty of invention developed in a high degree. He also has the courage of his opinions and the energy to give them a standing, if any man can.

THE outbreak of typhoid-fever at Rugby, Tenn., is said to have been due to the adoption of the English water system. The supply for the town was kept in cisterns and drawn off when there was need of it. In seasons of drought it became foul, yet was used for drinking after the bad old English fashion. In parts of London water is still kept in this antiquated manner, and the cisterns often are not thoroughly cleansed for weeks together. Typhoid arising from the use of foul water is a common complaint. The opinion about Rugby among intelligent Americans is that it was a mistake from the beginning. The location was bad; the soil poor; the surroundings unfavorable. There is no first-rate farming-land accessible to market in any of the old States to be bought for $1.25 in this country. The projectors of Rugby must realize this fact now when it is too late.

THE Harrisburg (Pa.) *Patriot* proposes to abolish all the Senates, State and National, in this country, and the New York *Sun* seconds the motion. Both journals declare that the corporations and moneyed powers are intrenched in the Senates. This may be in some measure true of Pennsylvania and New York, but it does not seem to be true of Illinois and other Northwestern States. The Senate of the late Illinois Legislature caused less trouble than the House. It might give definitness and piquancy to the discussion for the authors of it to consider for a moment what corporations are. Have they no claim to protection? Are they outlaws, public nuisances, and pests to society? If they are, it might be a short cut to the solution of the problem for the Harrisburg *Patriot* and New York *Sun* to declare the abolition of corporations. Then the Senates would be permitted to exist in their virgin innocence and peace.

THE last word received from the adventurous Stanley was to the effect that he was lying at the point of death in Central Africa. The universal sympathy which his death under such circumstances would excite would show how different his position is now from what it was when he first became known as an African explorer. Doubts were then cast upon his veracity. It was said that his reports from Livingstone were bogus and sensational; that he had merely skirted the coast and returned to civilization; that he was not much of an explorer after all. Then his science was attacked, his written style, his courage, and finally his humanity. He came out of the trial well. Every word that he brought from Livingstone was established by proof. He added to his other exploits the marvelous trip down the Congo, and at last had the pleasure of seeing his fame as an African explorer resting upon a solid foundation. His return to the Dark Continent on a commercial expedition was a wild-goose chase. He must have known that the plan of fixing trading-stations in Equatorial Africa was doomed to failure. His connection with that enterprise is the more remarkable on this account. The New York *Times* advances a new theory to account for it, supposing him to have been affected by the African fever, which has seized all explorers before him, and has seldom let one go until death. Livingstone's mind was touched by it; and Stanley himself in his last visit to America showed what ravages it had wrought upon him. The theory is ingenious and plausible.

THE experience of our Government in the case of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty should be cause for giving the principle a wider application. The sugar industry in the Sandwich Islands owes its activity directly to the treaty. Free imports from Hawaii into the United States in 1879-'80 were $4,500,000; for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, they were $5,300,000. The exports were $1,900,000 in the former period, and in the latter their value has not yet been ascertained. The encouraging feature of the commerce between the two countries is, that the carrying trade is completely in the possession of American citizens. Four-fifths of the freights fall to American bottoms. The Stars and Stripes is the favorit flag in the Port of Honolulu, and the British Jack has been driven to other quarters. Reciprocity with Canada and Mexico established on an equitable basis would have the like results. The carrying trade in these cases would be for the most part by land, but American citizens would still control it and enjoy its profits.

GOOD friends of THE TRIBUNE are fearful that it will gratify the Democratic editor at Quincy by conferring on him the notoriety he craves. What of that? The arrangement ought to be agreeable to all parties. It will please Wheeler to be known as the man who believed "Guiteau to be just as honorable as the man he shot." And it will hurt nobody else. Wheeler was after notoriety. He has got it. It has made him infamous. He may not care for this quality of his new position, but there is compensation in it for those who have conferred his notoriety upon him. There is another view of the case. The people of Illinois are entitled to all the news. They usually get it from THE TRIBUNE. They have the right to know that this State contains the only newspaper that saw fit to abuse the dying President. The man who would stab his mortal foe when he was already in the agonies of death is an assasin at heart. That is why THE TRIBUNE has likened Wheeler to Guiteau. The difference is, that while both have the same principles, the latter only had the courage to put them into execution.

THE joy of some of Mr. Conkling's Western supporters over the nomination of Norman M. Allen to succeed Loren B. Sessions in the New York Senate has been short-lived. Mr. Allen is not a Conkling man. He was Sessions' colleague from the Thirty-third New York District in the Chicago Convention, and voted thirty-five times for James G. Blaine. Mr. Allen's character is above reproach. His worst enemy cannot point to a flaw in his record. It appears, moreover, that his nomination was brought about by a curious blunder of Sessions' followers. They agreed to give Allen a strong vote on one ballot in the hope that his friends would return the compliment at the first favorable opportunity. The anti-Sessions men checkmated this move by going over to Allen and giving him the nomination. The Sessions men clinched the matter by throwing their full vote for Allen. The name of the former does not appear in the last ballot. It is difficult to extract comfort for Conkling from the proceedings. The nomination of Allen simply means the substitution of a Garfield man of unblemished reputation for one whose reputation had been, justly or unjustly, assailed.

THERE is an urgent public necessity for an addition to the police force of at least 200 patrolmen. There is no source of revenue from which the $200,000 additional income can be had save by an increase of the rate of licenses for saloons. This increase will produce the required revenue, and the question is narrowed down to the simple and direct one, to be determined by the Mayor and City Council, Shall we have an increase in the rates of saloon licenses and more policemen; or, shall we have cheap saloon licenses and no police protection by day or by night? Let any citizen ask the Superintendent of Police what he could do with his force if 200 additional men were given him, and his answer will satisfy the most indifferent that the city is now experiencing the most severe losses, moral and pecuniary, for the want of such additional men. Ask him also what would be the loss or gain, even if 400 or 500 of the groggeries and dives were closed by the increase in the license fee, and his answer will be overwhelming in its defense of that policy and that result. Is there moral courage enough in the Council to propose now such a simple and proper remedy for so great a public want? It may not produce much revenue this year, but it will provide in advance for the years to come.

A "SUGAR refining company" in Iowa has shut down "owing to the high price of corn." The malt factories will be the next to go. The mysterious sympathy which exists between corn on the one hand, and sugar, malt, sirup, and various other products on the other, has long been the subject of common remark. Its ramifications go farther than most people suppose. An advance in corn, for example, makes hogs worth more, and the cost of hogs affects the value of grease, which is the base of oleomargarine. The price of butter for some unexplained reason depends more upon the supply of grease than upon the activity of the dairies. "Sympathy" is the universal law of trade. Articles of merchandise apparently the most diverse in their ingredients and uses advance and fall in price by the operation of this mysterious law. Alum and baking-powder, chiccory and coffee, cabbage-leaves and cigars, rise and fall together. Does one wish to know the price of chewing tobacco, he looks at the quotations of licorice. Would you learn what flour is worth, then see what meal is held at. Terra alba and confectionery go together; so do cheap shoes and paper, calico and starch, chalk and milk. There is nothing in nature more beautiful than this secret law of sympathy between inanimate objects.

BISMARCK has at last gone to Canossa, and the Vatican, like Barkis, appears to be "willin'." Dr. Korum, the new Bishop of Treves, appears to have entered upon his duties without any difficulty, and as the Vatican has issued a bull appointing him, it would equally appear that whatever conditions may have been imposed upon him they are satisfactory at Rome. The most remarkable feature of the appointment is the order dispensing him from taking the oath of obedience to the State. More than this, the new Bishop has been a guest of Bismarck's at Varzin, and when Bismarck goes to Varzin "for his health" it is always understood that something is in the wind. The exact thing that was in the wind was the appointment of a Commissioner to conduct negotiations between Berlin and Rome. This also was arranged, and the honor has been conferred upon Herr von Schlösser, formerly attached to the Legation at Rome, and now German Minister at Washington. The object of the negotiations is the revision of the May laws and the settlement of other difficulties between the German Government and the Vatican. That these will be settled, or that some compromise will be arrived at, is clear enough, because Bismarck must have the Ultramontane vote in Parliament to establish his majority beyond all emergencies in the forthcoming elections. If he has gone so far as to allow the Bishop of Treves to exercise his functions without taking the oath of obedience to the State, there will be little difficulty about other concessions. But when these are made, and Bismarck has carried his political measures, what then? Bismarck has made concessions before for political purposes to all shades of parties, but in the end always came out master of the situation, and the concessions were found to be profitless. After he has used the Ultramontanes will he throw them away, as he has other political allies?

THE electoral contest in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, is attracting the attention of all the English politicians. The vacancy in the constituency arises from the appointment of Mr. Litton, the member for the county, to be one of the Commissioners of the Land Court. The constituency has hitherto been very strongly Tory, Mr. Litton's election in April, 1880, over Lord Hamilton, the brother of the Duke of Abercorn, being a surprise to everybody, particularly to Mr. Litton himself. Mr. Macartney, one of the Orange Tory candidates, received about 300 more votes than Mr. Litton. The Liberal candidate this time is Mr. Thomas Dickson, a manufacturer and a large employer of labor in the chief town of Tyrone, Dungannon, which he represented in the last Parliament, and from which he was elected in 1880, but afterwards unseated on petition. His son now represents the borough Dickson. is not a Home-Ruler, but is a thorough-going Liberal, and is really the ablest man among the Irish Liberals. The appearance of the Rev. Mr. Rylett, a Unitarian clergyman, as a candidate precludes all possibility of Dickson's success, and insures the success of the Tory candidate, Col. Stuart Knox, the Grand Master of the Ulster Orangemen. Dickson's support will come mainly from the Presbyterian farmers and the Catholic clergymen, while Knox will have the support of the entire Orange fraternity, the Episcopalian clergymen, and the landlords and their understrappers. The Rev. Mr. Rylett, who will stand lowest in the poll in all probability, will have to depend on the Catholic small farmers and the revolutionists among the Presbyterians, and they are not numerous. Parnell does not expect that his candidate will succeed, but he will doubtless be satisfied at diminishing the Liberal majority in the Commons by two votes.

WE learn from a gentleman who came up yesterday from La Grange, Ky., that the drought in that part of the State is unprecedented. The older inhabitants remember a severe season in 1854, but in that case the cessation of rainfalls began a month later than now. Our informant declares that there has not been a good rain for nearly two months. The consequence is, that most of the corn ceased growing and topped at two or three feet high, producing nothing, or at the best but worthless nubbins. All sorts of garden truck have failed, and but few of his neighbors can boast of a cabbage in the pot, or even a mess of string beans. Fruit, which is an important item in the Oldham County hills, is excessively short. For the first time in the history of man blackberries have been a failure. But the water-famine is operating in other ways. Springs, creeks, and artificial ponds, with which the best farmers in Oldham County are well supplied, are dry. The wells, which in our limestone-rocks never give entirely out, have run so low that there is a wonderful energy displayed this summer in digging new ones. It has become a problem how to procure stock water. It is safe to say that the corn and tobacco productions will be cut down two-thirds as compared with last year. For a week past there has been a steady breeze from the south, which in ordinary times is a sure precursor of rain, but "all signs fail in dry weather."

EASTERN RIDICULE OF THE WEST.

The New York *Tribune* funny man is indulging in ridicule of Western people. He says they have appeared in the streets of the Eastern metropolis of late in large numbers; that they "flatten their noses against the store windows," "write letters on hotel paper in the hotel reading-rooms," "admire the animals in Central Park," "gaze in open-mouthed wonderment at the Coney Island cows," and "wear rumpled linen dusters and shocking bad hats"; that they swarm in the streets of Gotham "like locusts, which they resemble in vivacity and noise"; that "famine and tobacco-juice mark their path"; that they "are redolent of whisky and afflicted with ague,"—in a word, that they constitute "a vagrant multitude, on whom the Broadway shopkeepers and policemen keep a sharp eye."

The ridicule is half good-natured, half vindictive and malicious. New York City goes to sleep in summertime, as everybody knows, and of course it doesn't like to be waked up by anybody. And especially does the New-Yorker dislike to be roused from his summer dullness by a Westerner. He don't like to have the wild Westerner know how flat and dull the Eastern metropolis is in the hot season. Still he manages to extract some sport from the average frontiersman who hails from the extreme limit of civilization in the Territories, but the presence of a Chicagoan quite knocks him off his pins, so to speak. He hates the Chicagoan because the Chicagoan has been in Paris and London, up the Rhine and the Nile, round the world, etc., and don't care any more for the animals in Central Park, or the Coney Island cows, or the Broadway shops, of which the New-Yorker is so proud, than he does for the New-Yorker himself. In a single sentence the New York *Tribune* funny man betrays all the bitterness of his soul. He says: "The Chicagoese whose diamonds flash in the eyes of dazzled and bewildered New-Yorkers have invaded the city." As the funny man closes his eyes to shut out the flashing, blinding light of these Chicago diamonds he grinds his teeth with rage. The iron enters his jealous soul, and he begins to rail at the "ague-smitten, whisky-drinking, sightseers from the river bottoms of the Western States." Of course, when the green-eyed monster takes possession of the funny man he ceases to be funny. He goes stark mad and talks like a fishwoman. The jealousy and envy of Chicago which has taken possession of the New-Yorker is the exact counterpart of the feeling formerly indulged in St. Louis. Formerly the St. Louisan hated Chicago as ardently and as unreasonably as the New-Yorker now does. But after the late census the St. Louisan's hate evaporated; he gave up the race and began to cultivate an honest pride of neighborhood.

When Chicago shall have passed New York—as she is destined to in about twenty-five years—in the race for population and distinction in the arts and sciences; when the last great mercantile house in the Eastern metropolis shall have established a "branch" in Chicago, and the "branch" has become the main "house," and the main house a "branch,"—then the New-Yorker, transformed into a Chicagoan, will be proud of the Western city's greatness and boast of his extraordinary foresight in having established a "branch" house here in 1885.

Nobody disputes now that Chicago is, and is destined inevitably to remain, the metropolis of the interior of the North American Continent; and if of the interior, then of the Continent itself. For the domestic commerce of a great industrial people is undoubtedly as twenty to one to their foreign commerce. That Chicago is destined to pass New York, and at no distant day, is as true as any predictable event of the future.

It should be a source of satisfaction to all that the "ague-smitten, tobacco-chewing, whisky-drinking" denizens of the swampy, malarial West are availing themselves of the present low passenger rates to visit the great City of New York. They will be able to tell their children how the city looked in its prime before entering upon its decadence. They will be able to describe to them the appearance of a race of men who subsisted on quail, partridge, snipe, beef-tea, and champagne; of a race of men who never shook with ague, who were ignorant of the flavor of whisky, and whose shirt-fronts were free from the stain of tobacco-juice. The New-Yorker should not too rudely repress the ardent curiosity of the wild Westerner. To be sure, he may occasionally, in an ague fit, shake down an insecure lamp-post or bespatter with tobacco-juice some statue in Central Park. But these little indiscretions should be pardoned in consideration of the hints of refinement which will be received by the traveler with the rumpled linen duster and shocking bad hat. He may acquire the habit of getting drunk on champagne instead of whisky, and learn to smoke a "villar-villar" instead of a clay pipe.

The New-Yorkers who come to Chicago are warmly welcomed. If they bring money to loan, we know that the gold will be transmuted into a seven-story marble structure; if they come to foreclose mortgages, we know that thenceforth they will have an interest in the city's growth and prosperity; if they come to buy swamp lands in the region of the Calumet, we see visions of vast manufacturing enterprises which will add to the greatness of the metropolis of the interior. We don't object to the New-Yorker because the diamonds in his shirt-front are not quite so large and not quite so dear as those in the shirt-front of the Chicagoan. We rather like the New-Yorker, whether banker, merchant, or swell. He always carries a gold-headed cane,—if a banker a large one, if a swell a small one. We don't mind his rather puffy, pompous manner, and we dote on his red nose. We rather envy him the possession of this distinguishing feature of redness about the end of the nose. The Westerner attributes the carnation hue of the New-Yorker's nose to the influence of the sea-breezes; and one enthusiastic Chicagoan, after trying to paint his nose red with brandy and getting floored, actually proposed to salt the waters of Lake Michigan, with the view of attaining to the felicity of red noses for the entire Chicago community.

We confess to a lack of fitting amusements for the average New-Yorker. We have no "Coney Island cows," but plenty of bulls and bears quite willing to "gore" and "hug" each other for the benefit of those who desire sport and do not object to paying for it. New-Yorkers who contemplate visiting Chicago should beware of going beyond the city-limits, into that region infested with herds of buffalo, packs of wolves, swarms of prairie-dogs, and droves of Texas steers.

MORE POLICEMEN WANTED.

THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly called attention to the crowded condition of the streets of the city, not only in the business or central districts of the South Division, but at several points in the West and North Divisions. The confusion and delay and the danger to life and property at the bridges and crossings are becoming more serious every day. The want of policemen at the various crossings is strikingly evident, and the following report of a conversation with the Superintendent of Police is the explanation offered:

"Why don't you put more men on the crossings?" said a TRIBUNE reporter to Superintendent McGarigle.

"I haven't them."

"How many are on the 'day squad' now?"

"Well, the Council appropriated for only forty, but I have taken thirteen from the stations,—all that can be spared. There are only 340 patrolmen altogether, and a dozen of them are sick or laid up every day on account of wounds or injuries received in the line of duty. All of them are needed to take care properly of the South Side alone."

"What force do you think necessary for the city?"

"There ought to be at least 800. I put all the men I can spare on the crossings, and I select the worst places. If a driver does anything for which he should be arrested the men don't like to lose the time necessary to take him to the station, because during their absence there would be no one to look after the teams and prevent accidents. There ought to be two men at every bridge, and one man at least at every crossing north of Adams street, and two or three at those where the worst jams are liable to occur. Our men are worked harder than the patrolmen of any other city, as we have fewer in proportion to the population than any other city in the world. They are off duty about nine hours in forty-eight. If the people knew what they had to do there wouldn't be any complaints. I know there is ground for grumbling, but I do the very best possible with the force at my command."

We have no doubt that the Superintendent is substantially correct in his statement. Not only ought there be men placed at an increased number of crossings, but there ought to be two men at each of the crowded crossings and two men at nearly every bridge. There is now one man at Clark street bridge, and his time is constantly taken up in disentangling the jams at South Water street, and he can give but little attention to matters at the bridge. The same is true to a great extent at several of the other bridges. At Madison and State street junctions there is but one officer, when there is full occupation for three. Lake, Wells, Randolph, Adams, and Van Buren need more force.

There is no question that the force of patrolmen is altogether insufficient for the protection of life and property in a city of the magnitude and growth of Chicago. The territorial area of this city is equal to that of New York or Philadelphia, and its widely variant population calls for even a greater proportion of police interference to maintain order. A policeman cannot be on duty both by day and night. Policemen are but human, and must have natural rest and sleep, and this necessity reduces the number that can be on duty at one time to an altogether inadequate force to take care of public interests. The resistance and bold defiance offered to the police by the ruffian and murderous class is largely due to the knowledge that the police at night are so scattered that an officer trying to perform his duty may be successfully murdered before another officer can be summoned to his assistance.

We are fully aware that the city has not the revenue necessary to provide for an adequately-increased police force. The limitations on the power of taxation forbid any increase of the appropriations from the ordinary revenues for more men, and this deficiency of resources for this purpose may probably continue for some years to come. In the meantime the necessity for an addition of the police strength becomes daily more imperative. The dangerous districts—those which it is not safe to traverse at night—are becoming more numerous every week, and unless there be more patrolmen, every man out at night will have, for his own safety, to go sufficiently armed to defend himself, not against a single assailant, but against gangs of them.

If the City Council were not ruled by a majority of cowardly and corrupt demagogs, this evil would not be upon us at this time. Had these cowards of the City Council had the manliness to meet this question last spring, they could have provided for a large addition to the police force by providing for an increased revenue from liquor licenses. There are on an average 3,500 licensed saloons,—the number being possibly greater than that. These now pay a license of $52 each, or a total of $180,000 a year. Mike McDonald makes about that much in his liquor and gambling business; and there are scores of saloons that make $10,000 to $20,000 each per year, and hundreds that make over $5,000 a year. No business pays so large a per cent of profit as retailing liquor.

Had the Council last spring classified these saloons, so that one class should have the privilege of selling all kinds of liquor, and should pay say $200 each per year, and the other class paying $100 and permitted to sell beer and wine exclusively, there would be ample increased revenue from which to employ several hundred additional patrolmen. With licenses fixed at the rates we have named the number of whisky saloons would be reduced probably to 1,000, and the character of these would be greatly improved. These 1,000 general liquor saloons would yield a revenue of $200,000. The number of beer and wine saloons, paying $100 each, would be not less than 2,000, and from these would be derived a revenue of $200,000, making a total revenue from saloons of $400,000, an increase of $220,000 over the present revenue from that source. With this extra revenue of $220,000 could be paid the salaries of 220 extra able-bodied policemen. This additional number of patrolmen would largely strengthen the present force in the outer districts, now largely deprived of all protection, and it would enable the Superintendent to place additional men at the bridges and at various street-crossings to the great relief of those using vehicles.

The increase of the rates of licenses would meet with scarcely an objection from the general public, but they would greatly rejoice at it, as it would stamp out those low doggeries which are the most dangerous to life, peace, and order, and which deal out under the name of "spirits" the most villainous stuff that ever poisoned the brain and blood and wrecked human life. No saloonkeeper who is worthy to keep a saloon would object to this needed increase. No man who keeps an orderly, "respectable" place would object to paying the increased rates when one object to be accomplished by it would be to rid the business of the utterly disgraceful concerns. The danger of forfeiting the high-priced license would prove a strong restraint upon those engaged in the business. The great majority of those who would take out the $200 licenses would not only approve of the increase, but would prefer that the rate be fixed at even a higher sum.

But the City Council, and by that term we mean the majority ruling that body, had not the courage to propose or adopt such a measure. Several of them are doggery-keepers themselves, and they are not of the class who desire to elevate the business or break up the dives and dens where thieves, and burglars, and cut-throats find refuge, and where they make their plans and combinations and organize their villainous work. They did not have the courage, or the manliness, or the regard for public decency and order to vote for such a scheme. Not even the prospect of receiving $25 or $50 for each additional policeman they could get on the force was sufficient to induce them to do the wisest and best act they could do as members of the Council.

WORSE THAN PIRACY.

There was a time when the black flag was the terror of the ocean, and every man and woman who put to sea apprehended the peril of falling into the clutches of the pirates. The cause of danger then was plunder. But the comity of nations developed by civilization has proved powerful enough to rid the seas of pirates, and a cargo is consigned to the ocean or a sea voyage undertaken with as little apprehension of disaster as is felt on a traveled route on land. The dynamite fiends propose to change all this. The current number of the *United Irishman* contains the following piratical warning:

> The 1st of September is now at hand. We are told that from that date forward the Irish people in England and Ireland will take such measures to attack all ships sailing under the British flag as will render it perilous to travel in such ships. We believe what we are told on that subject, and, as far as our words can reach, we deem it well to tell all traveling people it is our opinion that it is not advisable to patronize ships sailing under the English flag. *Seachain*, American and Irish papers please copy.

This threat is of so fiendish a character that it is hard to believe there is actually the danger it foreshadows. It exceeds in devilishness anything which the Russian Nihilists have conceived. Hartmann and his associates sacrificed the lives of a train full of people in the bare possibility of reaching one man who was not on the train. But, if the threat conveyed by the *United Irishman* have a basis in truth, then, under a mere pretense of inaugurating a war of sentiment on England, some Irish devils propose to imperil the lives of innocent men, women, and children without number, who are peacefully pursuing business or travel on the high seas. The great bulk of the Atlantic passenger business is done under the British flag. The vast majority of the cabin-passengers carried are Americans, and the most of the steerage-passengers are Irishmen. It is Americans and Irishmen, then, whose lives are to be exposed to the insidious danger of concealed explosives as a means to "liberate" Ireland! Nothing more contradictory can be conceived, and the solecism would be laughable if the possible consequences were not so frightful.

The warning of the *United Irishman* goes for nothing. The plans for Atlantic travel during the remainder of the season have already been made. The available space on the transatlantic steamers has all been engaged and the passage-money paid two or three months ahead. Men cannot change their plans upon what appears to be a quixotic scare, the extreme cruelty of which renders it all the more improbable. But, if a single ship perishes, whether sailing under a British flag or not, or a single life is taken, whether of English, Irish, American, German, or other nativity, as a result of any infernal machine consigned from this country, then let all the intriguing Irishmen who are abusing the hospitality of the United States beware! American authorities are exceptionally indifferent to mere mouthings, grimace, and swagger. The reason is, that our own institutions are so strong and public sentiment so trustworthy that no danger is apprehended from threats or warnings. But a single overt act against humanity will result with condign punishment as surely under American institutions as under any other Government in the world. If there is an Irishman in this country, or any combination of Irishmen, who have actually prepared to destroy British vessels filled with Americans by explosive bombs, or who have any such inhuman scheme in contemplation, they will do well to make their peace with the Devil, for they may rest assured that they have taken the shortest road to Hades. There will be no escape for the guilty ones.

But, while it is certain that a just and fearful retribution will overtake such fiends, it is a question whether the United States authorities should not take steps to arrest the particular dynamite Irish "patriots" of the O'Donovan-Rossa stripe on the charge of conspiracy, and teach them that even threats of wholesale assasination of Americans on the high seas will not be tolerated in this country. Even though this be neglected, all respectable Irishmen in this country may be assured that these fellows are rapidly undermining the sympathy which Americans have been extending to all legitimate efforts to ameliorate the condition of their countrymen.

"EAST CHICAGO."

It is probably not generally known, but none the less true, that, when the City of Chicago was originally located, there was considerable hesitation whether the site should be fixed at the mouth of the bayou or creek now known as the "Chicago River," or at a similar creek called "Calumet," containing somewhat more water, a dozen miles south, and near the site of the projected town of "East Chicago." Several of the early settlers were in favor of the Calumet location, but the influence of the army-officers at Fort Dearborn was sufficient to induce the new colony to locate on the Chicago bayou. This historical statement will serve to show that the scheme for building up a new town and manufacturing district around the Calumet Lake is by no means visionary. There is no doubt that had Chicago been laid out in the neighborhood of Lake Calumet the same energy would have built up there as large and enterprising a city as we have now, with an inland harbor which would have been a vast additional advantage. A town laid out in this locality at the present time will necessarily be a suburb and adjunct to Chicago,—an outlying part of Chicago, in fact,—but this circumstance is really a guarantee of its successful future. In conjunction with "Pullman" and "South Chicago" enterprises, it may now be confidently predicted that in a very few years there will be an added population to this city (for that is what it all means) of from 100,000 to 150,000 people in the Towns of Lake, Calumet, and the southern portion of Hyde Park.

The East Chicago scheme, which includes the "Sheffield" project started just before the panic, and the Calumet Canal & Dock Company's project, now seems to be on a solid financial basis. There is an apparent assurance of abundant capital to carry out the enterprises which have been outlined, and this assurance is materially increased by the excellent prospect of a rapid return in profits. The very announcement of the scope and purpose of the new enterprise has been enough to start a boom in the Calumet lands, and the new company can probably see a profit in their investment before they have actually begun their improvements. The Belt-Line Railroad is an important part of the scheme. Starting from East Chicago and making a complete tour of this city, in which it will cross fourteen different railroads, it would be able almost without any harbor advantages to build up a large manufacturing city at its terminus. With harbor advantages, and these can be and undoubtedly will be provided without any extraordinary expenditure, the great four-track Belt-Line Railroad will make East Chicago as available and desirable for all manufacturing interests as is a frontage on either branch of the Chicago River only three or four miles from the Court-House. It is contemplated, and apparently with good reason, that the Belt-Line Railroad will do a profitable business in the transfer of cars, without reference to the East Chicago terminus, and to this end it is intended to lay four steel tracks at once. This feature of the enterprise only increases the chances for success at East Chicago, because the Belt-Line Railroad, if profitable or self-sustaining, will be a fixed institution, gradually building up its terminus, and not supported at a loss merely as a tender to a speculative enterprise. The fact that the Western Indiana Railroad designs building an independent belt-line railroad promises to increase the facilities of transfer in such a way as to make Chicago peculiarly desirable for manufacturing interests, to build up outlying property to the west of Hyde Park and Calumet, and to be of general benefit, which East Chicago, South Chicago, Pullman, and the other manufacturing settlements will share.

These new enterprises springing up in Chicago guarantee this city a future grander and more prosperous than the most enthusiastic resident has anticipated, and far beyond the wonderful promise made by the last census. The progress of the city during the past thirty years has been the marvel of the world, but the progress of the next thirty years will outstrip it. Young men just entering upon business life will look back at the conditions of to-day very much as some of the older residents now recall the pushing town of 1855. The conviction is rapidly taking possession of the most conservative minds that Chicago is destined to be the great metropolis of the American Continent.

SUPERINTENDENT MCGARIGLE, in the course of a conversation regarding the police force of Chicago and its work, very readily admitted that the number of officers detailed for duty at street-crossings was entirely too small,—a fact with which every one who has occasion to travel the streets of this city is disgustingly familiar. The Superintendent is also of opinion that the present force under his command is entirely too small to properly guard a city containing half a million people and extending over so large a territory as does Chicago. In this he is not wrong, the necessity for an increase in the number of patrolmen having long been apparent. But one statement made by the Superintendent needs explanation. Referring to the trouble experienced by the public with reckless teamsters, he said: "If a driver does anything for which he should be arrested, the men don't like to lose the time necessary to take him to the station, because during their absence there would be no one to look after teams and prevent accidents." To say the least, this remark reveals the existence of a very extraordinary state of affairs, and goes far to explain the ruffianly conduct of the average Chicago teamster. They are aware, it seems, that the police cannot lose the time necessary to make an arrest, and consequently do pretty much as they please. When our Blue-Grass Mayor returns from listening to what the wild waves are saying at Coney Island perhaps he will kindly instruct his policemen that teamsters are not hedged about by any divine rights which render them superior to law.

MR. CHARLES A. DANA, the editor of the New York *Sun*, has devoted no inconsiderable portion of his time during the past ten years to furnishing advice to people in distress. No matter whether the applicant be a schoolgirl, doubtful as to which side of her active jaw the soothing chewing gum should be placed, or a politician wishing counsel regarding some great question of statecraft, Mr. Dana is ever the same courteous, bland, and gentle fount of knowledge, ready to be tapped alike by the vassal and the peer. The latest applicant for advice from the great editor is a person in Texas, who states that he is frequently called upon at public meetings for a speech, and often finds it impossible to concentrate his ideas, the natural result being that, to use his own expressive language, "It seems as if I could not see an inch before my nose." Does such a desperate case as this affright Mr. Dana? Not at all. He says:

> The trouble with our Texas friend is probably that he tries to make too great a speech. His first attempt at oratory was so successful that he dreamed of becoming a Demosthenes or a Cicero, and, instead of keeping up the simple, off-hand manner he unconsciously adopted on that occasion, he has been thinking about himself and whether he was making a creditable appearance in his subsequent speeches.
>
> Usually when men get on their feet to talk to a crowd they assume an unnatural manner, and try to put things after a fashion foreign to them, but which they regard as the appropriate one for an orator. They are in a frame of mind which disposes them to embarrassment, and that destroys their ability to speak well. They can no more discourse with force and grace than a bashful boy who is conscious of his dress can make himself entertaining in company.
>
> Our advice to him, therefore, is never to set out to make a speech unless he has some important points to make; something to say which will be worth listening to, no matter how he may say it. And, above all things, let him never try to interest other people in things in which he has no real interest himself. Nor should he expect his thoughts to come to him without preparation. He must discourse of matters of which he knows, and about which he has reflected, if he expects to engage the attention of intelligent men. It is a good rule, in public and in private, never to undertake the office of teacher, adviser, admonisher, jester, or satirist, unless you have some good reason to suppose you are fitted for the business.

Pretty soon some young girl will want to know whether it is proper for her to allow a young man to place his arm in the immediate vicinity of her dorsal vertebræ, and Mr. Dana will devote a column of the *Sun's* editorial page to her enlightenment. To say that our esteemed contemporary is versatile is stating the matter very modestly indeed.

IN this country the practice of contesting wills has become so common that it is not unusual for persons of wealth to set aside a portion of their worldly goods to be used in resisting attempts on the part of disappointed relatives to have the last wishes of the deceased set aside by a court of law. As a rule the contestants of wills are successful in their designs to the extent of blackmailing the heirs into some sort of a compromise; and the courts have always been too ready to assert that men who had amassed a handsome property by the exercise of sound judgment during their lives were not capable of disposing of the same. In other countries such facilities for legally obtaining possession of other people's leavings do not exist. A nephew of Pope Pius IX., who imagined that the deceased Pontiff had not treated him fairly, brought suit to have the will set aside. He alleged that his uncle gave him 50,000 lira on entering college, but that the money remained in the Papal keeping. He also claimed that Cardinals La Valetta, Simeoni, and Mertel, executors of the Pope's will, agreed to give him 250,000 lira out of the estate, but subsequently declined to fulfill their promise. The Civil Court before which the case was tried not only rendered a verdict against the claimant, but saddled the costs of the entire proceeding on him, and absolutely declined to entertain the idea of an appeal. It is gratifying to know that during the present century there has existed a man whose will it was not possible to break.

IF all the facts in the domestic life of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise ever become known, which is not at all probable, a very interesting story will doubtless be revealed. The very extraordinary conduct of Louise in practically deserting her husband must be prompted by a motive of more than ordinary power, and the talk about her being in delicate health was long ago abandoned. To the general public it looks as though the robust Princess was heartily sick of her somewhat effeminate husband, and had resolved to keep away from him, at least so long as he remains in Canada, having given her aversion to that country as a reason for making such an extended visit to Europe. With this fact in mind, the Canadian papers, usually so distressingly loyal in all their utterances, are beginning to grumble. A Hamilton journal says:

> The presence of the Princess Louise in England is a constant advertisement that she had rather be a grass-widow than reside in Canada, and Canadians cannot be flattered by the implied contempt for them and their surroundings.

The story current in England is that Lorne is to be given another appointment, this time in India. If Louise declines to accompany him to that country, her alleged dislike to Canada will evaporate.

MR. INDIAN-AGENT COOK probably realizes by this time that his judgment of men is exceedingly defective. When Spotted-Tail was killed Cook appointed White-Thunder to succeed him, but explained in a note to Secretary Kirkwood that he did so only because of the exigency which existed, stating that White-Thunder was "an Indian of the most moderate capacity." The first thing this Indian of moderate capacity did was to decline taking any pay for the lands to be ceded by the Sioux to the Poncas, on the ground that the latter people were poor. Then he suggested a plan for the protection of Indians from thieving Agents, as follows:

> What I want to ask of you is that when you send the Agent a list of the goods to be distributed you will also send a copy of the list to me. Through the interpreter I will study the list, and then we shall all know whether we get all the goods.

This idea was so sensible and practical that it was at once adopted, and will be used hereafter in all dealings which the Government may have with Indians. In view of these facts, it looks now as though Mr. Indian-Agent Cook was the "person of the most moderate capacity."

MINISTER ZAMACONA is responsible for the statement that Gen. Grant is so popular among the Mexican people that they would be glad to have him make that country his permanent residence. Just why the usually impassive and always unwashed Mexicans should be infatuated with Gen. Grant is not clear. The great mass of the people are too ignorant to clearly comprehend anything connected with the ex-President except that he was a great soldier, and as soldiers are nearly as plenty in Mexico as fleas this fact would not count for much. It is highly probable that Minister Zamacona has been indulging in what Americans call gush.

THE Chicago attractions at the Eastern watering-places will soon be starting for home. They have not been a success. A dearth of picnics has prevented Mayor Harrison from exhibiting the really strong points in his character, while the best that McDonald's racehorse could do was to finish third in a steeplechase. Four horses ran, but one of them fell down. We do not wish to be severe on the Mayor or the horse, but when Chicago sends its representatives East at great expense it expects them to do something. Mr. Harrison, it is said, will reach the city to-day,—presumably riding Mr. McDonald's steed.

CROW-DOG had a just cause of complaint. He was a candidate for delegate to Washington. Spotted-Tail conspired against him, insulted him in his own State, said he shouldn't be a delegate, and cut him out of the honor. Crow-Dog is a wild Western flower of the prairies,—a whole bouquet of them,—but he cannot be trampled on with impunity. On the first opportunity he shot Spotted-Tail dead. That was Crow-Dog's "vindication." He will never be a delegate to Washington, but it is probable he will be a delegate to the Kansas Penitentiary, which is glory enough for an Indian.

O'DONOVAN-ROSSA says that the notice recently published in this city warning people not to embark in British steamers after Sept. 1 was perfectly proper, and "was probably the act of a Chicago club." The next act of a Chicago club should be to fall against the heads of people who announce that they are going to murder unoffending people by wholesale in order to "avenge" the wrongs which England has inflicted upon Ireland. To insure proper activity on the part of the club, a Chicago policeman should be attached to one end of it.

THE *Billstorean* now claims that it is all right and proper to clip the special cable news in the New York papers and publish it in the Chicago papers the same morning, provided "proper credit is given." Well, suppose THE TRIBUNE, in publishing Jennings' cable letter next Sunday, gives him proper credit for it, will that satisfy the *Billstorean*? Is that really the place where the shoe pinches it? THE TRIBUNE is willing to make large sacrifices to conciliate its esteemed neighbor.

MR. DAVID NEAL's painting, "Consolation," referred to recently in THE TRIBUNE, has become the property of the Hon. C. B. Farwell. The sale was made through an agent. Mr. Neal and Mr. Farwell have never met. The picture is now on exhibition in Hamburg, en route to America, and will be in Chicago a month or six weeks from now. The managers of the Exposition might, with proper efforts, be able to secure it for a public view.

THE *Billstorean*, alias *Times*, never complained of THE TRIBUNE's copying the cable-specials of the New York dailies after their publication until it went to press too early to do the same thing. It had no fault to find with the style of credit THE TRIBUNE gave until the *Billstorean* could not print them. Then the *Billstorean* set up a howl that THE TR "pirating" the cable-specials! It piracy while the *Billstorean* clipped th New York and transferred them to i by telegraph; but when it concluded experiment of going to press without and had to leave out the foreign s once it set up the cry of "piracy"! man, that's too thin. You will have t other dodge. That little game won't

A CORRESPONDENT who has the to sign her name desires to be informe one of the male actors in the Union Sq pany is married, and, if so, whether in the city. The gentleman referred found any day at the Palmer House. respondent is referred to him. His do ations are private, and there is no g why they should become a subject of cussion.

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'Mong mint and pansies waving
While like a tender lullaby
The distant murmur of the sea
Creeps softly o'er the yellow rye
To me.

I see the muskrat gayly skip
Along the bank where music flo
He dreams no trap of iron grip
Is set to grab him by the toes,
While in the brook he deigns to di
His nose.

O perfect day, when cloud ships
Float down the blue, and shepho
Of Golden Ages, past and dim,
Theocritus and Pan to boot.
I'll strike a match and light this
Cheroot,

Which, having smoked, I'll lightly
Where yon primroses play bope
And then my hat, with amber glow
Substantial, durable, and cheap,
I'll pull across my face, and go
To sleep.

—*From "A Summer in Chicago," by M.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph*: Mr. Wheeler is plucky, is backed by est Democrats in the State, and is so strongholds of the Jameses. Youn other good Missouri Democrats that he will be pretty sure to come out at the Democratic heap.

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"The Duke and Duchess of Argyll are enjoying a romantic wedding-trip in his Grace's steam-yacht." As the Duke is a giddy young thing of about 80, it must be quite too too, as Whitelaw Reid would say.

In the August number of the *Nineteenth Century* Sir Edward Sullivan, writing on free trade, says: "Chicago, the capital of agricultural America, is rapidly becoming one of the largest manufacturing States in the Union." Some men never seem to learn the folly of mixing drinks.

Another rare case of absence of mind is reported from the West Side. A man went rolling home at 2 o'clock in the morning and his wife failed to ask him: "Well, sir, where have you been until this time of night?" The intricate, copper-riveted lie he had built for the occasion remains a dead loss on his hands.

"I Live for Love Alone," is the title of a poem by Mabel Somebody, which the mail unfortunately brought to this office yesterday. When our gifted constituent has been married about a year she will begin living for the matinée and the after-supper ice cream and several other things. Girls who live for love alone do not last long.

An Ohio Justice has decided that "courting is a public necessity, and must not be interrupted; therefore, if a young man wanted to kiss a girl he might put her father out of the room first if he liked." In Chicago the fathers have decided that the mother of the girl shall come into the parlor at 9:30 o'clock sharp and make some blood-curdling remarks on the necessity of young people getting plenty of sleep.

The New York *Herald* says: "Can a nation already enfeebled and effeminated by smoking long endure the strain of drink? What kind of children will the next generation be? A man with a swollen head, an inflamed stomach, and unsteady nerves may know enough to turn off the gas when he goes to bed, but he will be exceptionally fortunate if his children have sense enough to do anything at all." Mr. Bennett is evidently beginning to appreciate his position.

Upon a sloping bank I lie,
'Mong mint and pansies waving free;
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The distant murmur of the sea
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New York *Herald*: The policy which repressed manufactures in Ireland was a part of the policy which endeavored to cripple the American colonies. The American colonies were strong enough to fight the battle and win independence. Ireland has had no such strength. It is difficult to see how there can be a revival of trade through the direct interference of the Government. Irish orators are above all considerations of political economy, and nothing will be easier for them than to show that if the Gladstone Ministry only raised its hand the hum of the spinning-wheel and the ring of the hammer would be heard from the Giant's Causeway to Queenstown Bay.

New York *Tribune*: It may help to keep up the hopes of the low-spirited if we bear in mind that it was not until after the Prince of Wales had been given over by his physicians that he began to mend. For a week the English nation had watched the bulletins with ever-increasing anxiety. On Sunday, the 10th day of December, 1871,—the day set apart for national prayer for his recovery,—the doctors fairly gave the Prince up. From that hour he began to improve. On the Monday morning the bulletin which it was expected would quench the last ray of hope gave tidings of slight amendment, and in a week the patient was pronounced out of danger. The recollection of this event should remind us that while there's life there's hope.

New York *Times*: The English farmer has been so buffeted about by outrageous fortune that it is not at all surprising to find him well-nigh destitute of hope. This is the eighth bad wheat crop in succession; but the truth is that for a very long period the bad years far outnumber the good ones. In fact, wheat-growing in England is subject to so many risks that it must be reckoned a losing occupation. The percentage of chances against the farmer is too great. The soil is well adapted to the purpose, and with constant and heavy manuring yields a greater average per acre than our Western lands. The market is near and the demand greater than the supply. But it can no longer be denied that the climate is not only untrustworthy, but, on an average of years, decidedly unfavorable to the growing of wheat. There is too much fog and rain, too many long-continued heavy storms, resulting from a peculiarly exposed position. England is swept in all directions by sea winds, bringing much moisture and frequent rains. Our wheat lands are in the heart of the Continent, sheltered from ocean storms by a thousand miles of land on each side. The London *Times* is mistaken when it says that the weather in America is "quite as likely to be below the average as above it." We are more apt to suffer from too little than from too much rain, and of the two the former condition is far less hurtful to the wheat crop. But the great difference between the two countries is in the season at which the foul weather comes. In England it has an unfortunate aptitude for coming in August—the very month when it is likely to do the wheat-raiser the most harm. With us the heavy rains are at least a month later—arriving usually late in September, after the grain is all harvested. A rainy August is rare in this country.

FOREIGN.

The German Bishop Relieved from Taking Bismarck's Oath.

A Fabulous Area of Forest Reported on Fire in Algeria.

The French Republicans Now Bent on Gambetta's Acceptance of the Premiership.

Spain Overrun with Incendiaries—One Hundred and Sixteen Now in Jail.

One of the Oldest French Bourbon Families Produces a Horse-Thief.

The Czar Making Very Fair Promises of Reforms in the Future—Nihilists in Switzerland.

GERMANY.

PAPAL NUNCIO TO BERLIN.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Berlin dispatch says the Curia will send a Papal Nuncio to Berlin simultaneously with the appointment of a German Charge d'Affaires to the Vatican. It is officially announced that Von Gossler, Minister of Public Worship, to-day handed Dr. Korum an Imperial diploma, dated yesterday, recognizing him as Bishop of Treves.

WILHELM AND KORUM.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The Emperor to-day attended the parade of the Imperial Guard. He was thus prevented from giving audience to-day to Dr. Korum, Bishop of Treves, but will receive the Bishop to-morrow.

PRESS COMMENT.

The *Germania*, while admitting the negotiations are proceeding for a permanent representation of Germany at the Vatican, says this is not a concession to the Church such as would require a corresponding action on the part of the Curia. The *Germania* adds: "The ultimate aim of pending negotiations must continue to be the abolition of the May laws."

THE JEWISH AGITATION.

The civic tribunal has condemned a man to four weeks' imprisonment for assaulting, some time ago, a schoolmaster in the course of a dispute in a tram-car upon the Jewish question. The man has appealed.

FIFTEEN SOCIALISTS

have been expelled from Berlin, it is supposed for connection with the propaganda in favor of Herr Bebel's election.

CHESS.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—At the International Chess Congress to-day, Blackburn, of England, played Herr Berger, of Gratz, and Herr Zuckertort played Herr Wienawer, of Berlin. Both games were drawn.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPECIAL PRAYERS FOR GARFIELD.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—At the London Central noon prayer-meeting yesterday special prayers were made for President Garfield.

POLITICS IN THE COUNTY TYRONE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Parnell attended two meetings on Monday in support of Rylett, the Land-League candidate for the County Tyrone. He delivered his usual violent speeches.

DUBLIN, Aug. 30.—The Ballinmena Tenant-Right Association has passed a resolution declaring that Parnell's attempt to force a Land-League candidate on the electors of Tyrone County is impolitic and mischievous, and will cause disunion among the Liberal and Tenant-Right voters, thereby doing a gross injury to Dickson, the Liberal candidate, who has proved himself a true Irishman.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Dickson, in the event of defeat in Tyrone, is mentioned as a candidate for Parliament for Monaghan, in place of John Givan, appointed Assistant Commissioner under the Land act.

COMMENT ON DILLON'S SPEECH.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Dillon's frankly expressed conviction that the Land act offers the tenants such great and tangible boons as cut the ground from beneath the feet of revolutionary agitation which the Land League has been conducting will be regarded as the strongest possible confirmation of the soundness of the Government's policy. The speaker is an agitator, whose policy is dictated by the necessity of raising American money, and his estimate of the act must be accepted as the real opinion of one of the bitterest enemies of British connection."

JOHN GIVAN.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Dublin correspondent writes that the landlords view with alarm the appointment of John Givan as Assistant Commissioner under the Land act. They declare that Givan is a pronounced partisan of Tenant-Right.

WOOL.

To-day 8,600 bales of wool, comprising Port Phillip, New Zealand, and Cape, was offered at auction. There was a good demand, and Australian combing wool improved.

£60,000 WORTH OF GOLD

was bought in open market to-day for shipment to New York.

BRADLAUGH

has issued a fresh manifesto to the English people announcing his intention to go to the House of Commons again, at the next session of Parliament, and ask them to protect him against unlawful violence.

THE GROSSER KURFURST.

A steamer will leave Dover to-day to make another attempt to raise the sunken German war steamer, the Grosser Kurfürst.

A LARGE MEETING

of tenant-farmers and otherf at Saint Field, County Down, yesterday expressed great satisfaction with the Land bill.

TWO IMPRISONED "SUSPECTS"

have been released on signing a document pledging themselves to abstain from assault or violence.

PARNELL.

After speaking at Strabane yesterday, Parnell proceeded to Derry, where, shortly before the commencement of proceedings, Capt. Beresford, Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Abercorn when the Duke was Viceroy of Ireland, ascended the platform and began to denounce the agitators. Capt. Beresford was soon attacked by his listeners, and had to be rescued by the police.

EXAGGERATED.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A correspondent asserts that the attack upon the tenants of Sir George Colthurst, Sunday, has been exaggerated. It is generally believed that there were only fifteen persons in the attacking party. One person was wounded by a bullet. Four others were hurt slightly.

GOLD BARS.

The *Times'* financial article says: "The feeling gains ground that the gold drain to America has died away for the present. It is reported that there are considerable amounts of bar gold in the outside market, which do not find purchasers."

SPAIN.

THE ELECTIONS.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The elections are so favorable to the Sagasta Cabinet that rumors of the conversion of the debt have begun to circulate; but it is stated that no declaration upon the finances can be expected before Christmas, as the discussion on the validity of the election returns and the debates on the address from the throne are expected to occupy two months.

INCENDIARIES.

Of 116 persons imprisoned for causing incendiary fires in various parts of the country forty-five have confessed guilt.

PRESS VIEWS.

El Liberal, Ministerial organ, declares that the course recommended by the *Imparcial*, in case France refuses unconditionally to indemnify the victims of Saida,—namely, the withdrawal of the Spanish Ambassador from Paris,—could not be justified, and would be prejudicial to the commercial and political interests of Spain.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Paris correspondent says: There is reason to believe that Gambetta's acceptance of the Premiership is now being demanded with increasing emphasis by almost the entire Left. It will be conditional on the fusion of various groups of the Left, or at least of two of the principal ones, the pure and the advanced Left. All speculation in regard to the composition of the Cabinet is, however, premature.

A "NOBLE" HORSE-THIEF.

A dispatch from Vienna says Count Jourdeil, a descendant of one of the oldest houses of the French Legitimist nobility, has been arrested for stealing a carriage and pair of horses at Spa. After selling them he quitted the country.

FIRE.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—A fire at the docks of Lairellet to-day caused a damage estimated at £24,000.

THE EXPENSES OF THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN.

have already reached 64,000,000 francs.

TUNIS AND ALGERIA.

AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE FRENCH.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Tunis says Renstan, the French Minister, has taken leave of the heir apparent prior to his departure for Paris. The latter expressed himself in the most friendly terms towards France, and said the Tunisian military authorities were at the disposal of the French commander.

MORE FOREST FIRES

are reported from different parts of Algeria. Twelve hundred hectares of forest are ablaze near Algiers. It is said that many natives have been burned in the woods of Colto, in the Province of Constantine.

THREE FRESH BATTLLIONS

have been ordered to North Africa.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

TUNIS, Aug. 30.—The French are sending troops by sea and land to occupy Hammamet. Many Arabs are said to be hovering around one of the French columns.

One of the French columns, 1,200 strong, has arrived at Hammamet. The Arabs have surrounded the French camp, but are kept at a distance by the gunboats lying off Hammamet, which have thrown sixty shells among them.

RUSSIA.

AUTOCRATIC PROMISES.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Count Baschkoff and Gen. Jadereff, the intimate friend and the Pan-Slavonic adviser of the Czar respectively, have published a pamphlet containing memoranda upon the actual condition of Russia. The memoire, which was submitted to the Czar shortly before his father's death, frankly admits that all Russia is dissatisfied with the present state of affairs. It advocates some kind of a popular administration, and has apparently been published in order to acquaint the world with what the Czar might do if the Nihilists allowed him.

SWITZERLAND.

THE NIHILIST.

BERNE, Aug. 30.—Prince Kropotikine, the Socialist, whose expulsion was demanded by the Russian Government, has been allowed to postpone his departure from the country until Sept. 1.

A NEW PAPER.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Geneva says that a new Russian paper entitled *The Free World* has been started in that city. It advocates constitutional government, and is equally opposed to revolution and reaction.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PERU SATISFIED.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro, via Lisbon, says: "The City of Lima has petitioned Congress to treat for an armistice, with a view to the withdrawal of the Chilian army of occupation."

EGYPT.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—A correspondent at Alexandria hears from good authority that De Blignieres, French Controller-General of the Finances, has demanded the dismissal of the whole of the Ministry.

SFAX.

Nearly a Thousand Projectiles Fired by the French—Landing the Troops and Fighting the Arabs in the Street.

Sfax Letter to London News.

During the night of the 15th of July several armed boats were sent close into the town to prepare a jetty for the landing parties. The electric light was kept upon the forts, etc., during the night, and any attempts of the Arabs to repair their batteries were immediately detected. The gun-boats at anchor at a distance of 2,200 yards kept up a deliberate fire the whole of the night with shell, which prevented the enemy preparing for the coming struggle; also the boat with the Hotchkiss kept up a continuous fire whenever the Arabs appeared. At 3 a. m. the French ships "sounded to quarters," and everything on board the different ships was activity; all available caiques (native boats) were at once alongside the troop ships where they were immediately filled with troops, and the ships' boats carried their own armed blue-jackets, each ironclad supplying about 170 rifles.

At 5 a. m. a shot was fired from the Colbert, which was immediately followed by all the ships and from all the guns which could be brought to bear, the vessels being moored en echelon off the town. The furthest—viz., the Friedland, was 7,000 yards; the nearest, with the exception of the gunboats, 4,000 yards. Shortly after the commencement the town became obscured in smoke, but the distance being known the firing was kept up with the greatest vigor. The boats were now making their way on shore with all speed in tow of steam-pinnaces, etc.; the ships were firing over them, but many shells prematurely exploded, and in close proximity to their own boats, which if they escaped without accident must consider themselves fortunate. At the expiration of fifty-five minutes nearly 1,000 projectiles had been fired. Nadour Tower was destroyed, and the esparto grass was on fire, throwing up a large column of black smoke. The boats in three divisions were within a few hundred yards of the beach; consequently the large ships were obliged to cease firing, and the boat-guns, Hotchkiss, and rifles took up the work. The centre division, consisting of twenty-four boats, with blue-jackets, grounded about 200 yards from Spit battery.

The landing then commenced, many of the men wading through mud and water. The battery had been silenced, but many Arabs received them behind the ruined parapet. They had also dug a trench to the left, which afterward became their grave. Here the French met their first check on landing, but several boat-loads landing further to the right took the enemy in flank and dislodged them. Immediately the Arabs left their trenches they were mowed down by the destructive fire of the Hotchkiss and the rifles of the blue-jackets. Retiring into the houses and behind the ruined walls, they kept up a hot fire, but fortunately for the French their weapons (of the old gas-pipe pattern) did not do much damage, although several men were killed and wounded. After this it became street-fighting, the result being more serious. A party of skirmishers kept to the right, but were met near the cemetery by about twenty-five or thirty mounted Arabs. They were obliged to fall back upon their supports, as, in addition to the horsemen, they were under the fire of the Arabs upon the walls. The mounted Arabs remained a very short time, as, being outside the walls, they were under fire of the guns of the ship's boats, and several were killed.

On the left, the division landed consisted of a part of the Ninety-Second Regiment and blue-jackets. The were met by Arabs behind the walls, on top of the high wall of the fort, and at the windows, their number being about 1,500. The French were covered by the guns of the boat in which they landed. They had to run about 100 yards under fire of the Arabs from the top of the forts until they were directly under the walls, when it became impossible for the enemy to fire, the deadly volleys of the boats preventing them from exposing themselves. The French could form under these high walls and keep to the right or left. Several companies kept to the left, and on clearing the walls of the town threw out skirmishers in the open and commenced firing at any horseman who appeared, but had to fall back again. Intrenchments were immediately thrown up on the left of the town on the low ground. About an hour after the landing of the blue-jackets they had found their way into the interior of the large fort on the left, and firing ceased on this side, and also in the centre, with the exception of street fighting between the French and Arabs. The latter had their retreat toward the rear of the town cut off.

The right division landed about half a mile to the right of the town, and consisted of about one-third of soldiers and the rest sailors. They intrenched themselves on the beach. Very little resistance was offered here to their disembarkation, as for 300 yards it was open ground, and the Hotchkiss could sweep the beach, but many bold Arabs rode down at a gallop, and encountered them, but were repulsed with exceedingly small loss, their movements being so swift. I observed several mounted Arabs leaving the right of the town, and retreating along the beach, passing quite a thousand French, who keep up a continuous fire upon them. As far as I could see they all escaped, but their passing so close to their enemy seemed out of bravado, as they could have easily retired more into the interior instead of choosing the beach. At 11:30 all firing ceased, and the French were in full possession of the town, having lost about forty killed and about sixty wounded. The great proportion of killed was doubtless due to street fighting, where the doors of houses were blown open by gun-cotton or powder, and a hand-to-hand struggle ensued, with little quarter given. The French behaved well to the enemy, though there were cases where they were obliged to kill some of their prisoners, as hidden weapons were drawn upon the sentries.

It is impossible to say how many Arabs were killed, but about 100 were buried in the trench that they made for their defense at the Spit Battery. With the exception of two or three old women discovered in a house, not a woman or child was found. These were taken care of by the French troops. Doubtless they were left where they were to die by their friends. The bombardment does not seem to have done so much damage as would have been supposed, considering the immense amount of shot thrown in.

BETA THETA PI.

Forty-Second Annual Convention—List of Delegates—The Public Exercises.

Pink and blue fluttered on the lappels of a hundred or more young men at the Grand Pacific yesterday. The occasion was the forty-second annual convention of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity.

The first meeting was called to order shortly before noon, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. John B. Worrall of Kankakee. Sidney Thomas, Esq., gave the address of welcome, which was responded to by the Hon. C. C. Matson, of Greenville, Ind.

A temporary organization was effected with the following officers: President, the Hon. Mark L. De Motte, member of Congress from Indiana; and Secretary, W. B. Cady, of Ann Arbor. Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were appointed, after which a recess was taken for dinner.

The afternoon session was taken up with hearing the annual report of General Secretary E. J. Brown, and the appointment of the various committees.

The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended the following officers, and the same were duly elected: President, the Hon. Alonzo B. Carpenter, LL.D., Justice of the Supreme Court, New Hampshire; Vice-Presidents, E. H. Terrell, San Antonio, Tex.; G. C. Earl, University of California; W. N. Smith, Baltimore; D. E. Osborne, University of Michigan; A. P. Hoyt, Brown University; B. R. Cahn, Cornell University; C. D. Williams, Kenyon College; Chaplain, the Rev. John B. Worrall, Centre College, Kentucky; Secretary, W. R. Baird, New York; Marshals, W. H. Tolman, Brown University; W. R. Warwick, Kenyon College.

Following is a list of the

DELEGATES PRESENT:

Harry C. Warren, Lexington, Ky.; the Rev. John B. Warren, Kankakee; Lew J. Duncan, Quincy; Thomas W. Parr, Boscobel, Wis.; Edward H. Ernst, Covington, Ky.; W. R. Baird, New York City; C. L. Urmiston, Greencastle; Samuel G. Boyle, Louisville, Ky.; Willis O. Robb, Cincinnati, O.; B. B. Veech, Louisville, Ky.; G. C. Cowles, Falmouth, Ky.; R. H. Grube, Springfield, O.; R. H. Bulkley, Chicago; Arthur H. Flack, Claverach, N. Y.; Charles S. Olcott, Indianapolis; Syl G. Williams, Cincinnati; W. B. Cady, Ann Arbor; William H. Tolman, Pawtucket, R. I.; W. C. Sprague, McConnelsville, O.; J. J. Robinson, Granville, O.; Isaac N. Hines, Cleveland; Manly B. Curry, Richmond, Va.; H. C. Evans, Fulton, Mo.; J. R. Moorhead, Lexington, Mo.; J. G. Trimble, Mexico, Mo.; Albert P. Hoyt, Providence, R. I.; Scott Hopkins, Lawrence, Kas.; the Hon. Mark L. De Motte, Valparaiso, Ind.; Edgar McDill, Monmouth, Ill.; J. Albert Case, Auburn, Ind.; W. H. Kent, Salt Lake City, U. T.; Eugene Wambaugh, Cincinnati; William Iglehart, Evansville, Ind.; F. B. Pearson, West Jefferson, O.; E. P. Vandercook, Evanston; E. W. Stevens, Evanston; Frank M. Joyce, Cincinnati; James T. Hatfield, Evanston; J. E. Williamson, Logansport, Ind.; Frank H. Scott, Chicago; A. D. Rich, Chicago; Howard L. Smith, Madison, Wis.; Edwin C. Stevens, Madison, Wis.; A. C. Poole, Groesbeck, O.; Frank Lord, Evanston; T. G. Newman, Burlington, Ia.; N. C. Stevens, Hudson, O.; the Hon. Wilbur F. Stone, Denver, Colo.; W. C. Ransom, Lansing, Mich.; W. H. Fairbanks, Delaware, O.; J. R. Hughes, Delaware, O.; John Alexander, Delaware, O.; Cassius Weedenan, Delaware, O.; Robert R. McCabe, Delaware, O.; C. J. Estep, Cadiz, O.; B. R. Cohn, Chicago; Louis P. Scoville, Chicago; M. T. Wiklish, Pewaukee, Wis.; Chambers Baird, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.; J. W. Sanborn, Freeport, Ill.; Sidney Thomas, Ann Arbor; W. B. Norton, Freeport; H. C. Mead, Chicago; F. E. Weakley, Dayton, O.; C. D. Williams, Gambier, O.; J. C. Hanna, Columbus, O.; W. K. Warwick, Gambier, O.; J. H. McDonald, Zanesville, O.; E. E. Silliman, Carmi, Ill.; W. F. Switzer, Otterbein, Ind.; L. W. Lusher, Lawrence, Kas.; C. G. Upton, Lawrence, Kas.; the Rev. E. J. Brown, Harrison, O.; R. G. Morrison, Morning Sun, Ia.; Junius E. Beal, Ann Arbor, Mich.; James E. Heath, Richmond, Va.; W. H. January, Maysville, Ky.; T. S. McClelland, Chicago; the Hon. Alonzo P. Carpenter, Bath, N. H.; W. A. Hamilton, Chicago; John H. Long, Evanston; Earl B. Coe, Omaha; W. H. Whedon, Ann Arbor; O. F. Hunt, Ann Arbor; J. H. Grant, Burlington, Ind.; D. E. Osborne, Chardon, O.; Harry Bitner, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; C. B. McGennis, Chicago; C. J. Robertson, Chicago; O. P. Erskine, Chicago; B. B. Northrop, Racine, Wis.; John Hitt, Chicago; the Hon. E. H. Terrell, San Antonio, Tex.; G. C. Earl, San Francisco; W. W. Smith, Baltimore, Md.; W. M. Atkinson, Winiseota, Va.; H. G. Niles, Sr., Mishawaka, Ind.; the Hon. C. C. Matson, Greencastle, Ind.; John Roberts, Chicago; W. W. Bierce, Memphis, Tenn.; J. J. Parks, Rock Island; H. E. Insley, Leavenworth, Kas.; John I. Covington, Cincinnati; C. J. Pope, Rockford, Ill.; O. R. Brouse, Rockford, Ill.; the Hon. C. D. Roys, Chicago; A. G. Briggs, San Francisco; F. H. Thatcher, Aurora; G. L. Collie, Lake Geneva; D. H. Cheney, Northport, Mich.; D. G. Hamilton, Chicago; C. D. O'Connor, Cleveland; D. M. Tompkins, Winnebago, Ill.; John A. Robinson, Chicago; J. C. Bannister, Evanston; T. H. Hood, Chicago; F. C. Davis, Auburn, Ind.; A. J. Wilson, Elgin; S. Wade Hunt, Chicago; E. G. McGilton, Cedar Falls, Wis.; E. B. Chandler, Chicago; A. D. McKenney, El Paso; M. C. Burk, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. A. Works, Rockford, Ill.; J. A. Burhans, Chicago; Harry F. Ehrman, Decatur, Ill.; Dr. Theophilus Parvin, M. D., L.L. D., Indianapolis, Ind.; the Hon. John W. Herron, Cincinnati, O.; the Rev. Lawrence G. Hay, D. D., Indianapolis; the Rev. John Bascom, D. D., L.L. D., University of Wisconsin.

THE PUBLIC EXERCISES

were held in Fairbank Hall last evening, and in spite of the extreme heat the hall was well filled with a select and appreciative audience.

Gen. Robert W. Smith, of Chicago, presided. The platform was occupied by the following gentlemen: The Hon. A. P. Carpenter, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire; Dr. Theophilus Parvin, M. D., LL. D., Indianapolis; Maj. Wyllys C. Ransom, Port Huron, Mich.; and the Hon. John W. Herron, of Cincinnati, besides the speakers.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. L. G. Hay, of Indianapolis. The Lambda Quartet followed with a pleasing rendition of "Sweet and Low," and in response to a hearty encore gave a rollicking college medley.

A learned oration on "The Historic Sense" was delivered by the Rev. John Bascom, President of the University of Wisconsin. This was an elaborate essay dealing with the metaphysical study of history, and was almost wholly in the realm of mental philosophy.

The Lambda Quartet followed with a Beta song, in the chorus of which the college men present joined. The quartet is composed of W. T. Whedon and O. F. Hunt, Ann Arbor; John Grant, Burlington, Ind.; and Daniel Osborne, Indiana.

The Hon. Wilbur F. Stone, of Colorado, read a blank-verse poem on "The Greeks of Mediterranean America. The poem pictured the search of the Argonauts of '49 for the Golden Fleece of California, and was a most ingenious imitation of the classic original. "Jason's Search for the Golden Fleece" was followed literally, save that the scene was transferred from the Euxine to the alkali plains of Utah, "the sea without water," with prairie schooners for vessels. The story was well sustained and interesting throughout.

The Convention will continue its deliberations to-day and to-morrow. This evening a banquet will be given at the Pacific.

AMUSEMENTS.

"SHADOWS" AT HOOLEY'S.

The play of "Shadows," which is advertised as from the pen of Sir Charles L. Young, Bart., was produced at Hooley's Theatre last night by the Henrietta Vaders company. "Shadows" is new to this city, but it was seen twice in San Francisco, where Mr. Charles Coghlan had the bravery to exhibit it, and is said to have been done in England once or twice under the fond patronage of the author. It has been "improved" for the present occasion by the efforts of an unknown local writer.

There can happily be no mistake about the quality of "Shadows." It is one of the worst plays ever seen upon our local boards, lacking coherence, action, reasonableness, and the rudiments of dramatic art. There is a prolog, in which an awful curse is declared upon "the son of Iredale's house" who shall marry one of "Spain's vengeful daughters." This occurs in 1660. The curse keeps 221 years, until the present day. Then the play begins. The "son of Iredale's house" does marry one of "Spain's vengeful daughters," and has a nasty time with her. There are debts of honor, secret chambers, solitary immurements, tempters, escapes, and so on. But the stale curse on which the interest of the piece hangs is not executed at the end. It is the woman who dies. Probably Mr. Coghlan died when he had the play; now Miss Vaders dies because she has it. Herein is shown the art of the local editor and adapter.

The dialog is turgid and verbose. There is not a good dramatic situation in the prolog and four acts. The last part of the performance is tiresome and monotonous, and the curtain falls amidst a painful hush. The marvel is that such things can be seen on a stage where intelligent management is presumed to exist.

Neither Miss Vaders nor any member of her company can hope to gain credit from the play of "Shadows." The acting was quite in keeping with the merits of the play. There is too much reason, indeed, to fear that Miss Vaders has mistaken her vocation in attempting to be a leading tragic actress. She has not a spark of magnetism. There is little variety in her inflections or modes of expression, and no agreeable alternations of light and shade in her conceptions of character. She is always tragic, slow, methodical, and stagy. There was not a suspicion of colloquialism in her reading last night, though there was abundant pretext for it. Her second appearance fully confirmed the unfavorable impressions created by her impersonation of *Bianca*. The "Shadows" last night rested mainly upon the slim audience in the theatre and very little upon the stage.

NOTES.

Egbert Jamieson's comedy, "Birds of a Feather," is said to have made a "big hit" in St. Paul. There was nearly $400 in the house the first night. Dillon and Kruger were much applauded.

"Daniel Rochat" will be withdrawn from the stage of the Grand Opera-House at the end of this week, and "Felicia" will be produced Monday with Miss Ida Vernon in the titular rôle. Those lovers of good plays and good acting who have not seen "Daniel Rochat" should endeavor to do so before the close of the week, if the weather improves. THE TRIBUNE cannot in conscience advise anybody to visit the theatres on such nights as this week has known thus far. But "Daniel Rochat" is worth making a sacrifice for.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Its Existence in New York and Virginia—None in the West.

Dr. E. F. Thayer, of West Newton, Mass., and Prof. James Law, of Cornell College, Ithaca, N. Y., who are associated with Mr. Saunders, of this city, as members of the Treasury Cattle Commission, arrived in this city yesterday, and are registered at the Sherman House. A TRIBUNE reporter called on the gentleman last evening and obtained some idea as to the object of their journey West. In reply to some questions as to the scope of the labors of the Commission and the results accomplished, Prof. Law said: "The Treasury has instructed us to ascertain as far as possible the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia or lung disease among the cattle exported, especially along the Canadian line. We are unable to prevent the spread of the disease, but we can advise and recommend, and our reports may be the basis for future legislation. We had a meeting in Saratoga, and Mr. Saunders has been doing some work out here. We have a meeting here, at which we will go over the subject as fully as possible."

"What is the program for the conference?" asked the reporter.

"We shall probably consider the question of infection through cattle-cars passing through infected districts, ventilation, transportation, the importation of calves from infected districts, as already discussed, and a number of kindred subjects. I could not give you any further program, as it might be widely departed from."

"What have your investigations shown as to the extent and progress of the disease?"

"There is decided pleuro-pneumonia in Kings, Queens, Westchester, Putnam, and Richmond Counties, New York. It is the worst by far in Kings County. It is pretty widely spread in New Jersey, although I am not thoroughly posted as to its extent there. There is at least one infected herd in Pennsylvania, and there are some in Maryland, near Baltimore. Virginia and Delaware have some infected herds, but I cannot speak from positive knowledge. It does not extend much farther north than the lower counties of New York, nor farther South than the northern part of Virginia."

"How much are the Western cattle infected?"

"So far as we can find out there is no infection west of the Alleghenies.

WE BELIEVE THERE IS NONE,

but of course it may exist. To find out certainly is the object of our present session."

"What is your information as to its spread; is it spontaneous or contagious?"

"It is purely contagious. It has been imported. In Massachusetts it came into the State from a herd of imported cattle, chiefly Holsteins. In Brooklyn the disease came from a ship's cow which had been bought by a dairyman. The disease is contagious, and manifests itself chiefly at the great feeding places."

"No," said the Professor to a blundering reporter who had injected his conversation into the interview, "swill does not cause it. It is purely contagious. There was one case in New York State where a herd was infected badly, after having been fed on swill. I had them removed and thoroughly cleansed the place. Then a herd of sound Western cattle were placed in the pens, fed in the same way, packed together just as tight, and treated just the same, yet they were free from infection."

"What steps have you taken to prevent it?"

"As I said before, we have no legal recourse beyond a simple advisory power. There is now, however, a quarantine for three months on imported cattle. The system is not complete, but it is being improved. The Treasury Department had great pressure brought to bear upon it, and relaxed some of the regulations, as, for instance, they allow the transportation by water, even by canal, of imported herds, with a quarantine at some inland point. We protested against this, but nevertheless it was done."

"What will be your course of action in your inspection here?"

"We will hold a meeting and discuss the necessities of the case. We believe there is no infection in any of the Western herds, but nevertheless there may be. We expect to visit the Stock-Yards, the great dairies at Elgin, and other points, and the distilleries and other great feeding points. While swill-feeding does not promote this lung trouble, it is a fact that it will almost surely manifest itself in these places where large numbers of cattle are gathered, and where they are constantly changing. When the disease strikes one of these centres it usually stays. We expect to stay in the city about two days and then make trips to adjacent points."

The Commission will meet at the Sherman House at 10 o'clock this morning, and probably have subsequently a series of conferences with large cattle dealers.

A CLAIRVOYANT IN COURT.

Miss Kate Surrup, a clairvoyant living at No. 118 West Adams street, was on trial before Justice Morrison yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. It was charged that she had applied an unbecoming term to one of her neighbors, who, with an army of relatives, both male and female, was out and arrayed to resent it in the Justice Court. The case proceeded smoothly, and the prisoner at the proper point was placed on the stand. She was relating her story in a straightforward manner, and had nearly finished, when suddenly her eyes assumed a vacant stare, her form began to quiver, and before those present realized her condition she fell prostrate in an epileptic fit. All available assistance was brought to bear, and the woman was soon revived and the case continued for ten days.

The sad case had its amusing side as well. While Miss Surrup was being resuscitated the plaintiff and her witnesses entered into all kinds of silly speculation as to the probable cause of the prisoner's downfall. One old fellow asserted that it was a visitation of Divine Providence on the woman for her sin. An elderly dame thought it was a repetition of the case of Ananias; that the Lord had caught the clairvoyant in a falsehood, and had laid her low as an admonition to those around about the court-room. Some one else suggested that by the aid of the proprietor of Hades she threw herself into the state in order to make a sensation and secure a continuance without asking, and also to get a little publicity. Justice Morrison stood the nonsense as long as a reasonable being possibly could, and then mildly insinuated that they had better "draw it light," or he would be compelled to clear the room.

POLITICAL.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 30.—The Republicans of Wisconsin are becoming quite active relative to the coming State campaign. Three weeks hence the Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers will be held at Madison. An abundance of candidates for each of the State offices has sprung up, since a nomination has come to be regarded as equivalent to an election, owing to the demoralized, inactive, and despondent condition of the opposition. Appearances now indicate that the Democracy this fall will make the weakest effort for ascendency they have ever attempted in this State. Indeed, it looks very like a complete walkaway for the Republican ticket. The best-posted Republicans admit that they can give no definit idea at present of the complexion of the State ticket to be placed in nomination at Madison. It appears to many, however, that a calm survey of the field just now would point to the nomination of Secretary Hans B. Warner for Governor. The Lieutenant-Governorship is a muddle and dependent on the selection of Governor. For Secretary of State the Hon. E. C. McFetridge, of Dodge, and Capt. Timme, of Kenosha, are the leading cards. Timme's nomination depends largely on what is done with State Treasurer. If McCurdy, of Minnebago, the present Deputy, is the choice, then, per force, the selection of Timme follows to meet the necessity of placing a German on the ticket, Timme being of this nationality. If, on the other hand, the custom followed for years is observed in nominating a German for Treasurer, the Secretaryship would most likely fall to McFetridge. Col. O. C. Johnson, of Rock, is a strong candidate, also, for Secretary of State, but it is conceded that the selection of Warner to head the ticket would prove fatal to his chances, both being Scandinavians. The office of Attorney-General finds a formidable candidate in Judge L. F. Frisby, of Washington. S. S. Rockwood, of Walworth, would appear to have the inside track for State Superintendent. A. J. Turner, of Columbia, for Railroad Commissioner, and Phil Spooner, of Dane, for Insurance Commissioner, present incumbents of these offices, are both "willin' Barkises," but, as the two hail from the same district (Second), it is not thought possible that they can jointly be brought forward out of regard for a fair distribution of the offices, there being eight State offices to be distributed among eight Congressional districts. It is the general opinion that the Republican Convention of this year will be the most exciting of any held in a long time.

ACCIDENTS.

Hot Weather, Mad Dogs, and the Other Ailments of the Season.

James Willoughby, a laborer employed at the blast-furnace of the Union Iron & Steel Company, at the corner of Ashland avenue and Thirty-third street, while carrying lumber from the yard into the building at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was overcome by the heat, and while being taken to his home, No. 3041 Main street, fell unconscious on the sidewalk. Dr. Waxham, who attended him, thinks recovery improbable. Willoughby is a married man 53 years old.

Peter Mooney, employed in unloading iron-ore at the corner of Ashland and Archer avenues, was prostrated by the heat. He was taken to his home at No. 3110 Halsted street, and Dr. Crane, who there attended him, has but little hope for his recovery.

A horse attached to a light wagon owned by Edward McQuaid, of No. 12 Fifth avenue, ran away at noon yesterday from a vacant lot in the rear of 294½ Rush street, where it had been put to feed by the driver, Charles Gross, and at the corner of State and Oak streets ran over Henry C. Binder, 67 years old. A block further south the runaway collided with a street-car going north and was brought to a stand. One of the horses attached to the car had a leg broken, and was shot by Officer Koch. Fortunately the passengers on the car escaped injury. Mr. Binder was taken to his home, at No. 267 North Clark street, and Dr. Cunningham, who there attended him, found that his collar-bone was broken, and that he had received severe internal injuries, the result of which could not be foretold.

Rudolph Peters, a Swedish emigrant 23 years old, while seeking employment in a new building on Wells street, near Kinzie, accidentally fell from a gang-plank, and broke his right ankle. He was found hobbling along the street by Officer Young, and was taken to the County Hospital.

Joseph Birch, a teamster, 35 years old, living at No. 42 Noble street, accidentally fell from his grain wagon at 4:30 yesterday afternoon on the Lake street bridge approach, and had his left shoulder dislocated and his head badly bruised. He was taken home by the Armory patrol.

An unknown boy 14 years old, while stealing a ride Monday evening on some cars that were being switched in Gardner & Spry's lumber yard, near the West Division waterworks, accidentally fell beneath the wheels, and was instantly killed. The body was taken to the Morgue.

A horse attached to a wagon owned by the Mica Axle-Grease Company ran away at noon yesterday from the corner of Madison and Rockwell streets and collided with a street-car which had been left standing on the track. The wagon was totally demolished.

Mrs. Katherine Miller, of No. 211 Dayton street, while bringing some food, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, to a large black dog, which she supposed was chained in the yard, was attacked by the animal and severely bitten above and below the right eye. The dog is supposed to have been mad, and was shot by a neighbor. Mrs. Miller's wounds were quite serious, and were dressed and cauterized by Dr. Parks.

Jennie Lilca, 2 years old, accidentally fell out of a third-story window at the home of her parents, No. 504 Blue Island avenue, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was almost instantly killed.

IN HARD LUCK.

Veronica Buhl was the defendant in a most pitiable case of alleged larceny yesterday before Justice Wallace. She was very attractive in feature and deportment, and spoke with such a musical English accent as to confirm her statement that she had but recently arrived from London, and was thoroughly unsophisticated in the wiles of this metropolis. At first sight it seemed to be but a repetition of an oft reaped harvest of wild oats. A cavalry officer by the name of Andrew Jackson, but who gave the ficticious one of John Hopper, was the complainant, and stated that being on a furlough he had come to Chicago to enjoy himself with plenty of money, and, accordingly, spent the night in a notorious house where he lost a valuable diamond pin, and had Veronica Buhl arrested as the fair, frail culprit. The girl's story was very straightforward, and spoken with a modest grace that seemed to predispose the Court in her favor. She had left a beautiful home in London, and had come to America alone to join a venerable uncle who is living at Monmouth, Ill., and who has grown wealthy in the lucrative vocation of stock-raising. She arrived safely in Chicago, and went to the Palmer House for a short visit to revel in the mad pleasures of city life. She had been enticed into the house of ill-fame by Jackson, who had ruined her character, and then had her arrested on a charge which, she declared with tears in her eyes, was maliciously false. She said that Jackson had squandered nearly $100 for wine that night, and the carousal finally grew so uproarious that she had withdrawn to her room, the door of which was always unlocked, and from which Jackson declared he had lost his diamond. "It was only the other night," she said, "that a man was paralyzed with drink in the house where I board, and robbed of several hundred dollars, but his family was so respected in society that he dared not prosecute." Miss Buhl was remanded to jail.

A DRY AUGUST.

Sergt. Mitchell, the Chief Signal Officer for this station, was found last evening at his office on the top floor of the lofty Major Block deep in the observation of the numerous delicate and intricate instruments. The electric recording wind gage, the rain gage, the thermometers, barometers, etc., are numerous, and look very much unlike our ordinary weather instruments.

"Sergeant, what do you think of Vennor's predictions?" asked the reporter.

"It is really astonishing that people of ordinary comprehension can pin their faith to such nonsense," replied the Sergeant, warming up.

"But did not Vennor strike the recent August cold spell?"

"Well, yes; we had a cold wave about that time, but it is common to record a short period of low temperature every summer,—it is nothing unusual. The facts are that it is entirely beyond the range of human possibility for any man to forecast the weather longer than twenty-four hours in advance. We can't do it with all our instruments and observing-stations in all parts of the country!"

In reference to the drought the officer kindly looked up the records and found that at the Chicago station there had been four days in August on which rain had fallen, an aggregate of .54 of an inch of water. This is, indeed, an extremely light rainfall, and has not been so low in August for many years, except in August, 1879, when it only aggregated .45 of an inch. The rainfall during the month of August was as follows: In 1874, 3.15 inches; 1875, 3.29; 1876, 3.66; 1877, 2.09; 1878, 3.66; 1879, .45; 1880, 4.47; 1881 (partial), .54. Last July rain fell during part of ten days, aggregating 4.31 inches,—a fair average. In June last there were eighteen rainy days, with a total of 5.93 inches.

BEWARE AFTER TO-DAY.

A New York dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

The annual assembly of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood was held in Jones' Woods this afternoon and evening. O'Donovan-Rossa made his appearance on the grounds at about sunset. The following, which was printed in the Chicago newspapers yesterday, was shown him: "Americans and friends of Ireland are hereby warned against embarking upon any vessel flying the British flag after Thursday, Sept. 1. Many may reach their destination, but none are safe. Per order of the Central Committee."

Mr. Rossa said: "That notice was not published by order of the Dynamite Council, although it is in consonance with its intentions. It is probably the act of a Chicago club, and is perfectly proper. Any club has the right to do as it pleases, so long as it helps along the good work and does not conflict with the central authority."

"Do you think there is any danger to outgoing English steamships?"

"That I must decline to answer. Mum's the word. But we don't want to take life. We are tired of having Ireland beg England to right her wrongs, and we propose to force England to do it."

"Is there to be a meeting of the Brotherhood to-night?"

"Yes, but it will be secret, and for prudential reasons the reporters will not be admitted."

"Will the meeting take any action in regard to the proclamation issued in Chicago?"

"If I were to tell you what we were going to do, there would be no necessity to have a secret meeting. The proclamation has been issued in Chicago. It will be communicated to various branches of the Brotherhood throughout the United States."

A BOLD PERFORMANCE.

At 2:30 yesterday morning three burglars rode up in a buggy or wagon to the residence of John Miller, No. 21 North place, and entered the house by means of a side window. They surprised Miller and his wife, and compelled them to lie quiet in bed by holding a revolver at their heads, until they had ransacked the house, and abstracted about $35 from Miller's clothing. Upon leaving the house they drove rapidly away. Only two of them entered the house. The Millers think they wore something over their faces, at all events they were unable to identify them. They have reason for thinking that the burglars are of their acquaintance, as one of them called Mrs. Miller by her name and said, "Keep quiet, Eliza."

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

In a drunken fracas which took place at 8 o'clock last evening in a yard in the rear of Nos. 2619 and 2621 State street, Michael Cummings, because of some insult offered by him to the wife of Daniel Humphrey, was stabbed by Humphrey twice in the chest and once on the head. The injured man was attended by Dr. Van Duzer, who dressed his wounds, and pronounced them not of a serious nature. Humphrey and James Glavin, and Edward Fanning, who were also implicated in the fight, were arrested and locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Daniel Ryan was arrested last evening by Officers Leonard and Bannon of the Twenty-second Street Station, upon a warrant charging him with assault with intent to kill. The complainant is Michael Smith, a foreman in Tobey & Booth's packing-house at the corner of Eighteenth and Grove streets. On the evening of July 8 he was assaulted by Ryan and a man named Kenny, and was cut by them in a half-dozen different places. Kenny was arrested at the time, but Ryan escaped and jumped the town. He returned quite recently.

To restore nerve and brain waste, nothing equals Hop Bitters. Believe this.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drugstore, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Eldredge & Woodbridge, manufacturers of fine shirts, and men's furnishers, formerly at 55 Washington street, find their business largely increased at their new store, 102 Madison street. Good goods at popular prices.

Ask your druggist for Redding's Russia Salve. Keep it in house in case of accidents. Price, 25 cents.

BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by STEELE & PRICE, Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

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In any line of newspapers, successfully handled by

LORD & THOMAS,

NEWSPAPER

Advertising Agents,

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CEMETERY.

The Forest Home Cemetery Co.

Begs leave to draw the attention of parties desiring to secure a burial place for themselves and family to their burial grounds. Located 4½ miles west of city limits, between Madison and West Twelfth-st., it attracts general attention by its unsurpassed beauty of natural scenery, and is accessible from all parts of the West Division by good carriage roads. Special attention is called to the following features embraced in the management of this Cemetery:

First—A fund, under the control of all lot-owners, has been provided, intended to secure the future maintenance and improvements of the Cemetery, called the "Forest Home Improvement Fund," created and steadily increasing by an assessment of 10 per cent on the gross income of the Company, secured by the sale of lots.

Second—The introduction of the so-called "Lawn System," which experience has shown to be the most desirable system for beauty and economy.

Due notice will be given in short time of the completion of a dummy line going directly to the burial grounds. Parties desiring to inspect our Cemetery will find a commodious omnibus leaving every Sunday morning at 9:30 sharp, from 78 Fifth-av.

For particulars apply to the Company's Office, 89 Washington-st.

SPENCERIAN PENS.

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS

Of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In 20 Numbers. A complete Sample Card, for trial, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.

138 and 140 Grand Street, New York.

MARINE NEWS.

Grain Freights Very Strong Yesterday at 3 3-4 Cents on Corn to Buffalo.

Position of the Citizens' Association in Regard to the Ordinance Regulating Whistles.

Foreign Vessels Entitled to the Benefit of the Limited Liability Law.

Circular from the Treasury Department Relating to the Amended Pilot Rules.

Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Departures—Miscellaneous—Along the Docks.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

GRAIN.

Grain freights were very strong yesterday at 3½@3¾ cents on corn to Buffalo, and 2¼ cents on the same grain to Sarnia. The rate on flaxseed to Buffalo was 4½ cents. Room is still scarce, and agents in most instances refused to charter at the above rates, holding off for better figures. But one charter for corn to Buffalo was reported, the other charters for that port being for flaxseed. There is a strong probability that the rate on corn will reach 4 cents, if not above that figure, to-day, as the demand for carriers is quite urgent. The following were the vessels reported as chartered yesterday:

For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Propeller Chicago, corn	60,000
Schooner S. B. Pomeroy, flaxseed	26,000
Schooner Mary Copely, flaxseed	20,000
Schooner D. E. Bailey, flaxseed	45,000
For Sarnia.	
Schooner Lottie Wolf, corn	22,000
Schooner W. B. Ogden, corn	22,000
Total capacity	195,000

LUMBER.

There were no changes yesterday in lumber freights. Rates remain firm, and there is no tendency towards lower prices. The following are the figures at which charters were made yesterday:

From East Saginaw	$3.25@3.50
From Manistee	2.12½
From Ludington	1.87½
From White Lake	1.75
From Grand Haven	1.62½
From Muskegon	1.62½
From Bay City	3.00

IRON-ORE.

Nothing was reported yesterday regarding ore freights, the demand for vessels still remaining and rates firm. The following are the rates from the points named:

From Escanaba to Chicago	$ 1.00
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.25@1.40
From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	2.00@2.25

COAL.

Coal freights from Lake Erie ports are reported very firm. Rates from Oswego are also reported exceedingly firm, with a great scarcity of carriers in Lake Ontario for the upper lakes. The following are the ruling rates:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 1.20
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	1.20
From Lake Erie ports to Chicago	1.30@1.35
From Lake Erie ports to Milwaukee	1.30@1.35
From Lake Erie ports to Escanaba	1.00
From Lake Erie ports to Duluth	1.25
From Lake Erie ports to Detroit	45@ 50
From Cleveland to Buffalo	75
From Oswego to Chicago	2.37
From Oswego to Milwaukee	2.37

HOME GATHERINGS.

THE WHISTLE ORDINANCE.

Yesterday THE TRIBUNE published a letter addressed to the Citizens' Association by the Manager and Superintendent of the Union Line of Tugs regarding the enforcement of the city ordinance prescribing that each steam tug or boat plying in or entering the Chicago River should use a whistle three inches in diameter, thirteen inches long, and made of copper. Below we print the reply of the Association, through its Secretary, in which the Association disclaims any intention of attempting to persecute or oppress the tug interests of this harbor, and suggesting that a cheerful compliance with the ordinance would save unnecessary litigation and tend to promote a feeling of harmony between both the citizens and those interested in tug property. It is to be hoped that the parties interested in the different towing associations will meet the Citizens' Association's suggestions in the same friendly spirit in which they are offered, and thus do away with all cause of complaint; and from our knowledge of the gentlemen in control of the tug associations we believe that an amicable settlement of the question will be had without any further prosecutions or litigation. The following is Secretary Ambler's letter:

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—*William Harman, Esq., Manager of the Union Line of Tugs*—DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday is at hand. In reply thereto, I can only say that, by the advice given to us by counsel, the principle sought to be established by the suits which we have commenced cannot be maintained except by a conviction in an individual case before a Police Justice. If the party so convicted appeals, then the case can go to a higher court. We could not combine in an action all the tugs of which you have given us a list, for the reason that each offender is entitled to his separate defense. Your counsel will, probably, say the same. If, in the next case which comes up, the defendant is convicted, then such an appeal as that suggested above can be made. Meanwhile, however, while solemnly protesting that there is not, nor ever has been, any desire on the part of our Association to do anything oppressive to the tug-owners, we would suggest that a compliance with the law on their part would be better than litigation, especially in view of the fact that out of fifty-five towing-vessels now plying in this river, your line, consisting of seventeen vessels, is the only one not now out of the range of prosecution for non-compliance. I would add, that if you had given the information as to the size of your whistles, which you now do, at the trial on Wednesday, Aug. 17, the necessity for measuring them (which has been done), would have been prevented. Yours respectfully,
J. C. AMBLER, Secretary.

FOREIGN VESSEL RIGHTS.

It has been doubted whether the Federal statute limiting the liability of vessel-owners for loss or damage occasioned without their privity or knowledge applies to foreign vessels. On Friday last the question came before Judge Withey, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, at Grand Rapids, who, in the absence of Judge Brown, is attending to the judicial business of that district. The owners of the propeller Asia, a Canadian vessel, were advised to claim the benefit of the statute, as against the claims for loss of cargo occasioned by their collision in the St. Marie River with the schooner Helena. The case was argued by F. H. Canfield for the owners and by W. H. Wells for the underwriters of the cargo. Judge Withey held that the statute applied to foreign vessels while navigating American waters as well as to domestic vessels. He accordingly directed that the Asia be appraised in her wrecked condition by E. G. Merrick, J. M. Jones, and John Pridgeon, and that upon giving a stipulation with sureties for the payment of such appraised value all parties be enjoined from prosecuting any suits against the Asia or her owners, and that they be cited to appear and establish their claims before a Commissioner of the Court, to the end that they may share pro rata in the assessment secured by each stipulation. It should be added that the owners of the Asia deny that the Asia was in fault for the collision, and by the order made by Judge Withey they are at liberty to contest this question of fault. But even if the Asia was to blame, neither she nor her owners, under the order made by Judge Withey, are liable beyond the value of the propeller immediately after the collision.

THE AMENDED PILOT RULES.

The following circular relating to the postponement of the operation of the amended pilot rules is circulated:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19, 1881.—*To Supervising and Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels:* In consequence of the unexpected delay of the amended pilot rules, lakes and seaboard, in transit between the different Supervising Inspectors for their signatures, as required by Sec. 4,412, Revised Statutes, it will be impossible to have said amended rules ready for distribution at the date fixed in circular No. 23, dated Feb. 18, 1881. It has, therefore, been decided to postpone the operation of said rules until on or about Oct. 15, 1881. As the amended rules contain no change in the rules governing passing vessels, the delay will be of no serious consequence. WILLIAM WINDOM, Secretary.

DOCK NOTES.

The schooner Sunrise got hard aground in Ogden Slip yesterday.

The schooner Louise McDonald is in Miller Brothers' docks stopping a leak.

Samuel Swenson has been appointed Captain of the Maine, vice George Toping.

Capt. Frank Butler is slowly improving, but it will be many days before he will be able to be out of bed.

The schooner Alice M. Beers is in the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company having her bottom calked.

The steam-barge Michael Groh collided with the schooner E. R. Blake yesterday, carrying away several stanchions and breaking the port rail of the schooner.

The propeller Messenger will go into Miller Brothers' docks to-day to have repairs made to her machinery.

The schooner Magnolia lost her jibboom yesterday while being towed up the North Branch by fouling with a dredge.

The Government storm-signal was flying yesterday, and a great many craft delayed leaving last evening because of it.

The tug Prindiville broke her wheel in the river yesterday and was towed to Burns' boxes, in the North Branch, to have it repaired.

The schooner Lincoln Dall, damaged in a collision with the tug W. L. Ewing Sunday, has been placed in the Vessel-Owners' dry-docks for repairs.

The owners of the steam-barge Progress have decided to have her carry coal from Cleveland to Milwaukee or Chicago, and go to Escanaba to to load ore for her down trips after Sept. 1.

The propeller Columbia left for Collingwood last evening so crowded with passengers that the officers of the boat were compelled to give up their berths in order to find accommodations for them.

While the tug Success was towing in the schooner Higgie and Jones yesterday she unshipped her rudder and became unmanageable, allowing the schooner to collide with the Rush street bridge. Fortunately no damage was done beyond breaking five or six feet of the railing of the bridge. The vessel was taken in tow by another tug and proceeded up the river. At the private bridge of Louis Wahl, over the South Branch, the schooner had another collision, losing her dolphin striker, but the bridge escaped uninjured.

STORM SIGNALS.

ORDERED DOWN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31—12:40 a. m.—Signals down. The storm-centre has moved to the northwestward. Signals have also been ordered down at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Mackinaw, Milwaukee, Section 1 and 2, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section 3.

AROUND THE LAKES.

ABANDONED AS A TOTAL WRECK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 30.—F. J. Merriman, of the Port Huron Wrecking Company, arrived this afternoon from the wrecked tow-barge Northern Light, ashore at Harrisville. It has been found that the hull would not stand lifting, the chains drawing through her in many places, and they were obliged to abandon her as a total wreck. This Company will commence operations on the sunken propeller City of St. Catharines at once.

DAMAGED $1,200 BY FIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—A fire was discovered in the hold of the wreck of the schooner Nabob, lying on the bottom opposit Wolf & Davidson's ship-yard, this afternoon, and before the flames could be extinguished she was damaged to the extent of $1,200. How the fire originated is unknown, but it is supposed to have been communicated by sparks from the steam-barge Daisy Day, which passed by a short time previous.

PROBABLY A COLLISION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Aug. 30.—The steamer Saginaw on her way up last night ran through lots of wreckage off Presque Isle, such as flour, kerosene oil, and boxes of merchandise marked King & Brown, Chicago, via Anchor Line. A collision must have occurred during the recent smoky weather in the Straits. The weather has so thick for the last week that a person could not see a quarter of a mile on the Straits from here.

SAILORS' WAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 30.—This morning a large number of seamen assembled in their hall and debated the wages question. Some were in favor of advancing the rate 25 cents per day, while others dissented. Finally a vote was taken, and it was declared that the wages should be for the present $1.50 per day on the lakes and $2 per day through the canal. This is said to be the highest wages asked on this lake.

ROUGH ON A GOOD MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 30.—A survey was made to-day on board the schooner W. I. Preston by Capts. Taylor and Allen, when it was decided that the vessel should pay for one-third of the damaged cargo,—4,500 bushels of corn. This is the result of Capt. Van Alstyne's protest.

TWO NEW STEAMERS TO BE BUILT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 30.—Contracts were recently let for the building of two steamships for the Republic Iron Ore Company, to be built by Pusley & Co. They are to be 246 feet keel, 36 feet beam, and 20 feet hold. The keels will be laid within two weeks.

MILWAUKEE DOCK-LABORERS' STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—The striking dock-laborers still hold out, and the agents are still determined not to concede the advance demanded.

GONE INTO DRY-DOCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—The schooner Souvenir was placed in dry-dock this afternoon to receive some new plank in her top sides, and other repairs.

MUSKEGON LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Aug. 30.—The clearances to-day were sixteen. Lumber shipments, 3,780,000 feet.

NO TOLLS ON WEST-BOUND FREIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Canal Board has refused to reimpose tolls on westward-bound freight.

SALT FOR MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 30.—The propeller Scotia, with salt for Milwaukee, left Tawas to-day.

VESSEL CHARTERS.

AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—There was a good inquiry for vessels to load wheat for Buffalo at 4 cents, but no charters were known to have been made. The steam-barge Chisholm and schooner Thomas Quayle were chartered to take ore from Escanaba to Cleveland at $1.45, and the schooner R. P. Mason wood from Traverse Bay to this port, at $2.50.

AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Charters—Propeller Annie Young, coal to Chicago, $1.15.

Canal freights unchanged at 5 cents on wheat and 4½ cents on corn. Business fairly active.

AT CLEVELAND, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 30.—Charters—Schooner W. H. Rounds, coal to Chicago on private terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARINE EDITORIAL COURTESIES.

Toledo *Blade:* "Cleveland *Leader:* 'The marine editor of the *Leader* is always willing to have exchanges copy any article that he may write, but when he sees the Toledo *Blade* come out with an article writen by himself and credited to the Cleveland *Herald*, he feels like bringing the matter before the fighting editor. Let the marine man of the *Blade* be more careful hereafter, and all will be well.' In the hurry of preparing matter for a daily paper it is not an uncommon occurrence to get the wrong credit to a clipping, but the thought cannot be seriously entertained that any reputable marine reporter on the lakes would intentionally give credit to a paper of an item in which it did not originally appear. There is not a paper on the lakes that is more careful about giving credit to its contemporaries than the *Blade*. Its marine reporter fully appreciates the amount of labor required to gather marine news, and wishes at all times to give credit to the papers from which it takes its general clippings. Credit is frequently given other journals for items that appear in the *Blade*, but there has never yet been a complaint from this office, as it is well understood how the wrong credits may occur. The marine man of the *Blade* will be careful to do the handsome thing by the *Leader* at all times."

A COMFORTABLE TRIP.

Cleveland *Herald:* "The canal propeller Jonathan Scoville and consort Annie Maloney arrived from Buffalo Friday morning at 5 o'clock, having been 148 hours on the passage. The boats were in command of Capt. John Bowman, a well-known lake pilot. He says the trip was a comfortable one, with one or two exceptions. Last Sunday night a bad storm from the northwest was encountered, but this was carried without much trouble. Again the valve rod broke, delaying them about a day and a half at Ashtabula. The boat will load 500 tons coal for Buffalo at 75 cents per ton, and will return in a few days."

THE OLD PROPELLER INDEPENDENCE.

Chippewa County News: "Messrs. Newcomb and Goodreau, the submarine divers, are busy at work on the wreck of the propeller Independence, which was wrecked a little way above the head of the canal twenty-nine years ago. She seems to be pretty well loaded, and some of her goods and machinery but little the worse for their long rest under the water. The wreck was caused by her boiler bursting. Four persons lost their lives by the accident. She was in size about equal to the Emerald, and her run was from the head of the Portage to the then City of Superior, now Duluth."

THE HARBOR AT ERIE.

Advices from Erie state that an improvement has just been completed at that harbor which will doubtless be much appreciated by vesselmasters. The north pier to the channel has been lengthened several hundred feet, which it is claimed will prevent the formation of the sandbar at the entrance of the harbor that has for so many years been a dread to navigators. It also gives vessels running in to get out of a storm more room to tie up. The south pier will also be built out.

A DULL PLACE.

Toledo *Blade:* "The harbor is as dull-looking a place as can well be imagined so far as the shipping of grain is concerned. There is no demand for grain-carriers, and 2¼c to Buffalo would be considered a good freight. Coal vessels are wanted at $1.35 to Chicago, Milwaukee, and Duluth."

GRAIN RECEIPTS AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo *Courier:* "The receipts by lake for last week comprised 2,440,810 bushels of wheat and corn, and the coal shipments amounted to 22,150 tons. By canal the shipments were 984,100 bushels of grain, and by rail 664,416 bushels."

PERSONAL.

Milwaukee *Republican:* "Capt. James McGinn, of the tug W. H. Wolf, of Chicago, was in the city yesterday. Capt. McGinn says the Wolf is doing well in Chicago."

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Chauncey Hurlbut, Erie, coal.
Prop Nyack, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Michael Groh, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.
Prop C. W. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. H. Morrison, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop J. H. Shergley, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Bismarck, Marinette, towing.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lehigh, Erie, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, lumber.
Schr Dan E. Bailey, Buffalo, coal.
Schr George L. Wrenne, Menominee, lumber.
Schr C. K. Mims, Buffalo, coal.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Jennie Muller, Traverse Bay, bark and wood.
Schr Annie Vought, Erie, coal.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Comanche, Oswego, coal.
Schr Petrel, Panik's Pier, bark.
Schr A. J. Dewey, Escanaba, stone.
Schr Four Brothers, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr J. B. Wilbur, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Clara, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Ida Keith, Buffalo, coal.
Schr White Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Charles Luling, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Success, Ahnapee, ties.
Schr Lucy J. Clark, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Beloit, Ahnapee, ties.
Schr Glad Tidings, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Olga, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr S. J. Luff, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Florence, St. Joseph's Island, ties.
Schr Ketchum, Whitefish Bay, ties.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr North Cape, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr William Grandy, Marinette, lumber.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Henry Witbeck, Marinette, lumber.
Schr York State, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Ahnapee, ties.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. V. VanValkenburgh, Sandusky, coal.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, 58,448 bu corn.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, light.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, 60,000 bu wheat and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 24,800 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Columbia, Ogdensburg, 19,915 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Michael Groh, White Hall, light.
Prop R. G. Peters, Cheboygan, light.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Prop Swallow, Montague, light.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, light.
Prop Albert Miller, Manistee, light.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, light.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba, light.
Prop City of Rome, Buffalo, 53,000 bu corn.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, light.
Schr South Haven, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr C. Nicholson, Ludington, light.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, light.
Schr Sardinia, White Lake, light.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, sundries.
Schr Eagle Wing, Muskegon, light.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Blufftown, light.
Schr J. M. Forest, Ludington, light.
Schr Lavinda, Hamlin, light.
Schr A. J. Covell, Montague, light.
Schr Lodus, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Emeline, Manistee, light.
Schr A. W. Lucky, Cheboygan, light.
Schr Eclipse, Ludington, light.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Grand Traverse, light.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, light.
Schr G. Ellen, Montague, light.
Schr Sea Bird, Muskegon, light.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Marinette, light.
Schr Cuba, Manistee, light.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, light.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, light.
Schr A. F. Morse, Muskegon, light.
Schr E. Y. Judd, Marinette, sundries.
Schr Marinette, Marinette, sundries.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, sundries.
Schr O. M. Bond, Kingston, 31,500 bu wheat.
Schr W. B. Ogden, Port Huron, 19,300 bu corn.
Schr Starlight, Port Edward, 15,828 bu corn.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, sundries.
Schr Humming Bird, Stilimack's Pier, light.
Schr Elva, Holland, light.
Schr Radical, Pentwater, light.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, light.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Ludington, light.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, light.
Schr A. Bradley, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Saumico, light.
Schr Charles Luling, Menominee, light.
Schr Isabella Sands, Manistee, light.
Schr Hattie Earl, Muskegon, light.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 30.—Passed up—Propellers V. H. Ketcham, Colorado, Waverly, City of Mt. Clemens, Rochester, Japan, Nebraska, St. Paul and consorts, Fred McBrair and barges, William Rudolph with Corsican; schooners Snowdrop, Millard Fillmore, tug Master and barges.

Down—Propellers J. S. Ruby, Northerner, Clinton and barges, S. D. Caldwell and barges, H. D. Coffinbury and barges; schooners Malta, Huron, Halstead.

Arrived—J. H. Mead, Acontias, Stampede.

Wind south, brisk. Weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 30—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers James P. Donaldson and barges; schooners Niagara, Nellie Redington, John Rice, Heather Belle, William R. Hanna, S. Marsh, H. Fitzhugh, Havana, Jessie, and Florida.

Down—Propellers Jay Gould, Winslow, John B. Lyon and consort; schooners Emma L. Coyne, Harvey Bissell, James Platt, Mineral State, and John Kelderhouse; steamer Keewenaw.

Wind south, light. Weather fine.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Aug. 30.—Passed up—Schooner Mystic Star, Oswego to Chicago, coal; schooner George Thurston, Kingston to Milwaukee, railroad iron; schooner Wauwanosh, Kingston to Chicago, salt; schooner Jennie White, Oswego to Toledo, coal; schooner Pulaski, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; schooner Willie Keller, Oswego to Detroit, coal; schooner Mary Bottle, Kingston to Toledo, light; schooner Victor, Kingston to Toledo, light.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Aug. 30.—Arrived—Steamers Escanaba, Oscar Townsend, and Wocoken; schooners Ed Kelly, Unadilla, Montpelier, S. J. Tilden, and Delaware.

Departed—Steamers Rube Richards, Minnesota, Escanaba, and Oscar Townsend; schooners May Richards, Morning Light, Jessie Linn, Thomas L. Parker, Ed Kelly, Unadilla, and S. J. Tilden.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Arrived—Propellers Arabia, James Fisk, Jr., St. Louis, Russia, and Portage, grain, Chicago; propeller Samuel F. Hodges, grain, Duluth.

Cleared—Propellers Vanderbilt and Annie Young, with coal, Starucca, with merchandise, and schooner F. A. Gorger, with coal, for Chicago; propeller Samuel F. Hodges, for Duluth.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Aug. 30.—Arrived—Steamer Lake Erie, from Chicago, with grain, passengers, and freight.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 30.—Cleared—Propeller Vanderbilt, merchandise, and Schooner John O'Neil, coal, Chicago.

BAY CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 30.—The Propeller Colorado, salt laden, for Chicago, leaves to-night.

THE SKIN.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The American Dermatological Association is holding its fifth annual meeting. The session opened with an address by the President, Dr. James Nevins Hyde, of Chicago, on "The Relations of Dermatology to the Periodical Medical Press." A number of papers were read at the afternoon and evening sessions.

Mummies as Materials for Paint.

London Truth.

A gentleman passing through Long Acre the other day peeped into a little shop, and started suddenly at the sight of several dead bodies They had been dead for over 2,000 years—they were mummies. Where did they come from? From Thebes. Are more coming? Yes, plenty. There appears to be a regular business going on in mummies between Thebes and Long Acre. The mummies are brought over enveloped in their rich bituminous covering, and—*horresco referens*—ground up, bones, cases, coverings, bitumen and all! What for? Why for paint. There seems to be no burnt sienna like ground mummy. The artists are willing to pay high for this mummy paint. Our Academy walls may be limned with the dust of the Ptolemies!

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Do you know what it is to suffer with piles? If you do, you know what is one of the worst torments of the human frame. The most perfect cure ever known is Kidney-Wort. It cures constipation, and then its tonic action restores health to the diseased bowels, and prevents recurrence of disease. Try it without delay. The dry and the liquid are both sold by druggists.—*Globe.*

ON 'CHANGE.

Doings of the Day Before the Battle.

A General Belief that There Will Not Be Many Defaults.

Rumors of Hot Wheat Revived and Satisfactorily Downed.

An Examination of the Wheat in the St. Paul Elevator.

A New York Operator Drops $90,000 and Pleads the Baby Act.

The Majority Plan for the Construction of the New Board of Trade Building.

THE END DRAWS NEAR.

THE DAY BEFORE DELIVERY.

The wheat market was the centre of attraction again yesterday. It broke early on reports of more favorable crop prospects abroad and free offerings by brokers who were supposed to represent the clique. It was also rumored that the Committee had been asked to examine wheat in another elevator, and they found that some of it needed to be turned over or out. The market fell off 3⅜ to 5½ cents early, with the clique and the tailers selling all the while, and the crowd making the most of these reports. September wheat opened at $1.23½, and sold off to $1.20. At about half-past 10 the market stiffened up, and rose steadily to $1.22⅜, and advanced in the afternoon to $1.22¾. The clique did not appear to change their program, but kept on selling, while the bull movement was developing. The crowd gossiped that a strong combination had taken hold of the market, and boosted it in the face and eyes of the rings; and some thought a new one had been formed which intended to take up the deal where the old pool left off. Others surmised that the Adamses were buying, and it was said in the afternoon that "Gip" was taking all he could get. The bull side argued that there was money in wheat at present prices, with all the winter wheat markets away above this one. They pointed to St. Louis as an illustration, saying winter wheat there was 19 cents above Chicago prices for No. 2 spring, which was too much of a difference. The bull element twisted the market upward at any rate, and supported it to the close, though about a million bushels were unloaded by the clique brokers on the Call Board.

THE "HOT-WHEAT" SCARE

did not cut much of a figure after the early morning. The crowd seemed to forget about it when the market stiffened up, and they felt easier when they heard that arrangements had been made for shipping out over 250,000 bushels, which, it was said, included all the wheat that had been found to require prompt attention.

Seller August stood at $1.38, with a few odd sales on the call at $1.36¼@1.37½. The shorts out are supposed to be narrowed down to one or two big ones who will come to time to-day—the final day of settlement. The clique of Buckeye boys is expected to deliver the cash wheat to the crowd on the 1st of September, and get out of the deal as fast as possible. This is the general impression, but the clique boss and his aids don't say so. They are non-committal, intimating only that they can run the deal longer if the boys want them to.

CORN FELL OFF

¾ of a cent to 1 cent yesterday morning, in company with wheat, but recovered later, and closed 1¼ higher than on the day before. There was a very good demand for it, the boys said, and some of the parties who have lately been bears were buying in the firm belief that corn was a good investment. It was rather independent of wheat. October closed at 64½ cents, being 62⅜ cents early, and 61½ cents was the lowest point. Oats "tailed on" corn.

GOSSIP.

The provision men say big deliveries of lard may be expected on the 1st of September.

Lake freights are advancing. Halstead, Atkins, and the whole crowd are said to be greatly tickled over the prospects of a little boom in vessel property.

A person who has just returned from an extensive tour through Michigan says: "Everybody in the country is asking, What is the price of wheat? What do you think of it? They expect to see wheat sell at $1.50 per bushel, and corn at 75@80 cents. Some put corn at $1 per bushel. The country people are all interested deeply, and they very soon reveal by their talk that they are long on the market. They don't seem to know there is another side. I fear they will get beaten. It is not only so in that State, but everywhere. The country is crazy over the grain markets. Ask the receivers if it isn't so."

THE CHINESE GENTLEMAN

who is reported to have made a snug little fortune in wheat lately was accosted on the street yesterday: "What do you think of this Cincinnati wheat clique, Mr. Chang Lee?"

"Me thinkee the clickee sold outee."

"Do you do the clique's washing?"

"Likee Pieston me no tellee. Me thinkee Handy nice Melican man."

The Chinaman smiled serenely as he turned away and jogged off towards the laundry.

"Why, they tell now," said a man yesterday, "that a new clique is buying wheat, and intends to run a gigantic deal in September. Some say it is another 'Cincinnati gang,' and others think it is quite a different organization. I hear it whispered that Jim Fisher may be engineer."

Some of the settling clerks expect to see the parties who are short on August wheat adopt the "paddle" walk to-day.

They say a lot of bleating country lambs were shaken out of wheat yesterday.

Some of the boys say B. Fowler made a pile of money on the recent upturn in oats. They think the sum was about $40,000.

Mr. Austin Saunders, who has been confined to his house by sickness for several weeks, was on the Call Board yesterday. Everybody was glad to see him.

The Open Board got into another blaze of excitement in the morning. The clique had an agent in there who is said to have turned things upside down with the aid of the crowd. Some people feared Hallock would lose his voice.

The failure of W. J. Faulkner was reported yesterday. It was for a small amount. It was rumored that there was a small suspension on the Open Board.

The following shows

THE RANGE OF PRICES

on wheat and corn since Saturday:

	Close Saturday.	*Range Monday.*	*Range yesterday.*
Wheat—			
September	$1.30½	$1.25⅞@1.31	$1.20 @1.23¾
October	1.28½	1.26 @1.29	1.22½@1.25
Corn—			
September	62	60⅞@ 62¾	60 @ 61¾
October	64	62⅞@ 64¾	61½@ 64

HOT WHEAT.

EXAMINING THE ST. PAUL ELEVATOR.

The Chicago wheat market during the past three or four months has been, and is now, in a very abnormal condition. The extraordinary speculative movement which has characterized the trading in No. 2 spring—the fancy article of the pit—has tended all along to prohibit exportation and keep that grain here. The daily current price for car-load lots has been almost constantly since last April above a shipping price, and the only shipments made were occasional car-loads to near-by country millers, who had flour contracts outstanding, and what few cargo lots the manufacturers of the different corners thought it desirable to remove from the market. The result has been that No. 2 spring has piled right up in the midst of the speculative rings, while the export trade has been restricted to winter grades and No. 3 spring. At the close of business Saturday evening there were in store in this city 4,284,802 bushels of all grades of wheat, against 1,518,664 bushels at the corresponding date last year,—an increase of 2,766,138 bushels, or nearly twice as much as the stock of one year ago. This unexampled stock of wheat has been carried persistently through the summer months by speculators, to whom were constantly held out alluring prospects of making a fortune by the deal. That some of this vast amount of wheat should in the nature of things reach a point that would call for unremitting care and attention is self-evident. No matter what care is taken in shipping grain from the country, it is impossible for some car-loads to reach here not in a condition of dampness, sweatiness, or heat, which, when piled up in a solid mass, must show the effects of more or less heating. In the City Elevator there was discovered two bins of wheat, which, from a liberal sweating and the absence of a drying air-current, became rather clammy, but not at all impaired for immediate use for milling. The "shorts," who were early informed of the little eccentricity, immediately raised the cry of "hot wheat," with the direct object of breaking down the price 3 or 4 cents a bushel, and filling in at the decline. They knew that there was nothing wrong with the wheat, it required for immediate consumption. They also knew that the elevator proprietors would take every care to keep the grain in good merchantable condition, no matter what the expense; they knew, further, that there was not and is not to-day a single bushel of hot, musty, or unsound grain in any elevator in the city. However, the story was a good enough Morgan till after election," and on the strength of it the "bears" pounded the market and secured a decline in prices, which enabled many of them to fill in their shorts at a much lower figure than they could have otherwise secured.

YESTERDAY FORENOON THE BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE OF APPEALS,

consisting of Messrs. P. W. Dater, John Walker, and George Field, was requested by Commissioner Bogue, of the Railroad & Warehouse Board, to make an investigation of the condition of the wheat in the St. Paul elevator, which was erected a few months ago, near the junction of Canal and West Water streets. They made a thorough investigation during the forenoon, and all they found was that two or three bins, containing about 10,000 bushels in all, was of a temperature which, unless checked by running over, might, in the course of a couple of weeks, develop into a degree of heat that would prove very injurious to the grain. "There was not;" said Mr. Dater to the reporter, "a single unsound grain in the lot. The two or three bins were quite warm, but the grain if used to-day would make excellent flour. I have been in the trade for twenty years. I consider myself a grain expert, and I tell you, so that you may print it broadcast throughout the Northwest, that there is not a bushel of wheat in bad condition in Chicago. Had this warmth occurred along in June, there is no knowing what might have happened now, but we are only a couple of weeks or so from frost, and after then no harm can come to any of the grain if the elevator folks will continue moving it. Some bins we examined were as cold as ice. The grain came in here in midwinter. It was thoroughly cured in the country, and, being as dry as a chip, retained its coldness ever since. This grain needs no running over. The fact of the matter is, the speculative demand for No. 2 spring wheat has kept all that grade here, and we are now entering upon a crop year with a larger stock than ever before known at this season. If the owners of this grain would ship it out it would be better for the trade all around and relieve the elevator men of an immense amount of trouble."

Later in the day the reporter called at the office of Munger, Wheeler & Co., and there met

MESSRS. HIRAM AND HENRY WHEELER.

"What do you know about St. Paul?" inquired the scribe.

"Don't you use the Revised?" queried Henry Wheeler in response.

"How much hot wheat have you in the St. Paul Elevator?" asked the interviewer.

"There is not a bushel of unsound wheat in the house."

"What did the Committee of Appeals discover?"

"I don't know,—probably nothing more and probably not as much as in the City Elevator. All I do know is that a Committee went through the house."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"We are going to take the best of care of the property, and in every case where it shows a temperature above normal we shall run it over. We will not post any grain until we are absolutely compelled to."

"In that case who stands the loss?"

"The holders of the oldest receipts up to an amount equal to that posted as not and out of condition."

"You know nothing about the holders of the receipts?"

"Not a thing. There are grain operators in every town and village in the Northern States west of the Hudson River who speculate in wheat in this market through brokers and commission merchants. The ownership of the receipts may be scattered from Albany to Omaha. We do not propose to lend our sanction to any stories of hot grain until we are compelled by self-protection to post it. When that time arrives you may depend upon it the grain will be hot. We have more wheat now than ever before, and it would be extraordinarily strange if some of it did not show a fever temperature, but there is none of it out of condition, and we believe that not a bushel of hot grain will be posted this year."

The newsgatherer subsequently called upon S. D. Foss, who stated there was not a bushel of hot grain in the city. "Some of the grain in the City Elevator which was of a high temperature was taken via canalboat to Lockport, and by to-day will be probably converted into flour. The Cincinnati clique took out 106,000 bushels Monday evening for shipment, and 250,000 bushels yesterday. There is no hot wheat here, and he who says there is is no friend to the trade of Chicago."

THE BABY ACT.

MR. BAKER WILL GO INTO COURT.

The alleged corner in August wheat climaxes this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The impression generally prevails that the defaults will not exceed a million or a million and a half bushels, and the indications are that in some of these, the "baby act" will be pleaded by large out-of-town speculators, who were willing to go in with the hope that the shorts would hammer the life out of the longs, and they would thereby, being on the safe side of the deal, line their pockets with thousands of legal-tenders. Hope told a flattering tale that was uttered never to be realized. The bears have had the worst of it all through the month, and their losses are in the aggregate simply immense. One of the out-of-town operators, who deprecates grain gambling, the working of corners, and the general uncertainty of things, is a gentleman named Baker. He lives in New York, and is the reputed possessor of quite a handsome capital. Not having enough money to buck against Vanderbilt, Gould, or Russell Sage, he came to the conclusion that he would play the wheat market in Chicago, and teach the boys in the alley some of the wisdom he had learned from a long acquaintance with the ins and outs of Wall street. He employed a broker here to go short on wheat for August delivery. He calculated that the receipts would be very large after the 20th inst.—which they were not—and that the foreign markets would be less dependent on the American product,—which is very unlikely. Mr. Baker's broker obeyed orders, went short constantly, and asked for more margins. All went merry as a marriage-bell until a few days ago, when Mr. Baker discovered that he had effectually

PLANTED $90,000

where he would never see it again, and then he came to the conclusion that he was swindled by a combination of sharp operators from Cincinnati who were on the lookout for fat geese to pluck. Mr. Baker kicked,—wildly and viciously. He did not propose to be robbed in any such systematic and cold-blooded way. Not he. There be law and lawyers. Both are expensive. But Mr. Baker remembered the legend on the old-fashioned Bangtown cent—"Millions for defense, but not a red for corners"—and quietly anathematizing the cost hired, or employed, or retained a lawyer. His choice happened to be L. H. Bisbee, and to him he told his tale of wo. The Revised Statutes were consulted, edition 1874, and Sec. 130 of the Criminal Code stood out like the writing on the wall at Belshazzar's feast:

"Whoever contracts to have or give to himself or another the option to sell or buy at a future time any grain or other commodity, stock of any railroad or other company, or gold, or forestalls the market by spreading false rumors to influence the price of commodities therein, or corners the market or attempts to do so in relation to any of such commodities, shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $1,000, or confined in the County Jail not exceeding one year, or both; and all contracts made in violation of this section shall be considered gambling contracts, and shall be void."

THE SECTION SUITED,

and Mr. Bisbee was instructed to go ahead, and prepare the necessary papers for an injunction against the broker, the President and Directors of the Board of Trade, and the banks in which the margins were deposited. None of the Courts being in session yesterday, a special messenger was sent to Evanston, where one of the Judges of the Superior Court was temporarily domiciled, and in his sachel were all the documents ready for the judicial signature. There was a fatal omission in the bond. The Judge refused to sign, and so the case hangs fire until some time to-day, when an effort will be made to have everybody enjoined before 2:30 o'clock.

THE NEW BUILDING.

THE MAJORITY REPORT ON THE NEW BUILDING

was submitted to the Board of Trade yesterday. President Rogers makes a preliminary statement, to the effect that the property for the new building has been purchased and conveyed to the Board, and says:

A change in the form of the property was found to be desirable in order that Sherman street and Pacific avenue, upon which the property abutted, should be widened; this has been done, making both streets of sufficient capacity for the business likely to be centred there, the roadways being now 66 feet on Sherman street and 67 9-12 feet on Pacific avenue, with spacious sidewalks on both. These changes necessarily reduced the width of the property designed for the Exchange building from 200 feet to 173 9-12 feet. To compensate for this reduction in width, an addition to its depth (north and south) was insisted on and was granted by the seller, conditioned that the Board would allow $10,000 additional to the purchase price; the revised form of the property, together with the advantage of increased width in the side streets, was so manifestly for the interest of the Board that the additional $10,000 was cheerfully conceded. The property as finally conveyed to the Board is the north 240 feet by 173 9-12 feet of the block bounded by Jackson, Sherman, and Van Buren streets and Pacific avenue, with a stipulation that the south fifteen feet of it and a similar adjoining strip of the property next south shall be forever dedicated as a court for the joint uses of the two properties. This leaves ground owned by the Board available for a building, for which the Board has paid $40,000, of the area of 34,750 square feet. The area occupied by the present Chamber of Commerce is 16,200 square feet.

Some attempts have been made to cause the ordinance of the Common Council of the city vacating that portion of La Salle street between Jackson and Van Buren streets to be set aside or declared invalid by the courts; but your Directors are advised by several of our most eminent lawyers that in their opinion there is no ground upon which such proceedings can be successfully maintained, and that the street, as formerly, is now absolutely and legally closed.

He adds that two plans have been talked over by the Directors,—the one to build by loan by the Board itself, and the other to lease the room required from a stock company which shall put up the building. These plans have already been given in THE TRIBUNE.

The minority report, it is expected, will be submitted shortly, and the Board of Trade will express by ballot on Friday, Sept. 2, its choice of the two plans.

THE MAJORITY REPORT

of the Directors, which was distributed to members of the Board of Trade yesterday, favors, as is well known, the plan of the Board's building and owning the property. This is the substance of the report:

"The majority of the Board of Directors fully recognize the fact that the plan of building by a stock company involves less of care and responsibility, both in the construction and subsequent management of the building interests, to the authorized representatives of the Board than the plan of building by the Board itself; and they are aware that it is claimed that a building enterprise of this magnitude can be more economically carried out and more vigorously pressed to completion by those having a direct and personal financial interest in its results than by the representatives of an organization like the Board of Trade. They, however, beg to state that they do not concur in the insinuation which this claim seems to imply,—namely: that a building committee, few in numbers, such as the Board would be likely to select for this important trust, cannot be found in our large and intelligent membership who would honestly, vigorously, and efficiently discharge the duties thus imposed upon them. We further claim that the true interests of the Board of Trade would be much more likely to be cared for and subserved by a committee directly representing the membership than by one whose impulses would necessarily be to study the interests of the more or less speculative enterprise which would be involved in the stock corporation plan. It seems to us that an opportunity would be given in this trust for the erection of a monument to the memory of those into whose hands it may be given more enduring than the simple acquisition of a few paltry dollars in the uninterrupted pursuit of purely personal matters. It is also said that funds can be the more readily procured for the construction of the building by the issue of stock than by the issue of bonds, and that the idea of a debt due to bondholders is repugnant to the sense of sound financial principles. We know of no reason why stock bearing no fixed dividends should be more readily subscribed for than bonds bearing a stipulated rate of interest, except that the stock scheme should present to the investor a prospect of essentially larger dividends in the way of interest that the bonds would yield. If any such prospect is apparent in the stock plan, and we believe it is, we are decidedly of opinion that such benefit should inure to the Board of Trade, in the interest of its whole membership, rather than to the holders of the stock, who may, and in all probability would in the near future, if not from the first, be non-residents, reaping a rich harvest from the conditions created for them by members of the Board. We are clearly of opinion that as a security the prudent investor will be much more likely to prefer a bond based upon the absolute security of the ground and building rather than a stock in the building simply, and that building erected on leased ground.

IN RESPECT TO THE DEBT FEATURE,

we are entirely unable to discern the difference to the members of the Board whether the money invested in their building is represented by the one class of paper or the other. We cannot overlook the commendable and oft-expressed desire of many members of the Board that, if possible, the Board should own its own quarters, and be able to fully control them, reaping any advantages that always have and ever will result to the property it occupies. On the stock plan these advantages are all realized by the stockholder. On the plan of building in the Board's own name, with bonds issued for a portion of the cost, all these advantages inure to the Board itself, who would control the property as it saw fit, so long as it met its obligations to its creditors, and its ability to do this promptly and without its being a burden on the membership, we think admits of no doubt.

"We would not suggest or deem it desirable that the general affairs of the Board of Trade and the management of its real estate should all be confided to the Board of Directors, whose available time is now sufficiently absorbed by the duties incident to their office as now established; but rather that a small body of not more than five or seven be elected by the members of the Board at large for the special duty, first of constructing a building, and thereafter of managing so much of the property as the Board does not need for its own purposes. Our friends of the New York Produce Exchange, after years of reflection on the subject, have, as we think wisely, adopted the plan of erecting a building for themselves, investing in the enterprise what funds of their own could be conveniently spared for the purpose, and for the balance of money needed to complete it issuing bonds to the extent of $1,000,000 based on their property deeded in trust as security for the payment of the principal and interest of those bonds. We deem it eminently desirable that the Board of Trade should, if possible, adopt a similar course.

The Board of Directors are advised by eminent legal counsel that the Board of Trade can proceed to build in its own name, without incurring any risk in consequence of that clause in its charter which limits the value of the property it may hold to $200,000, by expending, say, $50,000 to $100,000 of its own money in the construction of a building on its realty, which has cost $40,000, and issuing its bonds for an additional amount to complete it; these bonds to be secured by a deed of the property to a trustee, who would hold the title as security for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds; the title meanwhile being thus vested in the trustee, the Board of Trade would hold only the equity of redemption, which could not, with such a building on the realty, ever be held to exceed in value the charter limit of the Board of Trade. This, it has been said, is a disposition of the property, a deeding of it away, that ought not to be. In any event there cannot arise serious complications as to its holding an excess of property arising from these revenues, because such excess can be distributed to the members pro rata in any form that shall be deemed advisable, either in money or in the abatement of the annual assessments as now imposed.

"We have the utmost confidence that all needed funds can be readily secured by the sale of bonds as suggested, and we have no doubt they would be largely absorbed by our own members. The security of these bonds would unquestionably be of a high order, for, besides the value of the real estate and building thereon, and its rent-roll, there would be pledged the good faith of the members of the Board of Trade, whose self-interest would prompt a rigid adherence to the protection of its obligations in respect to the bonds. The present value of the memberships of the Board, as indicated by their current salable price, is over $2,500,000. These would practically be valueless in the event of the dissolution of the corporation, which would result on its neglect or failure to meet its financial obligations promptly.

"The majority of your Board of Directors submit these views to your careful consideration previous to your decision of this important question with a consciousness that they have arrived at their convictions as expressed with the single purpose of desiring to promote the highest interests of the Board of Trade.

"R. W. DUNHAM,
"GEORGE CLARK,
"GEORGE H. SIDWELL,
"Committee for Majority of Board of Directors."

HANDY

AND THE CINCINNATI CLIQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 30.—A gentleman who has just returned from Chicago, and is in the confidence of Truman B. Handy, says that Handy and the Cincinnati clique are confident of their ability to control the wheat market, and expect to send the price up to $1.50. The tumble in prices on Monday had been prearranged, and was to the great advantage, it is said, of the Handy clique. Among grain men on 'Change to-day there was a good deal of rushing to and fro, and many sold under the belief that Handy had left the deal, and that the bottom would now all fall out. But such is not the information of the gentleman alluded to above. He says the speculations of grain operators as to what Handy has done or intends to do are very amusing. Handy, he says, has already made $2,000,000 by the deal. He expects to scoop in about $2,000,000 more. Handy, this gentleman says, is the complete master of the situation. At times some of his backers here have been fearful of the result, but they are now confident and in excellent humor.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The State Board of Equalization and the Railroads—Executive Order Granting Passage Through the State of Bodies of Armed Men—Licensed to Organize.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30.—No business can yet be transacted by the State Board of Equalization at the regular daily sessions, but the Committees are making good progress. They were all in session to-day. Representatives of the Cairo & St. Louis, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago & Western Indiana, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul appeared before the Railroad Committee to-day and submitted their statements. It was stated that the last-named road expended over $500,000 last winter to shovel snow off the tracks. The Railroad Committee is getting well advanced with its work, and will commence the assessments of railroads next week.

The following was issued to-day:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF ILLINOIS, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 30, 1881.—*General Orders No. 7, C. S.—First*—Permission is hereby granted such of the organized militia of other States as may desire to participate in the military ceremonies attendant upon the National celebration at Yorktown, Va., to enter and pass through the State of Illinois, armed and equipped.

Second—Permission to enter this State armed and equipped is also given to such militia and veteran organizations of other States as may desire to participate in the soldiers' reunions in the State of Illinois during the year 1881. By order of S. M. CULLOM, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

J. H. ELLIOTT, Adjutant-General.

The Secretary of State to-day issued licenses to organize as follows: The Sable Island Fruit & Oyster Company, East St. Louis; capital, $25,000; corporators, John Lee, H. D. Evans, and John Beckwith. The Hutchinson Furnace & Smoke-Consuming Company, Chicago; capital, $1,000,000; corporators, Asabel F. Bennett, Moses J. Richards, and George W. Acklen.

RELIGIOUS.

The Thomas Trial to Begin at 10 O'Clock To-Morrow Morning.

Meeting of the Colored Baptists—Ministerial Notes.

THE THOMAS TRIAL.

The Commissioners appointed by the Rev. Dr. Willing, Presiding Elder of the Chicago District, meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning in the lecture-room of the Methodist Church Block, for the purpose of considering the charges against Dr. Thomas preferred by Drs. Hatfield and Jewett, and of deciding whether there is sufficient in the charges to entitle the matter to be brought before the Conference at its meeting in October.

The place for holding the sessions of the Commissioners was selected by Dr. Willing for several good reasons. The location is eminently central. It is convenient for all the parties specially interested in the case,—the counsel on both sides and the court which is to hear the arguments. The room is a small one, and was specially chosen for that purpose. It was not thought advisable by Dr. Willing—and every sensible person will agree with him therein—that a large room should be selected which should be thrown open to the public, and thus be filled with a crowd to the annoyance of those who have business there, and to the injury of the interests of all involved in the trial. It is not advisable to hold such a trial either in the Exposition Building or out on the prairie. It is proper to have it in a room where there is simply accommodation for the court and those immediately connected with it, the representatives of the press, and a few prominent and distinguished persons. Were it held in a larger place, where the seats were occupied by persons naturally partisans either of the defendant or of the prosecutors, there would be apt to be displays of feeling and confusion, which would interfere with the proceedings of the court; and the arguments of counsel, instead of being addressed directly to the point at issue, would be more likely addressed to the crowd for the purpose of catching its applause. This is an almost inevitable result of a trial in a large court-room, and Dr. Willing, therefore, wisely decided to select a comfortable, compact little room, such as the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church is. Those who want to know of the proceedings, and their number will be legion, will find them in a compact, interesting, and intelligible form in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, where they can be read and appreciated with much more comfort and enjoyment than if the speeches or arguments were listened to in a heated, stifling room.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas had another conference with his counsel last evening, but one of them said that nothing occurred or was done that could be given to the public. The Doctor himself is well and in good spirits, and confidently expects a vindication.

THE BAPTISTS.

The forty-third annual meeting of the Wood River Association of Colored Baptists began at the Olivet Church, on Fourth avenue, yesterday afternoon. The Association embraces nearly all the churches in the State, some forty in all, and there were about fifty clerical and lay delegates present. The convention was called to order by the Moderator, the Rev. R. De Baptiste, of the Olivet Church, who announced a long-metre hymn, and lined it for the singers in the old-fashioned way. After reading from the Scriptures, Elder R. M. Duling offered prayer. A portion of the prayer was devoted to a remembrance of the stricken Chief Magistrate.

The Chair appointed the following Committees: Nomination of Officers—The Rev. Messrs. J. W. Jones, Galesburg; J. W. Teal, Champaign; James Barris, Bloomington. Finance—The Rev. Messrs. J. P. Johnson, Alton; R. T. Ward, Peoria; and Brother A. C. Brown, Chicago. Religious Exercises—J. W. Polk, J. W. Terry, Mr. Taylor, William S. Johnson, Chicago; and the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Tuscola. The Association took a recess until evening, when the Rev. R. M. Duling preached. The collection was devoted to the General Association of Illinois. The Committee on Nominations offered the following report: Moderator, the Rev. R. M. Duling, of Quincy, Ill.; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. R. M. De Baptiste, of Chicago; Recording Secretaries, the Revs. J. W. Polk, of Chicago, and J. P. Johnson, of Alton; Clerk, S. P. Clareton, of Chicago. The report was adopted and the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

The Convention will continue its session throughout the entire week. There will also be sandwiched in between the sessions the meetings of the Ministerial Union, and a day will be given to a Sunday-school convention.

THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

The People's Church, Dr. H. W. Thomas pastor, will reopen at Hooley's Theatre Sunday. Mr. Hooley has spent upwards of $2,000 refitting the auditorium and balcony, and $1,200 has been expended on newly seating the balcony, which is now provided with easy, cushioned, folding chairs. Other improvements are frescoing, painting, and new carpeting throughout the building. Pews are now being secured at the box-office, and the prospect is favorable that a revenue of $6,000 will be derived from this source. The seats most generally sought after are in the parquet and the front row in the dress-circle. The former seats rent for $15 and the latter for $20, while in the balcony the prices range from $5 to $20. Seventy-five dollars is asked for each of the procenium boxes, one of which has been let to Mr. A. H. Whitbeck, the lumber merchant. Seats in the gallery are free. So far the call for pews has been quite limited, but this is owing to the fact that a large percentage of the church supporters are now out of the city. Last year 400 pews were hired, and frequently the theatre was crowded to its full capacity. Dr. Thomas will be paid the same salary as last year,—$3,000,—and the theatre has been leased of Mr. Hooley—from the first Sunday in September to the first Sunday in July—for $1,200.

DR. HULBERT.

A large meeting of the membership of the Fourth Baptist Church was held Monday evening to consider the resignation of Dr. Hulbert, the pastor. A. McLeish was in the chair. Dr. Hulbert has recently been chosen Professor of Church History in the Morgan Park Theological Seminary, a position he has accepted. He has endeared himself greatly to the church during his pastorate, and his resignation was accepted with many earnest expressions of sorrow. Appropriate resolutions were adopted showing a high appreciation of the labors of their pastor, and an earnest desire for the divine blessing to go with him and his family.

DR. SCUDDER.

It has been rumored during the past few days that the Rev. Henry M. Scudder, formerly of San Francisco, but now of Brooklyn, had been called to fill a vacant Chicago pulpit. As the First and Second Presbyterian Churches are the only ones in the city without pastors, a TRIBUNE reporter called last evening on prominent members of both congregations and asked them whether there was any foundation to the rumor. He was informed that there was no truth whatever in the report, and that Dr. Scudder's name had not been mentioned by either church.

RELIGIOUS RETREAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 30.—The Catholic clergy of this Diocese are holding a religious retreat at St. Joseph's College in this city. Over 100 priests are in attendance. Father Francis Moening, of Chillicothe, Mo., is conducting the retreat.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Aug. 30.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Episcopal Church was conducted by Bishop Gillespie.

SHEEP SALES IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 30.—At Lexington the annual sheep-breeders' sale took place yesterday. The principal sellers were P. P. Johnson, R. C. Estill, and Leslie Combs, Jr. About 100 head of Shropshires, Cotswolds, Southdowns, and Oxfords were offered. Prices for the best ranged as high as $35; others less, according to quality. The best prices were realized for Shropshires, which are becoming very popular with breeders. The dry weather cut prices down at least 40 per cent, and prevented bidders from taking hold. The sheep sales of this section for this reason have been comparative failures. The owners are compelled to sell, while the buyers are reluctant to purchase.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KENNEY, De Witt Co., Ill., Aug. 29.—I have visited the grounds selected for the encampment of the great soldiers' reunion to be held here on the 1st and 2d of September, and find them complete in every particular. They are located on the south bank of Salt Creek, one of the most beautiful streams of water in the State, and, notwithstanding the hot weather, there has already arrived over 1,000 old soldiers, and others are arriving hourly, to make this, without a doubt, the greatest reunion of the season.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Aug. 30.—The annual reunion of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers is to be held this year at Sycamore, Ill., on Friday, Sept. 2, and a large attendance and a good time are expected.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

RAILROADS.

The Belt-Line Muddle—
of Them in the
Field.

The Railroad Companies' S
Not Consolidated with th
Weston Project.

The Managers of the F
Clearly Outline The
Policy.

Route of the New York, Ch
& St. Louis Road Eas
of Cleveland.

Annual Report of the Chicago &
western to the Wisconsin Rai
road Commissioner.

The Wabash and the Omaha
—Western Weighing As
sociation.

The Western Trunk Lines and Thei
ern Brethren—An Impending P
senger War.

THE BELT-LINE MUDDL

Mr. T. J. Potter, General Manager
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railro
President of the Railroad Companyies
Line, was asked ysterday by a T
representative what truth there was
statements recently made that the
Belt-Line Companies, with the excep
the Western Indiana Line, had be
solidated, and that the Company of w
is the President was interested in the
ing-up of the new town of East Chicag
"There is not a word of truth i
statements," said Mr. Potter. "Ou
pany has no more to do with the W
Belt-Road or the building-up of East C
than the man in the moon. The
which connected our Company with
fair were all manufactured out of
cloth. That crowd is just trying to
point on somebody."
"Have there not been some negot
between your Company and the othe
Lines looking towards a consolida
asked the reporter.
"When Mr. W. H. Barnum, of Co
cut, one of the backers of the Westo
cern, was here a week or two ago,"
Mr. Potter, "he called upon us to
the matter, but we told him that we d
want them in with us. We could n
that they had anything to consolida
told him that if they had anything to
would buy it of them, but under no
eration would we take any outsiders i
Company. The object of organizi
Company was to have the transferri
by the railroads themselves and not b
siders. We have now a majority of t
roads in with us, and only yesterday
ceived a letter from Mr. Gould, of t
bash, expressing his desire to join us."
"Then your Company has nothing
with the schemes so extensively me
during the last few days?"
"Not in the least. I ought to know
had, being the President of the R
Company's Belt Line."
"But it is reported that the Westo
ple have not only bought the land on
to locate the town of East Chicago, bu
also secured the right of way for the
Line?"
"I do not doubt that they have
some land. Land is cheap on the I
State line, and does very well for p
of speculation. But I do not
that they have secured any
of way. I have not heard
they had a surveyor in the
or located any line. I do not belie
mean to build a Belt Line. It would
pay them. How could they get any b
if the railroads refuse to give it to the
"Then your Company means to co
its line independently?"
"Certainly we do. We will take
in except railroad companies cente
this city."
"How is your line progressing?"
"The engineers are now in the fie
most of the line has been located. T
now at work on the west side of th
We will hold a meeting to-day to r
their report, and to make arrangeme
the immediate construction of the line
It appears from the above that th
Line muddle is not yet settled by any
This much seems to be certain: tha
has been no consolidation of the
Belt-Line interests. It is likely th
Dunlap-Bonney party have joined th
ton party, as nothing has lately been
of the former scheme, and it is unde
that it has been given up.
The railroad combination is evident
termined to build an independent lin
prevent the construction of any other
The Western Indiana is making good
way with its line, and has a portion
constructed. It is stated that it w
ready to make a connection with the
go & Alton by the 1st of October, a
that portion will then commence
tions. The Western Indiana people
that they have a promise from severa
roads which are not in the railroad co
tion to give them their business. It
to be certain that there will be two bel
roads,—the railroad companies' line a
Western Indiana. If these are constr
it does not look probable that the W
party will also build a belt line, for th
certainly not business enough for thre
fact, it is generally conceded that ther
be only enough for one.
The object of the Western India
building its belt line seems to be the bu
up of South Chicago and making that
the lumber mart for Chicago. The obj
the railroad companies' line seems
to prevent South Chicago from becomi
lumber mart, and to keep that bu
within the limits of Chicago. The
leading railroads in the railroad comp
belt line have large and extensive l
depots in the city, and want to keep the
here. The Burlington controls the
lumber district on the South Branch
river, the Illinois Central has its dep
the lake front, which is now engaged
proving by building extensive docks an
structing a viaduct across its tracks
foot of Randolph street, and the N
western has extensive lumber-yards
lake front just north of the river.
claimed by the railroad companies th
Western Indiana scheme is against t
terests of Chicago, as it tends to diver
ness to South Chicago, but this apprehe
is not generally shared, as South Chic
virtually a part of Chicago, and the
many who would prefer to have the l
all transferred to that point.
What the real object of the Western
is is hard to tell. It seems to be to fo
railroad companies' line or the Weste
diana line into their scheme, and the
mean to accomplish this by building
large manufacturing town similar to
man on the east side of Lake Calumet.

NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS & CHIC

There was published yesterday som
of the details of the enterprise by whic
cago is to be united to New York by
to be known as the New York, Chicago
Louis Railroad. The article was
plete, however, in that it failed to sa
thing about the line of the propose
and hence such information as it ha
possible to glean since is given:
The proposition is to build a road fr
Louis to New York, by way of Chicag
mately, but at present it is only propo
construct tracks between this city an
falo. Starting from Chicago the lin
run southeast to Fort Wayne, nearly p
with the Fort Wayne tracks, touching
the important points which that road
From Fort Wayne it runs east over w
known as the old Continental grade
adia, O., and thence it is to run north
the Lake Shore tracks, crossing th
Belleyne and Vermillion, and the
Cleveland.
From Cleveland the tracks again e
Lake Shore to the south, and run to B

RELIGIOUS.

as Trial to Begin at 10 k To-Morrow Morning.

of the Colored Baptists—Ministerial Notes.

E THOMAS TRIAL.

issioners appointed by the Rev. Dr. ding Elder of the Chicago District, clock to-morrow morning in the of the Methodist Church Block, pose of considering the charges homas preferred by Drs. Hatfield nd of deciding whether there is he charges to entitle the matter to fore the Conference at its meeting

r holding the sessions of the Com- s selected by Dr. Willing for sev- sons. The location is eminently s convenient for all the parties rested in the case,—the counsel on the court which is to hear the ar- e room is a small one, and was en for that purpose. It was not nable by Dr. Willing—and every on will agree with him therein— room should be selected which wn open to the public, and thus crowd to the annoyance of those ness there, and to the injury of all involved in the trial. It is to hold such a trial either ion Building or out on the prairie. have it in a room where there is modation for the court and those connected with it, the representa- ess, and a few prominent and dis- sons. Were it held in a larger he seats were occupied by persons isans either of the defendant or secutors, there would be apt ays of feeling and confu- would interfere with the of the court; and the ar- unsel, instead of being addressed point at issue, would be more essed to the crowd for catching its applause. This inevitable result of a trial ourt-room, and Dr. Willing, there- ecided to select a comfortable, room, such as the lecture-room Methodist Church is. Those who w of the proceedings, and their e legion, will find them in a com- ng, and intelligible form in the HE TRIBUNE, where they can be eciated with much more comfort t than if the speeches or argu- stened to in a heated, stifling room. Thomas had another conference el last evening, but one of them ing occurred or was done that n to the public. The Doctor him- l in good spirits, and confidently lication.

THE BAPTISTS.

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DR. HULBERT.

eeting of the membership of the t Church was held Monday even- r the resignation of Dr. Hulbert, A. McLeish was in the chair. Dr. ecently been chosen Professor of ry in the Morgan Park Theological osition he has accepted. He has self greatly to the church during and his resignation was accepted rnest expressions of sorrow. Ap- olutions were adopted showing a tion of the labors of their pastor, t desire for the divine blessing to nd his family.

DR. SCUDDER.

rumored during the past few days Henry M. Scudder, formerly of , but now of Brooklyn, had been a vacant Chicago pulpit. As the nd Presbyterian Churches are the he city without pastors, a TRIB- called last evening on prominent oth congregations and asked them was any foundation to the rumor. sed that there was no truth what- port, and that Dr. Scudder's name mentioned by either church.

LIGIOUS RETREAT.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. owa. Aug. 30.—The Catholic clergy are holding a religious retreat at ollege in this city. Over 100 priests ance. Father Francis Moening, of O., is conducting the retreat.

OF A CORNER-STONE.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. , Mich., Aug 30.—The ceremony of orner-stone of the new Episcopal onducted by Bishop Gillespie.

P SALES IN KENTUCKY.

E, Ky., Aug. 30.—At Lexington sheep-breeders' sale took place The principal sellers were P. P. C. Estill, and Leslie Combs, Jr. ead of Shropshires, Cotswolds, and Oxfords were offered. e best ranged as high as $35; ccording to quality. The best ealized for Shropshires, which g very popular with breeders. ther cut prices down at least 40 prevented bidders from taking heep sales of this section for this been comparative failures. The ompelled to sell, while the buy- tant to purchase.

OLDIERS' REUNION.

espondence of The Chicago Tribune. De Witt Co., Ill., Aug. 29.—I the grounds selected for the en- the great soldiers' reunion to on the 1st and 2d of September, n complete in every particular. ated on the south bank of Salt f the most beautiful streams of State, and, notwithstanding the , there has already arrived over ldiers, and others are arriving ake this, without a doubt, the aion of the season. Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. e, Ill., Aug. 30.—The annual re- e One Hundred and Fifth Regi- s Volunteers is to be held this amore, Ill., on Friday, Sept. 2, attendance and a good time are

ester's Hypophosphites umption, coughs, weak lungs nd general debility. Established ears.

RAILROADS.

The Belt-Line Muddle—Three of Them in the Field.

The Railroad Companies' Scheme Not Consolidated with the Weston Project.

The Managers of the Former Clearly Outline Their Policy.

Route of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Road East of Cleveland.

Annual Report of the Chicago & Northwestern to the Wisconsin Railroad Commissioner.

The Wabash and the Omaha Pool—Western Weighing Association.

The Western Trunk Lines and Their Eastern Brethren—An Impending Passenger War.

THE BELT-LINE MUDDLE.

Mr. T. J. Potter, General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and President of the Railroad Companyies' Belt-Line, was asked ysterday by a TRIBUNE representative what truth there was in the statements recently made that the various Belt-Line Companies, with the exception of the Western Indiana Line, had been consolidated, and that the Company of which he is the President was interested in the building-up of the new town of East Chicago.

"There is not a word of truth in these statements," said Mr. Potter. "Our Company has no more to do with the Weston Belt-Road or the building-up of East Chicago than the man in the moon. The reports which connected our Company with that affair were all manufactured out of whole cloth. That crowd is just trying to make a point on somebody."

"Have there not been some negotiations between your Company and the other Belt Lines looking towards a consolidation?" asked the reporter.

"When Mr. W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, one of the backers of the Weston concern, was here a week or two ago," replied Mr. Potter, "he called upon us to discuss the matter, but we told him that we did not want them in with us. We could not see that they had anything to consolidate, and told him that if they had anything to sell we would buy it of them, but under no consideration would we take any outsiders into our Company. The object of organizing our Company was to have the transferring done by the railroads themselves and not by outsiders. We have now a majority of the railroads in with us, and only yesterday I received a letter from Mr. Gould, of the Wabash, expressing his desire to join us."

"Then your Company has nothing to do with the schemes so extensively mentioned during the last few days?"

"Not in the least. I ought to know if we had, being the President of the Railroad Company's Belt Line."

"But it is reported that the Weston people have not only bought the land on which to locate the town of East Chicago, but have also secured the right of way for their Belt Line?"

"I do not doubt that they have bought some land. Land is cheap on the Indiana State line, and does very well for purposes of speculation. But I do not believe that they have secured any right of way. I have not heard that they had a surveyor in the field or located any line. I do not believe they mean to build a Belt Line. It would never pay them. How could they get any business if the railroads refuse to give it to them?"

"Then your Company means to construct its line independently?"

"Certainly we do. We will take no one in except railroad companies centering in this city."

"How is your line progressing?"

"The engineers are now in the field, and most of the line has been located. They are now at work on the west side of the city. We will hold a meeting to-day to receive their report, and to make arrangements for the immediate construction of the line."

It appears from the above that the Belt Line muddle is not yet settled by any means. This much seems to be certain: that there has been no consolidation of the various Belt-Line interests. It is likely that the Dunlap-Bonney party have joined the Weston party, as nothing has lately been heard of the former scheme, and it is understood that it has been given up.

The railroad combination is evidently determined to build an independent line and prevent the construction of any other one.

The Western Indiana is making good headway with its line, and has a portion of it constructed. It is stated that it will be ready to make a connection with the Chicago & Alton by the 1st of October, and that that portion will then commence operations. The Western Indiana people claim that they have a promise from several railroads which are not in the railroad combination to give them their business. It seems to be certain that there will be two belt railroads,—the railroad companies' line and the Western Indiana. If these are constructed, it does not look probable that the Weston party will also build a belt line, for there is certainly not business enough for three. In fact, it is generally conceded that there will be only enough for one.

The object of the Western Indiana in building its belt line seems to be the building up of South Chicago and making that point the lumber mart for Chicago. The object of the railroad companies' line seems to be to prevent South Chicago from becoming the lumber mart, and to keep that business within the limits of Chicago. The three leading railroads in the railroad companies' belt line have large and extensive lumber depots in the city, and want to keep the trade here. The Burlington controls the large lumber district on the South Branch of the river, the Illinois Central has its depot on the lake front, which is now engaged in improving by building extensive docks and constructing a viaduct across its tracks at the foot of Randolph street, and the Northwestern has extensive lumber-yards on the lake front just north of the river. It is claimed by the railroad companies that the Western Indiana scheme is against the interests of Chicago, as it tends to divert business to South Chicago, but this apprehension is not generally shared, as South Chicago is virtually a part of Chicago, and there are many who would prefer to have the lumber all transferred to that point.

What the real object of the Western party is is hard to tell. It seems to be to force the railroad companies' line or the Western Indiana line into their scheme, and they may mean to accomplish this by building up a large manufacturing town similar to Pullman on the east side of Lake Calumet.

NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO.

There was published yesterday something of the details of the enterprise by which Chicago is to be united to New York by what is to be known as the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. The article was incomplete, however, in that it failed to say anything about the line of the proposed road, and hence such information as it has been possible to glean since is given:

The proposition is to build a road from St. Louis to New York, by way of Chicago, ultimately, but at present it is only proposed to construct tracks between this city and Buffalo. Starting from Chicago the line is to run southeast to Fort Wayne, nearly parallel with the Fort Wayne tracks, touching all of the important points which that road does. From Fort Wayne it runs east over what is known as the old Continental grade to Ardia, O., and thence it is to run northeast to the Lake Shore tracks, crossing them at Bellevue and Vermillion, and thence to Cleveland.

From Cleveland the tracks again cross the Lake Shore to the south, and run to Buffalo, the distance between the two tracks varying from 100 feet to two or three miles, shortening the distance between Chicago and Buffalo about twenty miles, the maximum grade between Chicago and Brockton being twenty-one feet. Between Cleveland and Buffalo the road will touch all of the important towns, and the contract for the building has been let to John and Daniel Casement, of Union Pacific fame.

At Buffalo the proposition is to connect with existing lines as one way to reach New York by the new route; but the plan of the new Company contemplates the avoiding of any complications that might arise by another connection or the building of a branch from Cleveland, a part of which is already under contract. This branch will run southeast from Cleveland to Youngstown, and from there to Red Bank, Pa., and thence to the terminus of the New Jersey Central Railroad at Milton Junction, and on to New York over that Company's tracks. The new line will cross the Alleghenies by the last-named route, and will land passengers in New York, it is claimed, several hours in advance of any other road. It is calculated that the tracks will be laid to this city by Christmas, and that the new road will be in active operation soon after. The continuation of the road to St. Louis will follow, it is said, at an early day, and when completed passengers can go to New York from that village as well as from this city by way of Cleveland or Buffalo, and by either route make quicker time than over any other road.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 30.—Railroad Commissioner Turner received by to-day's express the annual report of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company to the Railroad Commissioner for the year ending June 30, 1881. It is most complete in all its details. It shows total miles of road, 2,808; in Wisconsin, 750 48-100; Illinois, 509 15-100; Michigan, 212 20-100; Iowa, 683 41-100; Minnesota, 414; Dakota, 247 61-100. Of this amount, 487 50-100 miles of road are broad and 113 88-100 are narrow gage. The Company has also 440 19-100 miles of sidings. Total income, $19,969,325.42; operating expenses, $10,191,868.14; excess of income over operating expenses, $9,777,467.28; taxes in Wisconsin, $156,057.05; taxes in other States, $293,568.35; rentals, $1,412,287.85; interest on bonds, $3,695,548.16; dividends on preferred stock, $1,515,046.75; on common stock, $905,226; sinking funds, $98,120; surplus for the year ending June 30, 1881, $1,576,655.62. The amount of stock and bonds of the road is as follows: Capital stock, $58,568,150.53; bonded indebtedness, $57,471,000; unfunded and floating debt, $5,600,736.18; total of stock and debt, $121,639,886.71; capital stock per mile of road, $25,241.19; bonded indebtedness per mile, $24,768.35; unfunded debt per mile, $1,994.67; total of stock and debt per mile, $52,004.21. The earnings of the road for the year were derived from the following sources: From passengers, $4,198,342.12; from express, etc., $315,122.69; from mails, $324,352.49; from freight, $14,978,712.05; total, $19,816,529.35. The earnings per mile of road operated for the year were $7,427.60. The following is a recapitulation of the equipment of the road: Locomotives, 476; passenger cars, 207; baggage, mail, and express cars, 118; parlor and dining cars, 7; other cars, 16,581. Under the head of accidents in Wisconsin the Company reports no passengers killed and four injured from causes beyond their control, and one from his own want of caution. Eight employes were killed by their own want of caution, and twenty-one were injured in the same manner. Three were injured from causes beyond their control. Twelve other persons were killed,—eight from their own carelessness; and seven were injured.

A PASSENGER WAR.

A big passenger war seems to be imminent. At this point the railroads leading east, with the exception of the Grand Trunk, still maintain the $15 rate to New York and the $16 rate to Boston. But at all other Western points the roads are at loggerheads, and rates are being cut badly. This, of course, will compel the Chicago lines to reduce their rates also, as they cannot afford to have the business diverted to other points.

The St. Louis *Republican* gives the following account of the fight at that point:

Symptoms of the breaking out of another war here in Eastern passenger rates appeared on the surface yesterday, which were aggravated possibly by the indiscreet utterance of a morning paper. The public are ready to believe that the butchering of rates is more extensive than it really is, and the moment that impression prevails it tends to produce the result that the conservative roads are trying to prevent. But it is evident that the demoralization among Eastern lines on the passenger traffic coming this way would in the end infect the traffic going East. The fare from New York to St. Louis is cut down to $12, and the brokers state they have met with persons coming through for $10. The old fare from St. Louis to New York was $24.25, which was cut down to $18, and the roads have up to this time been holding it at that figure. Yesterday there was a break, and the Wabash and Indianapolis & St. Louis commenced selling tickets over their counters to New York at $16. Curiously enough, the Ohio & Mississippi and the Vandalia affected to disbelieve that their neighbor was sinning in this respect and had committed the overt act. This gave them the face to demand and receive the old fare, and they held firm to that rate, though it was more than intimated by some of the rival lines that the Vandalia would not let a passenger go away if he would not pay full rates.

The Chicago & Alton kept a dignified composure, as they were not much affected by the cut, when they can send passengers to Boston for $9 via Grand Trunk line.

The demoralization is attributed to the scalpers, who have got possession of tickets worked into their hands from Eastern lines, which they of course can undersell and realize a margin.

The Vandalia and Ohio & Mississippi, it is said, have few of these tickets out, and it is their policy to maintain the rates.

There are nine brokers within a stone's throw of the Planters' House and, it is believed, they are all doing well, though they are not so anxious for a cut as might be supposed. Yet their harvest depends on a demoralized state of affairs generally. A broker stated last night that anybody wishing tickets can buy them $2 less from the brokers than at the regular offices, with ample limit on them. He had sold a ticket to New York for $13, and cleared a margin. If the ticket offices put the fare down for instance to $12, he would sell tickets at $10. Another prominent broker stated the case in this way. He said that timid people generally preferred purchasing from the regular ticket office rather than from them, they having more confidence in the former. He said he bought a couple of tickets on Thursday issued at Denver, Colo., to New York. The owners concluded to go to Chicago, as they were shown where they could make money by going that way. They would get to Chicago on a drawback for $4, and from Chicago to Boston for $5, via the Grand Trunk, and from Boston to New York the fare would be $2, making the through fare from here only $11. They therefore sold their through tickets to New York, which was only good for seven days from Denver, at $30. Of course, the broker had to sell the tickets below $18. He sold one for $17 and the other for $16, clearing $3 by the transaction. He said he would like to know of a broker selling a ticket as high as the regular office. The moment he did he ceased to be a broker. If this thing is to keep on there will be some lively times.

THE RAILROAD PROJECTS.

The New York *Evening Mail* has the following regarding the unprecedented mania for building new railroads now existing:

The year 1881 shows the most unprecedented enterprise in the way of bringing into existence new railway schemes that our country has ever experienced. Thirty or forty years ago railroads were started on unoccupied ground, and half of the money needed had to be subscribed to the capital stock of a company before any bonds could be negotiated. Then no more than $25,000 per mile was needed to open a line ready for traffic; and a line constructed with this amount of money was sufficient to build the New York Central or Erie road between New York and Buffalo, and to enable it to carry all the traffic then offered. But what of these lines to-day, with their 1,200 to 1,500 locomotives and 30,000 to 40,000 cars, and what of their cost and the business to be done? It has taken forty years to make them what they are. These roads were first built about as well as new roads now would be, but each year of the forty has added something of value to the property, by the perfection of drainage, more substantial culverts, cattle-guards, bridges, roadbed, and new sidings. In fact, every weak point has been discerned and remedied; and, as to business, flour, feed, and saw-mills, quarries, etc., have been started, and commerce of all kinds has been yearly accumulating for these forty years along these great thoroughfares, all to the mutual benefit of the roads and of the shippers over them. These large accessions to the great thoroughfares have been largely paid for out of current earnings accrued at the rate of from one to three cents per ton per mile for carrying freight.

Now let us contrast some of these new projects, for instance the New York and Buffalo West Shore Line. It has just recorded at Albany a mortgage for fifty millions of dollars. This for 450 miles of road would be over $110,000 per mile of bonded debt to start with. Then in place of an equal amount of capital stock paid in, as was the fashion of old, a credit mobilier or construction company is formed, for what? To make money; building the road with as little money as is practicable, obtained from the sale of the bonds for the highest sum they will bring and the pocketing of the balance. Under the old method the stock was subscribed and paid in by persons who wanted the road, and all joined in, giving it all the business they could, besides having given most of the right of way. Let us contrast for a moment the auspices under which these enterprises were developed then and now. Then, the rates of freight averaged more than two cents per ton per mile, while now they are only from six to eight mills per ton per mile, and as vast as are the capital and debts of the Central and Erie Roads, no one would presume that they could be duplicated with all their business tributaries for anything like their present liabilities. In view of these circumstances, we would suggest the propriety of investors giving their careful consideration before they put the funds of trust companies and widows and orphans into this class of securities. When the construction companies have their roads half completed, and have taken half of the whole cost of the roads in capital stock, to be so held permanently, will it not be early enough at that time to see if a bond investment will be safe? We are told that the depot grounds on the line of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad cannot be duplicated, in the cities through which it passes, for the sum of $25,000,000. It embraces near 2,000 acres of land, located most advantageously, and, besides, the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company owns a large proportion of the entire water front between New York City and Albany.

WESTERN WEIGHING ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Horace Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad and President of the Western Weighing Association, has called a meeting of the Association, to be held at its office in the Lakeside Building Tuesday, Sept. 6, for the purpose of finding out how its members stand regarding the further continuance of the combination. The Western Weighing Association was formed about two years ago and comprises nearly all the Western lines. Its object is to weigh all car-load freights at the initial points of shipment by officers of the Association, and charge shippers actual weight. Before its formation the practice prevailed of calling 20,000 to 24,000 pounds a car-load, and if cars contained more than that the overweight went free. This caused shippers to pile as much in the cars as they could, which resulted not only in overloading cars, and thereby causing frequent accidents, but also proved a great loss to the railroads, because they got no pay for the overweight. It also afforded railroads an opportunity to cut rates without being detected, by simply permitting shippers to load from 5,000 pounds to 10,000 pounds more in a car than was actually charged for. Since the formation of the Association shippers have been charged actual weight. If shippers loaded more in a car than the rates called for the overweight was charged at the regular rates, which not only resulted in a great saving to the railroad companies, but also placed all the lines in the Association on an equal footing as far as weights were concerned, and no cutting could be done unless rebates on regular rates were given to shippers.

As far as can be learned most of the roads are strongly in favor of continuing the organization. Yet, owing to the complications that have lately arisen between the railroads, and the strong competition that is now carried on between them, it is likely that one or the other of the lines desires to have the organization discontinued in order to be able to give special inducements to shippers. It is probable that owing to such weakness on the part of some of the roads that this meeting has been called. The indications are, however, that the Association will be continued, as its discontinuance at this time would inflict much loss upon all the roads.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OLEAN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company has not shown the least indication of granting the demands of the strikers on the Buffalo Division, but is acting very much as if the dissatisfied men could be dispensed with as easily as not. A large force of switchmen who are experienced hands are expected to fill the vacant places here this week. The men come principally from Port Jervis, the terminus of the Eastern Division. The effect of the freight blockade is very evident in the increased freightage of all prominent competing lines—the New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Pennsylvania, and the Lehigh Valley Railroads. The shipments by Canal from Buffalo for the past few days have also shown a very marked increase. A large number of switchmen are becoming tired of loafing around doing nothing, and express a desire to return to their engines. It is said, on authority of one of the switchmen, that nearly all the men who struck are willing to go back to their work. These are deterred from resuming their employment by the leaders of the strike, who are able to exert sufficient influence over the others to keep them from accepting the Company's proposition, and do not dare to resume work. It is said that one of the switchmen, who had been in the employ of the company for a long time, returned to his labors yesterday, and when he had got ready for business he told those who intimated that he had better not work for the Erie Railroad Company that he had a family to support, and proposed to do it honestly; that he had a pistol in his pocket, and if any man interfered with him in the performance of his duty he would find the pastime an unhealthy one. The probabilities are that most of the old men will be allowed to resume work soon.

THE IOWA POOL.

The Traffic Managers and General Freight Agents of the Burlington, Rock Island, Northwestern, and Wabash Railways held a meeting yesterday at the Burlington office for the purpose of devising ways and means by which the Wabash can be admitted into the Iowa pool. The new Humiston Road, which is being built jointly by the Burlington and Wabash from Humiston to Shenandoah on the main line of the Wabash's Omaha line, is nearly completed. The completion of this road will give the Wabash a direct competing line to Omaha. For many years past the Burlington, Rock Island, and Northwestern Roads have had a monopoly of the Omaha business, and to prevent undue competition they pooled their freight and passenger business. It is the desire of these three lines to keep up the pool, which has proved very profitable to them, but this cannot be done unless the pool is reorganized and the Wabash admitted to membership. The Wabash, it is understood, is quite anxious to join, and the only difficulty in the way is to agree upon percentages.

The meeting yesterday was for the purpose of discussing the situation, and coming to an understanding regarding the division of business. Although nothing definit was accomplished, yet it is claimed that the indications point to an amicable settlement of the difficulty, and that the pool will be reorganized shortly, with the Wabash as one of its members.

THE WESTERN TRUNK LINES.

The Western Trunk Lines Passenger Association held another meeting yesterday at Commissioner Dixon's office, to see what further had to be done to carry into effect the ultimatum of Aug. 22, which requires the withdrawal of the tickets of the Western roads from the Eastern roads if the latter refuse to ante up before Sept. 1. One of the representatives produced a letter from Traffic-Manager Hayden, of the New York Central, in which he stated that he hoped to be able to give a decisive answer by Sept. 1.

The rest of the time was consumed in revising and amending the letter in reply to the memorial of Mr. Blanchard, of the Erie, which was referred to in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The letter was finally gotten into good shape, and agreed upon, and the Commissioner was instructed to mail it. It is a long document rehearsing the whole issue from its incipiency, and shows that the demands of the Western lines were just and that the Eastern lines had no cause for complaints or protests.

Nothing further was received from the Baltimore & Ohio. The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow morning, hoping that by that time decisive answers will be received from the New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio, the two lines still holding out. If they still refuse to come to terms by that time the fight will be inaugurated, and their tickets will no longer be received by the Western roads in the Association.

PHILADELPHIA GOSSIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—President Roberts left to-day for Cresson for a week's stay. He said there was not the slightest chance of any meeting of Presidents of trunk-lines for some time yet. Meanwhile the Pennsylvania has continued paying as close attention as possible to its local business, which is heavier than ever, and not entering into a scramble with the northern trunk-lines for through business. It is reported on good authority, however, that all its freight-agents at competing points have been instructed to keep a close watch out for rates, and to ascertain with as much accuracy as possible what contracts have been made by rival lines with shippers, so that they will be duly fortified with facts when the time comes for settlement. The remarkable increase in the operating expenses on the Northern Central for July was not due, as was supposed by some, to loss on through traffic carried to Baltimore, but to large payments made for over 300 freight-cars during the month and charged to expenses at once, as the cars were to fill lost numbers in the equipment. The legitimate operating expenses were more than $100,000 less than the statement shows.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Mr. D. W. Caldwell, General Manager of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, has just issued the following circular:

"The organization adopted Aug. 1 provides that the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Division, the Little Miami Division, and the Muskingum Valley Division shall be in charge of a General Superintendent. The authority of Mr. S. M. Felton, J., General Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Division, is extended over the Little Miami Division and the Muskingum Valley Division, and the Division Superintendents will report directly to him, commencing Sept. 1.

"Mr. E. B. Taylor is appointed Superintendent Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Division, to take effect Sept. 1, in place of Mr. J. H. Barrett, resigned. For the present his office will be at Dennison, O."

Another circular, issued by George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and leased lines, announces the appointment of Mr. William A. Baldwin as Manager of the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, to take effect Sept. 1, 1881. The Manager, under the direction of the General Manager, will have charge of all the properties of these companies and the immediate management of these lines of railway. His office will be at Pittsburg, Pa.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 30.—The stockholders of the Valley Road held a meeting here to-day, at which little more than half of the shares were represented. Steps were taken to extend the road from Canton, sixteen miles, to connections with the Wheeling & Lake Erie Road; also, to build branches to two coal shafts and to a stone quarry, and also to extend the line across Cuyahoga River to the Lake Shore Road. Bonds will be issued to the amount of $7,000,000 to make these improvements and take up $1,600,000 bonds now outstanding.

CHICAGO & ATLANTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Aug. 30.—Work upon the line of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad commenced in earnest in this county to-day. Thirty teams were put to work within the corporate limits of Crown Point this morning. The necessary papers were filed yesterday to condemn right of way through the county not already obtained. The work is to be pushed vigorously all along the line until winter, by which time it is thought the low ground will be graded ready for the iron.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Committee of the stock and bondholders of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company met to-day and organized permanently by electing Augustus Kountze President and Margrave Coxe Secretary. Resolutions were passed directing counsel to take immediate steps to bring the foreclosure proceedings to a speedy termination, and also to apply for the appointment of a Receiver in place of King, Jr., who is shortly to resign.

CANADA PACIFIC.

MONTREAL, Aug. 30.—The Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company met to-day. The contractors' sale of $20,000,000 of the Company's 5 per cent land-grant gold bonds was duly executed, and the Board authorized the President and Secretary to execute a mortgage as authorized at the shareholders' meeting the 19th ult.

NEVADA MATTERS.

EUREKA, Nev., Aug. 30.—A rumor is current here that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has purchased the Eureka & Palisade Road. If the rumor is true, it is supposed that the purchase has for its object the commanding of the key to the railroad situation in Eastern Nevada. There is believed to be a good deal of checkmating going on in railroad circles.

ITEMS.

Mr. E. C. Case has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad. His headquarters will be at Green Bay, Wis.

Next week the Chicago & Alton Railroad will run a special train to Bloomington daily to accommodate the crowds that will attend the soldiers' reunion.

Mr. J. F. Tucker, Traffic Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad Company has gone East on a short vacation. This is the first Mr. Tucker has taken in many years.

H. B. Skeel, private secretary to General-Superintendent Merrill, of the Wabash, has received the appointment of General Superintendent of the Des Moines & Northwestern narrow-gauge. He left for Des Moines yesterday.

Mr. George H. Crosby, for some years past chief clerk in the general freight department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad.

The General Freight-Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road at Topeka telegraphs to the Chicago office that the blockades on this line and the Southern Pacific caused by the floods are now raised, and that passenger and freight business is fully resumed.

James R. Ogden, General Passenger Agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, has notified the local companies of a reduction in passenger rates to three cents per mile. This reduction applies to the Main Stem, Selma, Alabama, Central, Ohio, and North Carolina Divisions, and to the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

The Directors of the Chicago Belt Line have issued a notice to the stockholders of a meeting to be held on the 26th of September to decide upon the expediency of increasing the capital stock to $4,750,000, including the stock already authorized, and also the issue of $6,000,000 in first-mortgage bonds. The consolidation with the Chicago Belt-Line Railroad Company of Indiana will also be considered.

The Chicago & Western Indiana Belt Railroad Company has made to Anthony J. Thomas, of New York City, a mortgage for $500,000, payable on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1901, at the office of the Company in the City of New York, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in gold. The security given is all the property of every description belonging to the Company.

Mr. F. C. Hills, General Traffic Manager of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company, advises connecting lines that his road is now completed to O'Neill, Neb., 192 miles from Missouri Valley Junction, and requests them to prepare and place on sale as soon as practicable first-class and emigrant tickets to that point. From Missouri Valley to O'Neill the rate for first-class tickets is $7.87, and for emigrant, $5.05.

General-Passenger-Agent Hanson, of the Illinois Central Railroad, has received a set of resolutions, neatly engrossed on pink satin, expressing the thanks of Company B, Seventy-fourth Regiment, National Guards State of New York, for conveniences granted and attentions shown them by the Illinois Central Railroad Company during their recent trip to New Orleans, and recommending the road as in every way worthy of the patronage of the traveling public.

A STRANGE HORSE-DISEASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 30.—A strange disease has broken out among the horses in this city, which has rendered a number of animals unfit for work. The affliction seems to lie in the lungs and air-passages. No explanation of the queer disease has as yet been vouchsafed.

THE COTTON EXPOSITION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—The International Cotton Exposition will not accept applications for space after Sept. 10. Large additions, even now, have to be made to the buildings.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Chicago Successful at Detroit by a Furious Streak of Batting.

Buffalo, Providence, and Troy the Other League Winners.

Races at Hampden Park, Bradford, Columbus, Coney Island, and Elsewhere.

CHICAGO VS. DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—The game between Chicago and Detroit to-day was played to a crowd of about 1,900 people. It was a magnificent exhibition of skill at the bat on the part of the visitors. Chicago made a great many errors, and won by superior batting. Derby was hit hard, and succeeded in striking out only two men. On the other hand, Corcoran was in excellent form, and handled the ball with great effect. Gore did good work at the bat, but scarcely redeemed his bad fielding. He fumbled and muffed balls with astonishing ease, and Burns and Williamson were scarcely his inferiors. Flint and Anson played a beautiful all-round game, and really distinguished themselves. Detroit went to bat, Wood scoring on his own double, Hanlon's sacrifice hit, and a passed ball. In the third Gore led off with a triple to right field, and scored on Dalrymple's single. Singles by Kelly, Anson, Corcoran, Nichol, Flint, Gore, and Kelly again, let in five earned runs, and the outs and a muffed fly by Troy of Williamson's hit added three unearned runs. In the fourth, called balls for Hanlon, and singles by Powell, Knight, Bennett, and Houck, Gore's fumble, and Burns' high throw let in four runs for Detroit. Chicago added one in the fifth on singles by Nicol and Flint, and Bennett's wild throw; another in the seventh on singles by Flint and Gore, and Derby's wild throw. Kelly and Anson scored in the eighth on the former's double, the latter's single, and sacrifice hits by Williamson and Corcoran. Detroit gained another in the fifth on Wood's single, which passed though Gore's hands and let the striker home. Two were made in the ninth off singles by Houck, Troy, and Gerhardt, and a wild throw by Williamson. There was a good deal of fault found with the umpire by the crowd.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Detroit.							
Wood, l. f.	5	2	2	3	0	0	0
Hanlon, c. f.	4	1	0	0	4	0	0
Powell, 1b.	3	1	1	1	9	2	0
Knight, r. f.	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
Bennett, c.	4	0	1	1	5	2	1
Houck, s. s.	4	2	2	2	1	5	0
Troy, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1	4	1
Gerhardt, 2b	4	0	1	1	4	1	0
Derby, p	4	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	1
Total	36	8	10	11	27	17	3
Chicago.							
Gore, c. f.	5	1	3	5	1	0	3
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Kelly, 3b.	5	2	4	5	3	3	0
Anson, 1b.	5	2	5	5	8	0	0
Burns, 2b	5	0	0	0	6	3	2
Williamson, s. s.	5	1	0	0	1	3	1
Corcoran, p.	5	1	1	1	0	7	0
Nicol, r. f	4	2	3	3	1	0	0
Flint, c.	4	2	4	4	7	3	0
Total	43	12	21	24	27	19	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	8	0	1	0	1	2	0	—12
Detroit	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	2	— 8

Earned runs—Chicago, 7; Detroit, 2.
Two-base hits—Wood, Kelly.
Three-base hit—Gore.
First base on balls—Detroit, 2.
First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Chicago, 1.
Left on bases—Detroit, 3; Chicago, 9.
Struck out—Knight, Wood, Bennett (2), Derby, Houck, Gerhardt, Burns (2), Corcoran.
Passed balls—Flint, 2.
Wild pitches—Corcoran, 1; Derby, 1.
Time—Two hours and twenty minutes.
Umpire—Doescher.

TROY VS. BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Troys won by superior batting. Doubles of Cassidy and Gillespie and singles of Ferguson and Ewing gave Troy two runs in the third inning, during which Matthews was injudiciously substituted for Whitney. In the fifth inning hits of Connors, Gillespie, Holbert, and Hankinson and a three-baser of Ewing earned four runs. In the seventh inning, after Barnes had missed a chance to put the side out, three runs were scored on hits of Hankinson, Cassidy, and Connors. Boston earned a run on a hit of Whitney and a double of Crowley, and made the other on errors of Cassidy and Connors.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Troy	0	0	2	0	4	0	3	0	*	—9

Base hits—Troy, 16; Boston, 2.
Errors—Troy, 4; Boston, 9.
Runs earned—Troy, 6; Boston, 1.
Two-base hits—Crowley, Cassidy, Hankinson, Gillespie.
Three-base hits—Connors, Ewing.
Bases on balls—Troy, 4; Boston, 1.
Bases on errors—Troy, 3; Boston, 3.
Struck out—Hankinson, Keefe, Whitney.
Left on bases—Troy, 11; Boston, 4.
Double plays—Barnes-Burdock, Burdock-Morrill.
Passed balls—Snyder, 2.
Balls called—Whitney, 23; Mathews, 12; Keefe, 24.
Strikes called—Whitney, 9; Mathews, 22; Keefe, 20.
Time—One hour and fifty minutes.
Umpire—Higham.

PROVIDENCE VS. WORCESTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30.—Corey proved as easy a man to hit to-day as Richmond was on Monday. The home team batted the life out of him, and by daring base-running generally demoralized the visitors, who became as wild as jayhawks. There were 600 people present. Myers has been released. Gross is still traveling about on crutches, and probably will not play again this season.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	2	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	*	—10
Worcester	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	— 3

Earned runs—Providence, 3.
Base hits—Providence, 11; Worcester, 7.
Two-base hits—Farrell, Ward, Brown, Radbourn, Creamer.
First base on balls—Gilligan, York, Nelson, Richmond, Bushong (2).
First base on errors—Providence, 7; Worcester, 3.
Fielding errors—Providence, 4; Worcester, 9.
Struck out—Nelson, Corey, Carpenter.
Balls called—Radbourn, 93; Corey, 68.
Strikes called—Radbourn, 19; Corey, 13.
Double plays—Ward-Farrell-Brown, Nelson-Creamer-Stovey.
Passed balls—Gilligan, 3; Busbong, 2.
Time—One hour and fifty minutes.
Umpire—Callahan.

BUFFALO VS. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Bisons scored another victory over the Clevelands to-day by superior play in the field. Both pitchers were freely batted, but the bad luck of the visitors in not bunching their hits, with the excellent field work of the home team, kept them out. Powers caught Nolan in the absence of Clapp, and Rowe gave Galvin good support. Cleveland tied the score in the seventh inning, but in the eighth the Buffalos won the game on a single by White, a three-bagger by Rowe, and Galvin's fly to Taylor, which brought Rowe home. Galvin seems to lose little of his effectiveness from pitching so many games, and had matters his own way. About 800 people witnessed the game. Bradley's umpiring was very unsatisfactory, especially in the matter of balls and strikes, where he favored the visitors at every opportunity.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Buffalo	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	*	—7

Earned runs—Buffalo, 3; Cleveland, 3.
Total fielding errors—Buffalo, 3; Cleveland, 4.
Base hits—Buffalo, 11; Cleveland, 11.
Two-base hits—Foley, White, Phillips, Bradley.
Three-base hits—Rowe, Phillips, Shaffer.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 3; Cleveland, 3.
First base on balls—Buffalo, 1; Cleveland, 2.
Struck out—Brouthers, Galvin, Dunlap, Powers.
Left on bases—Buffalo, 4; Cleveland, 9.
Double play—Glasscock-Phillips-Powers.
Passed ball—Powers, 1.
Wild pitches—Nolan, 1.
Time—Two hours and five minutes.
Umpire—Bradley.

BRADFORD, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Aug. 30.—The fall meeting of the Bradford Driving Park Association opened to-day with a large attendance. The first event on the card was the 2:45 class, in which the starters were Easy Billy, Libbie Z., Morobbo, and Stephen M. Easy Billy won the first heat easily. Stephen M., who had been selling in the field, took the next three heats, Billy a close second.

Stephen	2	1	1	1
Easy Billy	1	2	2	2
Morobbo	3	4	3	3
Libbie Z.	4	3	4	4

Time—2:39¼; 2:39½; 2:40¾; 2:41¼.

The next on the program was the 2:24 race, which was won by William H. in the fastest three consecutive heats ever trotted on the Bradford course, which is considered a slow half-mile track. The second heat in 2:27 was equivalent to 2:20 on a mile track.

William H.	1	1	1
Argonaut	2	3	3
Unalola	3	5	2
Kate McCall	5	2	6
Nelia	4	6	5
Valley Chief	6	4	4

Time—2:28¼; 2:27; 2:28.

CONEY ISLAND.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Aug. 30.—The Coney Island Jockey Club race-course never looked finer than to-day, the second of the fall meeting. The attendance was large, the track good, and the weather highly enjoyable. The first race, three-fourths of a mile dash, was won by Bonnie Lizzie, Sir Hugh second, and Fellowplay third. Time, 1:15.

The five-furlong dash for 2-year-olds was won by Memento, Edith second, Godiva third. Time, 1:02½. MacDuff did not finish, being thrown at the head of the straight by Bouncer. Fisher, his jockey, was slightly injured.

Glenmore had a walkover for the purse for all ages.

The heat race, mile and an eighth, was won by Ferida. Time 1:56¼, 1:57¾. Sly Dance second and Gabriel third in each heat.

The one-mile selling race was won by Duke of Kent, defeating Shadow-Dance by half a length. Time, 1:48¾.

HAMPDEN PARK.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 30.—The Hampden Park races resulted as follows:

Class 2:21.

Voltaire	7	1	1	1
Lucy	1	6	7	4
Emma B.	2	2	2	7
Dan Smith	6	7	5	2
Steve Maxwell	4	5	3	3
Pilot R.	5	3	4	6
Irene	3	4	6	5
Mazomanie	dist.			

Time—2:22¼; 2:23¼; 2:20¾; 2:22¼.

Class 2:40.

Shamrock	1	1	1
Arthur	4	3	2
Lady Kelso	3	2	5
George A.	2	6	10
Belle Dorr	8	10	3
Kansas Jack	5	8	4
Marvel	10	4	8
Miss Miller	7	5	6
Little Mary	6	7	7
Sim Watson	9	9	9
Greeser	dis.		

Time—2:29¼; 2:29¼; 2:29.

COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 30.—The running race, one mile dash for $200, had eight starters. The race was won by Traveller in 1:44¼, Louisa Gwynne second, Capt. Flaherty third.

The trotting race, 2:30 class, for $400, had nine starters:

Will Benham	1	1	1
Mohawk Maid	2	2	2
Ollie	3	4	3
Quaker Girl	4	3	5
Fanny Day	5	5	4
Crocker	6	6	6
Topsey C.	7	dis.	
Lady Harris	dis.		
Tom Cameron	dis.		

Time—2:31¼; 2:30¼; 2:30.

YACHTING.

A meeting of the Chicago Yacht Club was held last evening at the Sherman House, Commodore Griswold in the chair, the special object of the meeting being to complete the arrangements for the annual cruise to South Chicago to be held Sept. 10. The yachts will assemble off the foot of Van Buren street at 3 o'clock, and the starting gun will be fired promptly at 3:30 p. m. All yachts will pass through the opening opposit the starting point. The course for the first and third-class yachts will be around the crib, leaving it on the starboard, and thence to South Chicago. The fourth class boats will sail direct from the starting point to the South Chicago harbor. Time will be taken when the boats round the pier at that place. The race will be free for all, following the sailing rules of the Club, except that the rule regarding the membership of crews is waived. The Regatta Committee have prepared suitable prizes, which will be distributed at the next meeting of the Club.

THE BICYCLE.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 30.—The bicycle race was the feature of the fair to-day. Fifty-three wheelmen, representing various cities in Ohio, made a parade and exhibition, after which nine riders competed for the gold and silver badges. The contest was a very spirited one, but was taken with comparative ease by J. L. Pease, of Columbus. The second prize was taken by W. H. Reed, of Cincinnati. The race consisted of a one-mile dash. Time, 3:51½.

WONDERS OF THE WEST.

As Seen on the Route of the Northern Pacific—The Richness of Montana in Minerals and Agriculture—The Splendors of the Yellowstone National Park—The Mullan Pass Through the Rockies.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 29.—The members of the party who accompanied Vice-President Oakes of the Northern Pacific Road to St. Paul are enthusiastic in their descriptions of the country traversed by it. In a conversation with Gen. Hammond by a TRIBUNE correspondent some interesting facts were learned.

The country west of Montana is highly picturesque and filled with riches in minerals. There are numerous valleys, large areas of bench lands traversed by the Northern Pacific, from one end to the other, the entire length. The productions in agriculture are so very much more prolific than those of the Eastern States that the figures relating to them are hardly credible. For instance, crop premiums in previous years have been awarded on wheat 102 bushels to the acre, oats 113½ bushels, barley 101 bushels, and potatoes 615 bushels. It is true these are exceptional figures, but they are verified by official attestations. It is safe, however, to count on thirty to thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, and seventy-five to ninety bushels of potatoes. The grass is unequaled in any of the Territories. Cultivation is mainly by irrigation. The mountains, instead of being stony and rough peaks, are smooth, rounded off, and covered with grass clear over the summit, even among the trees. The bunch and buffalo grasses are more luxuriant than in the Southern Territory.

The party was particularly surprised at the large number of mines in Montana, around Helena Butte, Virginia City, which are mining centres of great importance. Another surprise was experienced in the almost entire absence of bad lands or alkali. The first meeting of coal veins was at a point fifty miles west of Miles City. From that place, till crossing the Dakota line, a distance of 190 miles, the party were never out of sight of from three to five veins of coal, which appeared in the same general level in the river bluffs and the ravines on the State road. We found, said Gen. Hammond, no bad lands until we came within fifteen miles of Glendive, where they make their appearance in the Virer Bluffs, but do not cover any great extent of country. In the eastern boundary of Dakota, near Sentinel Butte, there is twenty-five or thirty miles of country broken up by ravines and cañons that expose the bad lands. In many places there are evidences of the coal having taken fire, and where there is not much earth it has burned in for considerable distance. The earth, after burning, is of a bright red color, very hard, and, not being inclined to rot or crumble, makes the most valuable ballast for railroads ever found anywhere; indeed, the bad lands furnish such quantities of lignite for fuel and ballast for track that they are of value to the railroad company rather than drawbacks to its prosperity.

The plains of Western Dakota, so far as could be seen from the car-windows, are as beautiful as susceptible of cultivation. No sage brush or grease wood was seen farther east than ten miles west of Glendive.

On the western portion of the railroad, from Lake Pend d'Oreille to Missoulah, the country is densely wooded with white and yellow pine, cedar, tamarack, and the red fir of Oregon. The trees are very large, the cedar trees being six and seven feet in diameter. The Pend d'Oreille River is as big as the Mississippi River at St. Paul. It is navigable for steamers to the lake.

The party reached Helena by the Pipestone Pass and Boulder, the object being to compare the route with the Mullan Pass, about eighteen miles from Helena in the main range of the Rocky Mountains. The Rockies show hardly any rocks, being covered with grass. The Mullan Pass, as heretofore indicated, has been preferred for the route of the road through the mountains. There are no deep snows there in the winter, and cattle and sheep generally do well there.

The party were eight days in the Yellowstone National Park, camping out with their own outfit. They found an excellent line of road up the Yellowstone, involving some heavy work, but in the main a good line. The trip was so agreeable that general regret was expressed that it could not last three months. No accurate surveys have yet been made, but the park is nearly as large as the State of Connecticut. It is not a barren desert, rent by volcanic forces, as might be inferred from the usual descriptions, but is a series of beautiful plains walled in with hills, covered with verdure to and over their summits. The mountains, although densely timbered, with rare exceptions are covered with grass among the trees. Instead of a dozen or two of hot springs, which local descriptions led one to expect, there were seen thousands, distributed for miles and miles, spouting their steam jets.

SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 30.—Alfred Hargitt, train-dispatcher on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, was to-day found dead in his room, with a pistol-ball in his head and a pistol in his hand. His brother, to whom he had written a letter, feared such an act, and had the shock of finding the dead body.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 30.—Marshall Walker, an old farmer, living in Gratiot County, six miles from St. Louis, went into his field Sunday afternoon, removed his clothing, set fire to a log heap, and, lying down by the side of it, blowed off the top of his head with a shotgun.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAKE FRONT.

"WHAT DOES IT MEAN?"

This is the exclamation of thousands who go to the

GREAT BARNUM LONDON SHOW, OR SERIES OF SHOWS, AT NIGHT,

And find the vast Pavilion occupied by 15,000 PEOPLE!

IT MEANS THAT EVERYBODY

Who can, and Ladies and Children in particular, should attend the day exhibitions, for it is absolute cruelty to subject your little ones to the crush of the evening.

IT MEANS THAT THE GREAT

And good of all denominations visit Barnum's as a source of instruction for their children, for where are taught such valuable lessons as afforded in this great study of the Animal Kingdom?

IT MEANS THAT THE GREAT

Exhibition will probably never travel again in its present magnitude, and it means that as the mountain cannot come to Mahomet, Mahomet is coming to the mountain.

Afternoon at 2, Evening at 8.

MUSEUM and MENAGERIE Open One Hour Earlier.

Admission, 50 cents; children under 9 years of age, 25 cts.; Reserved Chairs, 25 cts. extra.

Tickets at Chicago Music Company, 152 State-st., at the usual slight advance.

AURORA, Monday, Sept. 5. OTTAWA, Tuesday, Sept. 6. JOLIET, Wednesday, Sept. 7. BLOOMINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 8. SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Sept. 9. DECATUR, Saturday, Sept. 10.

GRAND STREET PARADE TO-DAY!

Leaving grounds at 9 o'clock this morning, will proceed as follows: Madison-st. to Morgan, to Randolph, to Fifth-av., to Chicago-av., to Clark, to Washington-st. and Show Grounds.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

Second Week and Complete Triumph of Mr. A. M. PALMER'S

Union Square Theatre Co.,

Last nights of the charming play,

DANIEL ROCHAT.

Matinee Wednesday—25, 50, and 75 cts. All other performances at full prices. Monday next—"FELICIA." Box plan ready.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Evenings, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, the Brilliant Young Tragedienne,

HENRIETTA VADERS,

Will appear in a new romantic drama by Sir Chas. L. Young, Bart., entitled

SHADOWS.

Lady Ines and Beatrice.............Henrietta Vaders
Wednesday Matinee.............FAZIO
Friday Evening.............LEAH

Monday, Sept. 5—Hooley's Comedy Company in Egbert Jamieson's BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, the Successful Comedian,

M. B. CURTIS,

In his great comedy character creation,

SAM'L OF POSEN.

EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES. Next Week—GUS WILLIAMS in his new comedy success—WANTED, A CARPENTER.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

One week only, commencing Monday, Aug. 29, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Sprague's Gigantic Novelty Combination. 30 VARIETY STARS. 30 MONDAY, Sept. 5—One week only of the Greatest of all Indian Fighters,

BUFFALO BILL.

CHICAGO NATATORIUM, 504 and 506 W. Madison-st., West Side.

THURSDAY, Sept. 1, 1881.

THIRD ANNUAL PRIZE SWIMMING.

Part 1—10 a. m.—For Ladies only. Part 2—3 p. m.—Ladies admitted. The programme is most excellent. The exhibition will be most interesting. The teachers will show how drowning persons can be rescued, and our pupils will astonish the spectators by perfection in swimming, diving, &c. Admission, 50c. L. J. KADISH, Prop.

BAUM'S PAVILION,

Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs.

This Evening and every evening during the summer, Sunday evening and Sunday Matinee,

GRAND CONCERT.

Admission, 25c; Sunday Matinee, 15c.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

J. H. Wood, of New York, is at the Leland.

Dr. D. W. Hair, of Cincinnati, is at the Palmer.

G. W. Conway of Brooklyn, is at the Palmer.

The Pension Agent disbursed $3,500 yesterday.

A. G. Close, of Kansas City, is at the Tremont.

J. Q. Underhill, of New York, is at the Tremont.

W. S. Calhoun, of Negaunee, Mich., is at the Tremont.

Chartley Thomas, England, is registered at the Palmer.

Benjamin Andrews and family, of New Orleans, are at the Palmer.

H. W. Merrill and wife, of New Rochelle, N. Y., are at the Sherman.

Dr. E. M. Hale has returned from his brief vacation in Palmyra, Wis.

The Rev. Miss A. J. Chapin, of Michigan, is registered at the Sherman.

Miss Ida Vernon, of the Union Square Company, is registered at the Sherman.

Charles D. Blake, Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, St. Louis, is at the Pacific.

President John Bascom, of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, is at the Pacific.

The Rev. and Mrs. George B. Whipple and the Rev. James Dobbins, of Faribault, Minn., are at the Pacific.

Wilbur F. Stone and family, of Denver, and Mr. and Mrs. John McNultay, of Bloomington, are at the Pacific.

Forty thousand dollars in gold and $6,000 in silver was disbursed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. The receipts footed up $3,000 in silver.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $34,039, of which $24,655 was for spirits, $5,102 for tobacco and cigars, and $751 for beer.

The Cumberland Veteran Association met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, but as but few were present, only routine business was considered.

Justice Walsh has recovered from the painful illness with which he was attacked Monday, and yesterday he meted out justice to some twenty-five prisoners, who for the most part were discharged.

The Central Warehouse, at the corner of Kinzie street and Michigan avenue, is receiving three additional stories. A lack of capacity necessitated the addition, which will make it seven stories high.

The West Town Board of Auditors met in regular session at 6 o'clock last evening, did nothing, and adjourned till Thursday evening, when the bills of employes of the West Town office will be considered.

The Board of Audit of the South Town of Chicago held their semi-annual meeting yesterday noon at the Honoré Building. No business was on hand for them to transact, and they adjourned accordingly.

Isaac Blaydon, of No. 22 Irving place, last evening found a male infant where it had been abandoned in a vacant lot at the corner of Kinzie and Leavitt streets. The waif was taken to the County-Hospital.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was: 8 a. m., 81 degrees; 10 a. m., 85; 12 m., 87; 3 p. m., 91; 8 p. m., 86. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.71; 8 p. m., 29.71.

A theatre is being erected at 333 and 335 State street by the enterprising E. J. Lehman, of the Fair. The building is being gayly fitted up, and is intended by its appearance and size to serve as a sort of minor theatre.

William Krueger, whose arrest for making and selling unstamped matches was detailed in The Tribune, had a hearing yesterday before Commissioner Hoyne, and gave bonds of $500 for his appearance before the Grand Jury.

At the noon meeting yesterday the suggestion was made that at all of our church prayer-meetings to-night thanks be returned to God for President Garfield's improved condition, and prayer be offered for his restoration to health.

Mary Ann Scott was before Justice Morrison yesterday charged with disorderly conduct in "making the acquaintance of strangers in the streets at unusual hours of the night." She went out to the Bridewell to work out a $20 fine.

The Custom Cutters' and Tailors' Association met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening and considered reports on the question of establishing a library and permanent headquarters. The same committee was instructed to look up an eligible situation.

The Second Regiment gives its annual picnic at Woodlawn to-day. The exercises promise to be unusually interesting. The gallant Second's picnics and entertainments are always well patronized, and to-day's picnic will not be an exception to the rule.

D. B. Peyton has been appointed District Grand Master of the Knights of Tabor for the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Virginia. S. W. Gille has received the same office for the States of Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

D. Schriedler, Zurich, Switzerland; Finlay Dunn, James W. Barclay, Miss Barclay, Miss Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Collier, London; Robert Craig, Liverpool; George Hunt, Eversham, England; and William MacKenzie, Dundee, Scotland, are at the Pacific.

The rotunda of the Palmer House was enlivened yesterday afternoon by the appearance of half a dozen "cowboys" from the far Southwest. Their general appearance excited considerable attention. They are on their way East, and expect to make an extensive trip.

The insurance adjusters are busy at work at the burned packing-house, but will be unable to do very much until the débris is cleared away. It will be several days before even an approximation can be made of losses and values, and meantime the various committees on adjustment can do nothing. They will visit the premises at their convenience, and when they receive the adjusters' reports will act upon them.

A woman who was interested in a case in Justice Morrison's court yesterday asked for a continuance, and, as it was not granted, fell into a fit. Some West Side brandy was obtained from a neighboring saloon, but before it reached the court-room it found its way down the gullet of one of the so-called Constables who hang around the place. The case was continued, and the woman came to.

The contractor for the improvement of Warren avenue, from Oakley avenue to the railroad-track, desires it stated that he has been pushing the work as rapidly as possible under the circumstances, and will have it completed in about four weeks. He has just completed the improvement of Jackson street to Western avenue with macadam pavement, making it one of the finest driving thoroughfares in the country.

Col. Alvin Hulbert, of the Sherman House, has just completed what may be termed the best sanitary tenements on the West Side, and certainly the tastiest that have been erected on West Lake street for years. They are three-story and basement flats, located at Nos. 750, 752, and 754 West Lake street, and cost $28,000. The waste-pipes and soil-pipes are all thoroughly trapped and ventilated, the wash-basins being doubly ventilated from the traps, so that no foul air can come through them into the houses. The soil-pipes run through the roof. The halls are of tesselated marble.

Constable John Boyle of Justice Hawkinson's Court says that at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon he saw two men drive up in a wagon to the corner of Indiana and Clark streets, where one of them alighted, and with a key opened a letter-box on the corner lamppost and abstracted the mail, after which he drove off rapidly. The Constable says that at the moment he did not suspect anything wrong, but subsequently upon finding several letters which the fellow had dropped in his haste upon the sidewalk, he concluded that something was wrong and notified the Post-Office authorities.

The officials in the Inspector's office of the Government Building were astonished last night by the "ping" of a buckshot, which made a neat little hole in one of the plate-glass windows. A few minutes' investigation developed the fact that there was "a nigger in the woodpile," the buckshot having come from a slungshot in the hands of a juvenile darky employed in a barber-shop across the way. He had been practicing on stray canines and got the elevation a little too high. His stock of buckshot and the powerful little rubber sling were confiscated, and he was released with a severe reprimand.

Some days ago it was stated in The Tribune that David Richie, a settling clerk in the employ of J. S. Petronnet & Co., of the Board of Trade, had been suspected of leading a rapid life on the firm's funds. Yesterday, William F. Petronnet, a member of the firm, swore out a warrant for the arrest of Richie on a charge of embezzlement, alleging that he had taken $206 July 26, and other sums on May 1 and Aug. 17, the total amount taken being about $1,000. Richie was arrested by Constable Haskins and taken before Justice Hammer. He was put under bonds of $2,000 to appear to-day, and being unable to furnish bail was committed to jail.

The Springfield dispatches yesterday stated that a license to organize had been issued to the Calumet Horse & Dummy Railroad to construct a street-railway in Hyde Park, the capital of the proposed corporation being $300,000, and the corporators Frank M. Wilson, Franklin H. Watriss, E. G. Clark, and Andrew Pekin. A Tribune reporter endeavored yesterday to ascertain some particulars in regard to the proposed route, and for that purpose applied to Mr. Watriss for light on the subject. That gentleman stated, however, that the route had not been definitly mapped out, though it was the intention to apply at an early date for right of way, at which time it would be possible to speak more definitly with regard to the subject. The road would commence, however, at about Eighty-seventh street, and run to Calumet Lake, the object being to afford a means of easy and convenient communication between Brown's Mills, Pullman, and the other settlements around South Chicago. From the lay of the land, the route would necessarily bend in and out a good deal, in order to reach the several settlements and enable people living in one to go to the other, but the precise route he was unable to state at this early stage in the proceedings.

Pat Ryan, the State street grocer, who was arrested for assaulting John J. Duffy, a salesman for Bliss, Fay & Conkey, the wholesale grocers, was before Justice Prindiville yesterday for trial. He assaulted Duffy because he said he had been taking his wife out riding. Yesterday he demanded a jury, and one was called. It was the most grotesque looking collection of men imaginable, and the Constable who called them deserves a prize. The prosecution was first heard, and Ryan's attorney refused to put in any defense, admitting the assault. After a brief "deliberation" the six returned a verdict of not guilty. Justice Prindiville said he never saw anything so ridiculous, and said some of them men must have been friends of Ryan's, although they all swore they did not know him. During the trial Ryan's wife was in an ante-room listening to the proceedings, and he did not know that she was there.

The New York *World* of Sunday publishes a long interview with the much-married man Gen. Budlong A. Morton, alias Thomas Marvin, alias Arthur Merritt, alias Benjamin F. Thomas, who was arrested recently in Lynn, Mass. In the course of his talk Morton makes several references to Chicago, some of which are true, and some false. He says that, about 1870 he went into the bridge business here and was burned out in the fire of 1871. This is not correct, at least according to the directories of those years. On the 1st of April, 1876, he says he went to Chicago to assist in the construction of the Custom-House, but declined to take the appointment for the reason that he did not like to associate himself with the management which seemed to characterize that work. He went there, he said at the request of the late Senator Morton. As was stated in The Tribune the other day, Mr. Budlong A. Morton was here at that time, and stated to several reporters that he came for the purpose of taking charge of the construction of the Custom-House. There was, however, it subsequently appeared, no truth in his statement.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at Mount Forest upon Ida Klingspar, 10½ years old, who was accidentally struck by engine No. 101 on the Chicago & Alton Railroad and fatally injured Monday evening. Also at No. 240 Forty-fifth street, in the Town of Lake, upon Frederick Olson, who was accidentally run over by engine 122 of the South Chicago dummy railroad as he was crawling out from beneath some empty stock cars directly in front of the engine. An inquest was also held in the Town of Bloom upon an unknown man who was accidentally run over and killed Monday morning by freight cars on the Eastern Illinois Railroad about forty rods north of Bloom Station. The deceased was a young man about 20 years old, dark hair, smooth face, blue eyes, about six feet tall, and was clad in a dark brown suit and low shoes. On his shirt-collar were the names John Lynch and John Hoyser, and in one of the pockets were found a memorandum book and an express receipt for a valise dated Detroit, Mich., and received from John Hoyser. Also upon Edward Mador, a Frenchman, who died of lockjaw resulting from his right foot having been crushed beneath the wheels of a Blue Island avenue street-car, which he was attempting to board near the corner of Madison and Dearborn, on the 17th inst.

BARNUM'S PROCESSION.

The grand aggregation of wild beasts and band-wagons, giraffes in harness, twenty elephants, trained zebras, open cages of lions, tigers, and other monarchs of the jungle will again take the city by storm this morning. Barnum's great London show, or series of shows, repeats its parade through the streets, starting from the Lake-Front at 9 a. m. The line of march will be on Madison street to Morgan, thence to Randolph, east on Randolph to Fifth avenue, north to Chicago avenue, east to Clark, and thence south on Clark to Washington street and the show grounds. The mammoth pageant displays many of the features of the show itself, and will doubtless prove an attraction to tens of thousands.

A HOT DAY.

While the thermometer didn't rise as high yesterday as it is wont to do on a day in July, the heat, as felt by many a perspiring and suffering martyr, was even more oppressive. With it came a hot, dry breeze, as cheerless and unrefreshing as the breath of the desert or the blast of a rolling-mill, and reminding nervous people of the wind which swept over the city in the fall of 1871, just before the big fire. It is several weeks now, as then, since Chicago has had any rain, and if a good fire were to start in some of the regions which have been so notorious for violations of the building law in the erection of innumerable pine fire-traps, the chances are that it would be something of a job to count the cost.

A MILD EPIZOÖTIC.

The horses in the barns of the West Division Railway Company at Western avenue are afflicted just now with a mysterious disease of the epizoötic order, which has invalided more than one-third of the 900 animals stabled there, and has caused serious inconvenience to the Company. It is stated that a lot of new stock purchased a few weeks ago introduced the disease, which manifests itself in the shape of swelled feet and legs, and discharges from the mouth and nostrils. So far the loss of stock has been small, but so many of the animals are off duty that the Company has been compelled to withdraw about twenty cars from the Madison street, ten from the Randolph street, and from ten to fifteen cars from the Lake street line. The horses belonging to the Halsted, Blue Island and Ogden avenues, Twelfth street, and Canalport avenue lines are stabled elsewhere, and have not been affected, but some interruption has been caused to the Van Buren street service by the withdrawal of cars.

THE CITY-HALL.

Forty burial-permits were issued yesterday.

Supt. Fogerty says that two gangs of men will be set to work paving State street the latter part of this week.

Assistant-Marshal Petrie and Prof. Barrett, who have been in Cincinnati giving the department there some points about fire apparatus, returned home yesterday.

The Finance Committee will meet to-morrow afternoon, and the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds Monday. The latter will look into the matter of driving piles on the Lake-Front.

One of the clerks in the Special Assessment Department did nothing yesterday except make out rebate vouchers. If all who have money due them call there the clerk will be similarly occupied for many days.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: Board of Education, three-story brick school-house, 85x75, Johnson and Wright streets, $40,000; G. B. Cuneo, two four-story brick flats, 50x50, Nos. 60 and 62 North Franklin street, $10,000.

The City Engineer says nothing has yet been done toward preparing the ground for the Bridgeport Pumping Works, nor can any steps be taken in that direction until the plans for the foundation are received from the Quintard Iron Works. The plans ought to be here this or next week.

There were six deaths in the city yesterday from small-pox, and new cases were reported at No. 121 Fullerton avenue, No. 125 Samuel street, and No. 747 North Wood street. There is a case of scarlet fever at No. 567 West Fourteenth street, one of diphtheria at No. 449 Hubbard street, and one of chicken-pox at No. 154 Evergreen street.

The Controller has canceled at the County Clerk's office all the old certificates of tax-sale for city taxes of 1873 and 1874, except a small number on which there is still some unpaid water tax and special assessments. Up to date he has delivered to the County Clerk 13,453 certificates, including 5,538 of what are known as excess certificates sold to the city in 1878 under the relevy for taxes of 1873 and 1874.

THANKING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The following letter explains itself:

Chicago, Aug. 28.—*D. J. Swenie, Chief of Fire Department*—Dear Sir: Inclosed please find check for $100 as a slight token of my appreciation of your efficient services in checking the fire at my factory, No. 243 North Wells street, on the night of the 24th inst. I place this amount at your disposal, to be used either for the benefit of the Firemen's Benevolent Association or any other benevolent object in connection with the Department your judgment may dictate.

Permit me also through you to convey my sincere thanks to such members of the Department as were then present for their bravery and splendid services, and, in the course of future events, should it so happen that I could be of service to yourself or the "boys," you need not fail to command me. Very truly yours,

John McEwen.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

County-Attorney Willett left yesterday with his family for a trip to Grand Haven.

The sale of property for delinquent taxes still continues in the Criminal Court Building. Yesterday property was sold in Norwood Park and New Trier. The latter town was not finished when the sale was adjourned. After New Trier will come Thornton.

Tobin, who was sentenced last Saturday by Judge Gardner to life imprisonment in the Penitentiary for murder, was taken to Joliet yesterday. Last week Tobin said he would commit suicide before going to Joliet, but he evidently weakened, as he made no attempt at self-murder.

Deputy-Sheriff Burke yesterday closed down upon Mr. Dennis, who was running a refreshment establishment at No. 191 Dearborn street. Mr. Dennis was in debt to Grommes & Ulrich in the sum of $962 it appears, and, failing to settle, they called in the Sheriff, who laid hands upon their wares.

The employes of the Sheriff's office have decided to hold a lawn party at Douglas Park Saturday afternoon, and among the amusements offered will be a game of base-ball between the North and South Side Bailiffs. Several games have been arranged for the ladies also, and the affair is expected to be a pleasant one.

The Grand Jury held two sessions yesterday. There were twenty-three cases heard, of which nine were true bills, nine no bills, and five were passed. Mrs. Ada Griffin sent for her brother, George Seidmore, to New York, to testify to her marriage with Asa Griffin, now in jail. The Grand Jury, on the former hearing of the case, refused to indict Griffin for bigamy, the evidence of his marriage with Mrs. Griffin No. 1 being deemed insufficient. Yesterday, however, the Grand Jury indicted Asa for bigamy in marrying Mary J. Logue, of North Chicago, he having a lawful wife at the time.

The Chairman of the Hospital Committee reports that there are eighty cases of typhoid-fever at the institution, and he is anxious that it should be impressed upon the public that this is no time for visitors. While they will be admitted Wednesdays and Sundays, he does not think it advisable for persons to call at present.

Jerry McCarty, W. H. Wood, and August Seeman were yesterday released from jail. It was supposed that they were insane when imprisoned, but the insanity proved to be the effects of whisky in all three cases. Three more alleged insane people were received yesterday,—John B. Bowers, Amelia M. Parker, and Marian Fern. Their cases will be decided by the County Court Thursday.

GATHERING IN THE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

There was nothing new yesterday in the proposition to uncover personal property not now assessed, and collect back taxes. On the contrary, everything was confusion, since the plans of the Indiana gentlemen had been exposed and substantially defeated by being exposed. The facts appeared to be, so far as could be learned, that Messrs. Faut and Stout came here with good recommendations and intentions, but fell into the hands of Mike McDonald and Al Mahr and were engulfed. As soon as the proposition was mooted, it is said, the Indianians were substantially cast aside, and McDonald and Mahr became their spokesmen, and took upon themselves the responsibility of pushing the matter to a conclusion. They simply worked upon their acquaintance with the Commissioners, it is charged, and secured the signatures of certain of them to a scheme of which they knew nothing. It is not believed, however, that any unfair means was resorted to in getting the signatures, nor that the signers of the document were to be in anywise rewarded, for the reason that as soon as the matter was explained to them they withdrew their names. But it is believed that the whole thing was gotten up in the interest of money-making, and that certain Commissioners whose names have not yet been mentioned in connection with it were expecting to realize handsome percentages for voting for the measure when it came before the Board. The scheme is not dead yet by any means, but it is predicted that, if it ever carries, the Indianians and their backers will be left, for the reason that intimations are abroad that further bids and cheaper ones are expected.

APPLICATIONS FOR PASSES.

The Committee on Public Charities passed upon numerous matters, principally applications for transportation.

The first request considered was that of two little girls who had been left at the Eagle Hotel by their father, and who wanted to go to an aunt in Cleveland. They were well-dressed and neat in appearance, and without any question their request was granted upon the recommendation of an employé of the County Agent's office, which seemed to be a decidedly loose way of doing business. A reporter inquired into the transaction afterward, however, and found that the girls had been left at the hotel in question some days ago by a Mr. Dunlap, a Washington claim-agent, who, they stated, was wanted by the United States authorities for some alleged crooked transactions in connection with the collection of pensions. The story goes that he came here Friday with three children, and, leaving these two at the hotel, he decamped with the other for parts unknown, and has not been heard of since.

The next application was that of Mrs. Kate Bennett, who had a babe in her arms. She wanted to go to New York, and her story was that her husband was "doing time" in the Columbus Penitentiary; but the Committee could not see that she was deserving, and sent her off crying.

The next applicant was John Burke, who said he had been left $5,200 by friends in Ireland. He wanted to go to Milwaukee to learn what he could of where the money he was seeking was deposited, but the Committee thought the walking was good and denied his application.

Fred Wolff, who presented papers to show that he was an old soldier, and a member of Lyons Post, was the next subject. He wanted employment, but having no know influence in city politics, his case was readily disposed of.

A lady who claimed to have a child in the State Eye and Ear Infirmary came next. Her grievance was that the managers of the institution thought, from the character of her dress, that she could afford to pay for the care of her child, which she could not do. The relief she got was a promise that the case would be looked into. The lady's poverty appeared to be well established, but it was claimed by those who pretended to know that her distress came of the fact that she had been unable to meet the demands of nurses in the institution, who threatened to put her child upon the street.

Carolina Fruck and husband were the next applicants. They lived at No. 398 Lincoln avenue, had been on the County Agent's books ten months, and wanted to go to Canton, Pa. Their application was denied.

John Anderson, of No. 386 Hurlbut street, wanted to cross the ocean, and if he found things to his liking—the poor-houses better than here—he would not return; but it was thought best for him to postpone his trip.

Mrs. Lizzie Periolat, of No. 259 South Desplaines street, was the next subject. She set forth in her petition that her husband was a brother of Clem Periolat, once a county contractor, and that he had been at Leadville two and one-half years. She wanted transportation to join him, but the Committee could not see that the county owed the family anything, and denied the application.

The last appeal considered was from a woman who claimed to have been sent here from Springfield a few days ago. She was on the eve of confinement, it was said, and wanted to go to the County Hospital, and had been sent here for that purpose. Her case was turned over to the County Agent, with instructions that she be returned to Sangamon County, where she was properly a charge.

PERILS OF PHOSPHORUS.

A BLAZE IN A BANK PRESIDENT'S DESK.

There was a great commotion in the Northwestern National Bank, corner of Washington and Clark streets, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Just after the money and books had been taken out of the vault, smoke was seen coming from the room of President Sturges. The volume increased in density, and Mr. James Sturges and several of the clerks ran in to see what was the matter. They could find no fire, but could smell phosphorus. At first they thought there must be a fire in the basement, and that the smoke was coming through the floor. Then they concluded that the flames were inside the President's desk. Accordingly, several buckets of water were thrown on the desk, but the smoke did not decrease. On the contrary it filled the whole bank and so alarmed the officials that the fire signal was given. The insurance patrol responded, and Bullwinkle's men, with their extinguishers, walked right into the smoke, which was too strong for the lungs of the bank people, who had decamped.

The patrol soon discovered what was the matter. One of the men opened a drawer in the President's desk and there found a tin can which was partly full of phosphorus. He picked it up, and threw it out of a window facing Washington street. The can struck the sidewalk and the contents were scattered.

AND THEN THE FUN COMMENCED.

A woman walking along would tread on a piece of the phosphorus, which would, of course, blaze up. She would feel the heat and jump, grab hold of her skirts and run. A man would unconsciously step on a piece, and, when the snap and flame followed, would hop to one side, apparently frightened. The patrol did their best to get the stuff off the sidewalk, and thus stop the laughter which greeted the men and women who tramped through it, much to their mortification, but succeeded to a limited extent only. The damage done in the bank was trifling, but Chapin, the porter, while wiping off the desk, had one of his fingers burned by rubbing against a stray piece of the phosphorus. No one knew the stuff was in the drawer. The can was left with the President, who had forgotten all about it, by the man who sells "ozone generators," those thimble-shaped machines being charged with the stuff. The water in the can seems to have been turned into acid by the phosphorus, for there was quite a hole in the tin which looked as if it had been eaten by an acid. The water escaped through this hole, and, of course, the phosphorus ignited. The fire happened at a fortunate hour. Had it started during the night the loss might have been considerable. President Sturges has two "ozone generators" which he will give away. And other owners of generators will probably be careful to keep their spare phosphorus in other and safer places.

Superintendent Bullwinkle last evening received information that a quantity of phosphorus was stored in the basement of the large store of A. H. Andrews, and he at once started out to investigate.

NEW STOCK-YARDS.

THE SUBJECT BEGINNING TO BE DISCUSSED.

Among the many rumors which have been in circulation the past few days was one to the effect that new Stock-Yards were soon to be established.

A gentleman occupying a prominent official position in this city, and whose connection with the interests involved would be likely to make his statements authoritative, was approached.

"Can you tell me," asked the reporter, "if there is any truth in the report that new Stock-Yards are about to be started near the city?"

"Yes, I can. I am well convinced that within a very few years we shall have a new stock-yard system here."

"Where will they be located?"

"The exact place is not yet settled upon. They will, however, be somewhere over the State line, in Indiana, and along the Calumet."

"Do you know any of the persons identified with it?"

"Oh, yes."

"Who are they?"

"Well, now, I don't want to say for certain, but still I am willing to make a very strong guess that John Sherman and John R. Hoxie are among the prime movers in the scheme. There are several very good reasons why they would desire to establish new stock-yards in Indiana. One is that there is now no longer any doubt about the need of new yards, and if these parties did not start them some other corporation would. Then there are many important features. It is said the State of Indiana could be induced to remit all taxes for twenty years, or at least make them so nominal that they would not be at all oppressive on the stock-yard people."

"The packers and Stock-Yards men are greatly annoyed by the various ordinances which have been passed regarding their stinks, etc., and the periodical visits from smelling committees, who insist upon causing them to expend thousands of dollars yearly on various scent suppressers, is very much disliked by the cattle dealers."

"How would the contemplated point near Wolf Lake do for the yards in the way of transportation facilities?"

"It would far exceed the present locality."

MURPHY'S SMOKE-BURNER.

A NEW INVENTION IN OPERATION AT THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

For a couple of weeks past there has been in operation under one of the boilers at the Cook County Hospital a smoke-burner, invented by Thomas Murphy, of Detroit, which, judging from an hour's inspection of its working yesterday afternoon, seems to have very successfully solved the problem which has for so many years vexed the brains of inventors in this country and Europe. The grate is a compound one, V-shaped, the bars being set at angle of about 40 degrees. At the bottom of the V, and between the terminals of the grate-bars, is the clinker-crusher, which is operated by a portable crank. One-half the bars in each grate are movable upwards for the distance of about one inch, and all are placed so close together that nothing but the ashes fall through to the pit below. Over each limb of the V is a feed-box, into which the coal is shoveled. At the bottom of the box is a shaker, which regulates the feed of fuel. If desired, these shakers are operated by a small donkey-engine of four-horse power at the left side of the boiler, to which they are connected by rods and a triple gearing of cog-wheels and endless screws, which impart to the shakers a uniform and steady motion, thus giving a gradual and even supply of fuel to the fire below. All that the fireman has to do is to occasionally throw two or three shovels of coal into the feed-boxes, and about as often give the grate-bars and clinker-crusher a shaking-up with his crank.

On either side of the ashpit is an air-chamber, with the customary form of damper, for regulating the supply of air to the grate-bars. Immediately over the fire-box and under the boiler is an arch made of fire-brick, the object of which is to deflect the burning gases into the combustion-chamber, six feet back. There the heat is intense and comes directly against the boiler. With this smoke-consumer the coal is gradually coked before reaching the point of combustion, and a new supply of gas is being constantly added to the red-hot fuel on the grate-bars, thereby greatly adding to the steam-making power of the fire. While the feed is being automatically operated not a vestige of smoke can be seen; it is only when the feed is disconnected and regulated by hand that any trouble with smoke is likely to arise, and that only when the fireman allows the supply of coal in the feed-boxes to become too low. Notwithstanding that the apparatus appears complicated, it is very simple in its operations. Its parts are strong and durable, and there is nothing to burn out except the grate-bars, which are of cast-iron. Each bar is cast singly, and they go in pairs,—a movable and an immovable one. Coming this way, the bars are very easily replaced, and at small cost.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK WATER-WORKS.

Work will be commenced on the new Water-Works this week. A handsome brick building has been planned by Mr. Edbrooke, which will stand west and about 100 yards from the old works, and is to cost $12,000. The main portion of the building will be seventy feet long by fifty feet wide, the office 16x16 feet, and the boiler-room 40x50 feet, dimensions which afford much more room than is needed for the accommodation of the machinery now contemplated. In this building are to be placed two Cope & Maxwell engines which were lately ordered by the Board of Trustees. These engines were purchased at a cost of $42,000, and have a capacity of 8,000,000 gallons of water per diem. In reality they are a combination of four separate engines, having four different sets of machinery, which work entirely independent of one another. Thus, whenever the water-demand falls within the capacity of one or two sets, the expense of running and the wear and tear on the others may be saved, and also should any portion of the machinery become broken, which is likely to occur at any time, but one-fourth of the engine will be disabled, and the remaining three can continue with the work. Contracts have also been let for a large watermain, extending from the works on Sixty-eighth street to Stony Island avenue, then north on Stony Island avenue to Sixty-seventh street, and west on Sixty-seventh street to Cottage Grove avenue. This main will be the largest ever yet laid in the village, having a diameter of twenty-four inches, and will be capable of discharging 10,000,000 gallons of water daily, leaving a large margin over the greatest capacity of the engines. The old works, which were the joint property of the Village of Hyde Park and the Town of Lake, have been purchased by the latter for $48,000, together with the sixteen-inch main which extends from the works to Thirty-ninth street by the way of Sixty-eighth street, Stony Island avenue, Sixty-seventh street, and State street. Hyde Park retains only the crib and the sixteen-inch inlet which is now in use. The works of the Town of Lake, including the two engines of 5,000,000 gallons' capacity, which have been purchased of Hyde Park, and their new "Gaskell" engine, will have a capacity of 13,000,000. This, together with the 8,000,000 gallons of the Hyde Park works, will make 21,000,000 gallons which can be pumped in place of the 5,000,000 now used by the towns.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club held an adjourned meeting Monday evening. The Club decided to go to Bloomington in a body. They will probably charter a special car on the Rock Island Road, which will take them to Joliet, and there the car will be attached to the Alton & St. Louis train and hauled to Bloomington. Robert Hendershott, the "Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock," with his son as fifer, will accompany the Club.

The Building Committee of the Memorial Building Association held a meeting Monday evening and let the contract for the carpenter work of Memorial Hall for $900 to J. B. Lanyon. The Lookout Mountain corner-stone is now on the ground ready to be laid. The intention has been to lay this stone on the day set apart for thanksgiving at the recovery of President Garfield.

THE DREAM DANCE.

Reports Regarding the Wisconsin Indians Now Said to Have Been Foolishly Exaggerated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 30.—H. H. Martin, of Shawano, who arrived in this city to-day from Shawano, and who was at Keshena during the threatened outbreak of the Indians of the locality, states that the reports published have been greatly exaggerated. He represents that some of the Menominee Indians, a number of other tribes who were visiting—probably one hundred and forty in all—had indulged in the Dream Dance, in opposition to the instructions from Indian Agent Stephens. The latter, being under orders from Secretary Kirkwood, took seventy-five Indian police and started to put an end to the dance. Several of the participants were arrested, which so enraged some of the squaws that they made an attack upon Stephens and his men, and compelled them to retire. Stephens then decided to go to Shawano, the nearest station, and telegraph the authorities at Washington that he could not break up the dance. He took his family with him as a precautionary measure. This movement alarmed the balance of the white settlers of Keshena, and they immediately left for Shawano. The appearance of the whites at Shawano caused consternation at that point. A general exodus to Clintonville, a point further south, was the result. Before Stephens returned, however, the Indians sent a courier to Shawano to say that they were sorry, and to ask him to return, which he did. Mr. Martin thinks that Stephens was somewhat frightened by the action of the squaws, but says that if he had stood his ground there would have been no trouble. He looks upon the whole affair as simply ridiculous, and laughs at the idea of sending troops to Keshena. A report which reached here to-day—that Stephens and one of his daughters are held as prisoners—is not believed by him. Mr. Martin lived among the Indians six or seven years, and says that they are as harmless as need be. The only wrong they have committed is in carrying out the Dream Dance in opposition to orders.

PROHIBITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Jackson, Mich., Aug. 30.—The State temperance camp-meeting was quite slimly attended to-day, the numbers present being very small. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Wilson, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, and George T. Stewart. This evening the attendance was increased, but is by no means up to expectations. Mrs. Marian Baxter and George Woodford, of Ottawa, Ill., were the speakers. The meeting started with a good day Sunday, but the interest appears to be steadily diminishing.

AS BAD AS A POOL.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—The drought in the Schuylkill coal region severely restricts production.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder is a harvester that reaps roaches by the million.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

THEY DREAD THE FIRE.

Packers and Insurance Men Alarmed by the Stock-Yards Blaze.

There Must Be More Water, or the Latter Will Cancel Their Risks.

The Packers Decide that They Will Do All They Can, and That at Once.

The insufficiency of the water-supply at the Stock-Yards, a question raised by The Tribune many weeks ago, has been pressed upon the attention of property-owners in that section within the past few days, and now forms the leading issue with the pork-packing interest. The great fire of Friday night served to arouse them at last to a sense of the threatening situation in which they were placed, and now all is anxiety to devise plans to avert the danger. Long-continued drought has rendered everything which can burn doubly inflammable, and this and other causes have operated so to diminish the water-supply as to render the smallest fire a terror. Nobody can tell what might be the result of another outbreak in any of the packing-houses under existing conditions and all interested are greatly alarmed.

Yesterday morning

THE COMMITTEE OF INSURANCE MEN

appointed at the meeting of the previous day to confer with property-owners with regard to the best means of protecting the interests of policy-holders and insurance companies, and also to look into the question of water-supply, held a meeting. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Fred S. James, C. W. Drew, Eugene Cary, T. S. Cunningham, and John Cameron. The meeting was informal, and all that was done was to discuss what had happened, and to take measures with a view to the prevention of a recurrence of such disasters. The feeling of the meeting is best conveyed by the utterances of the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Fred S. James, as follows:

"The Committee had a general talk over this fire, and the chances of some more of the like character, and did nothing definit. All we expected to do was to outline a program giving our ideas as to what should be done. We are to meet again to-morrow (Wednesday), and will probably meet afterwards with a committee of the packers, if such should be appointed at the meeting which they are to hold this afternoon. The program is a simple one. Either the packers must put in means for the supply of an adequate amount of water to enable the firemen to cope with and successfully stamp out a big blaze, or else

WE WILL WITHDRAW ALL RISKS,

and write no more policies on packing-house property thus left unprotected. The Committee represented many of the largest foreign and domestic insurance companies, and all were agreed that some protection must be given them. They are carrying heavy risks at premiums which are of no object whatever in comparison to the danger of having to face a general loss, and they are bound to get adequate water-service or else to pull out. We have turned away lots of insurance on provisions within the last two or three days, and, pending the action of the packers, we do not propose to write any more policies on Stock-Yards risks."

"What about the private water-supply at the Stock-Yards,—that furnished by the artesian wells and cisterns of such houses as Armour & Co., the Anglo-American Company, and the Chicago Packing & Provision Company?"

"We know that the reserve supply of water held by the packing-houses came in very useful and did good service at the recent fire. The Town of Lake supply was very little good. While it may be sufficient for ordinary purposes, or even to furnish water for the extinguishment of a fire in one packing-house, it is utterly inadequate in view of a possible general conflagration. Had the last fire extended to Botsford's or any of the adjoining houses it would have defied all attempts to suppress it, and would have

WALKED RIGHT THROUGH THE ENTIRE NEST OF PACKING-HOUSES

at the Yards. We are going to confer with Mr. Muirhead, the Supervisor of the Town of Lake, and other town officers as to the present water supply and the prospects of increasing it. You can state that the insurance men are entirely dissatisfied with the present arrangements, and that something has to be done about it."

From other sources it was learned that the insurance men had resolved to take a determined stand, and to remain no longer at the hazard of losing a dozen millions at one fell swoop. All agreed that there was no time to be lost. The hot weather and absence of rain, with the notoriously inadequate water system now run conjointly by the Towns of Lake and Hyde Park, leave the insurance companies anywhere but in a good situation. Doubly-hazardous risks are piled together at the Stock-Yards in a style calculated to make an insurance-man's hair stand up on end. As one said yesterday, "It is putting too many eggs in one basket, and that basket with a broken handle."

The action of the insurance men, and the certainty that they would insist on radical measures being taken to avert future calamities, had the effect of

STIRRING THE PACKERS TO ACTION.

Not that they needed much of a whip or spur, for most of them got a bad scare Friday and Saturday, but the threatened withdrawal of all risks woke them to immediate work. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon representatives of all the important houses met at the office of the Chicago Packing & Provision Company on Washington street to discuss the situation. Among those present or represented by their agents were: B. F. Murphy, Phil D. Armour, Charles Counselman, H. Botsford, John C. Hately, Ira S. Younglove, Charles J. Singer, S. W. Allerton, G. W. Higgins, Fowler Brothers & Co., and other leading packers. Mr. Muirhead, Supervisor, and Mr. Foster, Civil Engineer of the Town of Lake, were present during the conference, and two insurance men came in late, but did not participate in the discussion. The result of the meeting was that it was determined to take steps at once to guard against a general extermination of packing-houses, and a committee of six was appointed, with power to act. The committee consists of P. D. Armour, Chairman, John B. Sherman, Robert D. Fowler, S. A. Kent, Charles Counselman, and Henry Botsford. They will meet again at the same place and hour for consultation with the authorities of the Town of Lake, and will also confer with the Committee of the insurance men.

As is usual in such cases, an unnecessary air of mystery was thrown around the proceedings by the ill-advised decision not to allow the representatives of the press to be present. This was of the less importance, however, as several of the participants in the meeting were ready to talk, and might have been of more importance if anything had been done in the meeting further than to appoint the committee named.

A PROMINENT PACKER

stated that nothing had been done in the meeting except to talk the thing over in an informal way. All agreed that they were bound to have a better water supply, and the only question was how this could best be obtained.

Supervisor Muirhead corroborated this statement, and said the Town of Lake recognized the importance of the packing interest, and was ready to do everything possible to protect the houses from fire. He said it had already been decided to lay an additional twenty-four-inch main from State street to the lake, which would more than double the water-supply of the town. As to the recent fire, he believed there was plenty of water available. The packing companies had a reserve supply of 7,000,000 gallons, which was liberally drawn upon. He thought there was enough water for such a fire, but if it had continued much longer they would have been short. All interests represented were working together, and the only question was how best to reach the end aimed at.

An attempt was made, but without success, to ascertain

THE AMOUNT OF THE DAILY SUPPLY

of water derived from the artesian wells operated by various packing-houses and available in case of fire. Mr. Armour was seen, and said that he had no idea as to the capacity of the wells at his house. They had a large cistern, and were building another which would hold 4,000,000 gallons. Other firms had cisterns also, some of considerable capacity, and several new wells were going down. He thought, however, that the private supply would be of very little service in case of an extensive fire.

Mr. Armour freely commented upon the management of the recent blaze, which he said was bad. He thought it was criminal to let Hately's house burn down. The trouble, in his opinion, was not so much with the water, as with the men. He did not blame the City Fire Department, but said the men did not where to go to get at the fire and there was nobody on hand to show them around. The consequence was that much valuable time was lost, and that the best efforts of the men were misdirected. From his information he believed the scarcity was not of water, but of management.

The Tribune reporter called on

MR. MARTIN I. RUSSELL,

Secretary of the South Park Board, for information as to the amount of water taken for the use of the park and boulevard system. This Mr. Russell estimated at 75,000 gallons per day, but he afterwards qualified the statement, and was inclined to think the figures ranged considerably higher—during the summer season, of course. No positive data could be obtained. It seemed that the parks were suffering for want of water, and Mr. Russell mourned over the degeneracy of the flower-beds on Drexel boulevard and the dusty condition of all the drives. Saturday and Sunday the roadways were not sprinkled at all, the water being needed to cool-off the boiling fat in Hately's packing-house. The lakes are allowed to evaporate without being replenished, and the Park Board are contemplating taking water from the city mains for their sprinkling-carts.

Mr. Russell said that the idea of building works for their own use had been talked over by the Board. If the new scheme for the extension of the Hyde Park works proved a success, this would not be necessary; but unless something better than they now had was offered, the Board would have to build. He resides in Hyde Park, and could testify from personal experience to the insufficiency of the supply. There was enough for domestic purposes, but no hose-service could be had. He thought the whole question should be thoroughly discussed, and something done about it without delay.

THE W. C. T. U.

Yesterday's Proceedings at Lake Bluff—Teetotal Text-Books Advocated for the Schools.

The wind at Lake Bluff yesterday, while delightfully exhilarating and accompanied by beautiful sunshine, was altogether too noisy for successful sylvan oratory or elocutionary efforts to be displayed by the ladies participating in the Eighth Annual Convention of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Boreas fairly howled through the groves and threatened to rip up the tents, besides toying in the most bold and merciless fashion with lawn-skirts and female wearing apparel generally. The breezes made such a rustling, and the Tabernacle being extremely well ventilated the Convention was forced to adjourn to the Clark Street Chapel to prevent the speakers' voices being lost in the continual rustle and hum of the wind. Fortunately, the attendance was not too large for accommodation in the chapel.

THE CONVENTION WAS OPENED

at 10 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Hibben, of Peoria, President of the State organization, presided over the Convention. There were about seventy ladies present.

The formality of appointing a Committee on Credentials was gone through with, which committee later reported about sixty delegates present, representing the Unions of Chicago, Evanston, Bloomington, Peoria, Canton, Springfield, Quincy, Pana, Dundee, Galesburg, Streator, Rockland, Edinburg, Pontiac, Carthage, Normal, Effingham, Barry, Plano, Hyde Park, Rockford, Elmwood, Lennox, Henry, Havana, Macomb, and Monmouth. All the ladies present not delegates were allowed full privileges except that of voting. Other committees were appointed as follows, the names of the Chairmen only being given: Resolutions, Mrs. Wilkins, Rockford; Plan of Work, Miss Frances E. Willard, Evanston; Finance, Mrs. L. H. Plumb, Streator; Publishing Minutes, Miss H. L. Hood, Chicago; Revision of Constitution, Mrs. Emma Kirkpatrick, Monmouth.

The Committees being appointed, a very pleasant address of welcome was read by Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, of Chicago, to which Miss Irene H. Smith, of Quincy, shrieked (the wind being unusually high at this point) a very neat and humorous response.

The question of publishing coercion literature and "plans of work" for general distribution was discussed at some length, but only in connection with Mr. David Cook's action in the premises.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

was held in the Tabernacle, the wind having subsided somewhat, and the attendance was a little larger than had marked the morning session, the noon train having brought about a dozen additional delegates. The session was prefaced by a devotional exercise, and it might be stated right here, to save repetition, that each of the three daily sessions is to be preceded by devotional exercises lasting half an hour, and that following the close of each afternoon session Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, of Evanston, will conduct a Gospel temperance institute, as she did during the convocation all last week.

Mrs. M. H. Villars, of Pana, Corresponding Secretary, read a very lengthy report reviewing the work being done throughout the different Congressional districts of the State by the various Unions. Southern Illinois was reported to be sadly in need of coercionist agitators. According to Mrs. Villars, the total number of Unions throughout the State was 237,—a gain of only twelve, which was not as good a showing as that made at the previous Convention. The total membership was put down at 4,500 ladies whose duty it is, as the Corresponding Secretary said, to "importune, exhort, and instruct" the people in favor of coercive teetotalism.

The establishing of public drinking fountains was recommended in the discussion following Mrs. Villars' report, as creating "standing temperance lecturers and monuments to woman's work in the cause."

Miss Helen L. Hood, State Office Secretary, and Mrs. H. R. Smith, of Chicago, Chairman of Committee on Temperance Press, each made a brief report which did not incorporate any points worthy of note.

Miss Mary Allen West, of Galesburg, read a report on "Temperance Text-Books in the Public Schools." The report stated that circulars had been issued to all School Superintendents and hundreds of school teachers in the State, calling upon them to make an effort to

INTRODUCE COERCIVE TEXT-BOOKS

in the schools, and that the returns in a few instances had been encouraging. The report recommended that the State Superintendent be appealed to in the matter; that continual correspondence be kept up with the various school-teachers and Superintendents; that lecturers be sent out on this particular branch; and that statistics be prepared for the people, and particularly for parents, showing the evil effects of alcohol and why total abstinence should be taught to the children while young and forming their principles. The text-books on the subject were said to be imperfect, because scientists had not yet devoted sufficient attention to ferreting out all the baneful effects of alcohol.

Mrs. Henry's Gospel Temperance Institute came next, the lady instructing her audience regarding the relation of teetotalism to religious work. This closed the afternoon session.

At the evening session Mrs. President Hibben read her annual address, and there were also brief talks made by some of the Vice-Presidents. Mrs. Hibben, of course, congratulated the Convention on the great good that was being done by the W. C. T. U., and also devoted considerable space to reviewing the struggle last winter at Springfield when the Hines bill was under discussion. The lady thinks that politicians are fearful of the coming strength of the coercionists.

The Convention, it has been decided, will not continue until Saturday, as laid down in the program, but wind up Thursday night.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Frank Brown	22	Chicago.
Bertha Barzanski	21	Chicago.
Frederick Balfanz	36	124 Twenty-first.
Bertha Q. F. Krubel	31	124 Twenty-first.
William Schwanbeck	27	123 Twenty-first.
Augusta Broneske	24	123 Twenty-first.
John Featherstone, Jr.	24	Chicago.
Ida M. Howe	24	Chicago.
Robert I. Plomert	33	Chicago.
Grace D. Chant	22	Orange, Fla.
Henry Favette	21	Chicago.
Mollie Brown	22	Chicago.
Herman Walmore	28	Kensington, Ill.
Mary Myroup	19	Kensington, Ill.
James B. Hartin	32	Chicago.
Kate Reilly	22	Chicago.
K. Herman Droanit	25	68 Bowen.
Lena Berman	26	68 Bowen.
John Johnson	34	38 Wesson.
Mrs. Augusta Olson	40	38 Wesson.
Louis C. Steinsmeyer	27	Chicago.
Rosie Malcolm	16	Chicago.
Benjamin Kent	23	546 Twenty-sixth.
Maggie Payne	22	161 Canalport-av.
Leonard Haas	22	Chicago.
Minnie E. Weiderman	19	Chicago.
George Lee	27	Chicago.
Nora Coughlin	22	Chicago.
Chris. A. Gulbrandson	35	Chicago.
Martine Jacobson	26	Chicago.
Samuel M. Samuelson	23	171 Larrabee.
Maggie Griesenbeck	21	Chicago.
John U. Widin	24	Grand Crossing, Ill.
Annie Lindborn	21	Grand Crossing, Ill.
Henry Howe	27	Chicago.
Dora Luth	23	Chicago.
John Donahue	30	6 North Clark.
Maggie Shields	24	6 North Clark.
Harry Bayard	24	390 State.
Lizzie Hartman	21	54 Wabash-av.
Cornelius Workman	22	265 Johnson.
Henrietta Hocksema	20	565 Seventeenth.
Julius Graeffe	33	Chicago.
Hulda Schlecting	24	Chicago.
Frank W. Gerould	27	Chicago.
Mary S. Avery	21	Chicago.
Joseph Warrinek	32	Chicago.
Lizzie Foster	18	Chicago.
Albert Dobke	25	Chicago.
Wilhelmina Linde	26	Chicago.
Andrew J. Raddy	22	Chicago.
Elizabeth Dorrington	21	Chicago.
Henry Jordan	24	Chicago.
Catherine Harrison	22	Chicago.
Peter Bludau	29	255 Milwaukee-av.
Mary Martin	21	Chicago.
Samuel Kelly	25	3035 State.
Nora Healey	21	2908 State.

MARRIAGES.

STEINSMEYER—MALCOLM—In this city, Aug. 31, by the Rev. David Swing, Lewis C. Steinsmeyer and Rosie Malcolm. No cards.

DEATHS.

YOUNGLOVE—In this city, Aug. 29, of acute spinal meningitis, Ira, son of May Ashton Younglove and the late Wallace W. Younglove, aged 3 years 10 months and 13 days.

Funeral from residence, 468 Fullerton-av., on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends of the family are invited.

McINERY—Julia, beloved wife of John McInery, of spinal meningitis, at her late residence, 335 Centre-av., Aug. 30.

Funeral notice hereafter.

BECKER—Aug. 30, Rudolph, son of Joseph and Ida Becker.

Funeral from residence, No. 2974 State-st., Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 2 p. m.

MAHER—Aug. 29, Eddie J. Maher, only son of Michael and Lizzie Maher, aged 14 months.

Funeral from late residence, No. 87 Fillmore-st., Wednesday, Aug. 31, by cars to Calvary.

Over Jordan's ocean he has crossed,
And on that peaceful shore
He will bloom a rose in Paradise
To fade and die no more.

MULLINS—Mary E. Mullins, wife of M. B. Mullins, aged 27 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place from late residence, No. 28 Willard-place, at 10 a. m., Aug. 31. Friends of the family invited to attend.

Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

JONES—At Hinsdale, Ill., Aug. 30, of acute congestion of the brain, Mary H., youngest daughter of Benjamin F. and Annie V. Jones.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WILLIAM G. CLARK WILL CONDUCT the noon-day prayer-meeting to-day at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALES

DRY GOODS

TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 9:30 a. m., AND THURSDAY, Sept. 1, 9:30 a. m.

One Thousand Lots in each Sale. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SECOND GREAT TRADE SALE OF Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, AT AUCTION,

WILL BE MADE WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, commencing at 9:30 sharp.

Full lines of Custom-made Goods for Fall Trade, as well as from those Factories that are represented only by us in the West, and whose work is fully guaranteed.

THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9:30 a. m.,

OPENING FALL SALE

Crockery and Glassware

We shall sell in lots to suit the Trade.

150 Crates Crockery, including American, W. G., C. C., and Hotel Ware, Rock and Yellow Ware, Blue Willow, and Decorated Ware.

500 brls. Assorted Table Glassware.

1,000 doz. Lamps, in Glass and Bronze.

Lamp Chimneys, Burners, Silver Plated Ware, &c. Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, Household Goods, Desks, Mirrors, Chromos, and General Merchandise, ATTEND Elison, Flersheim & Co.'s Auction Sale, 9:30 THIS MORNING, At 84 and 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

No one should travel without a bottle of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

Changes of temperature, irregularity of rest and eating, and exposures to drafts, are great and active agents in deranging the secretions of the body. A dose of this aperient will prevent the evils resulting from such causes, and save many inconveniences and dangers.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE.

PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.

A Delicious and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, Which Serves the Purpose of Pills and Disagreeable Purgative Medicines.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is the best preparation in the world for Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Piles and all kindred Complaints. It acts gently, effectively, and is delicious to take. Cleansing the system thoroughly, it imparts vigor to mind and body, and dispels Melancholy, Hypochondria, etc. *One trial convinces.* Packed in bronzed tin boxes only.

Price 25 and 60 Cts. Sold by all Druggists.

CANDY.

Candy — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, Madison-st., Chicago.

Candy — PARIS STYLES. An entirely new confection ONLY found at KRANZ'S, 80 State.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between John J. Clark and Julius L. Loveday, under the firm name and style of Clark & Loveday, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Hereafter the business will be conducted by the said Julius L. Loveday, who is authorized to settle the affairs of said firm. JOHN J. CLARK. JULIUS L. LOVEDAY.

Dated Chicago, Aug. 29, 1881.

TRUNKS, &c.

TRUNK — Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR — Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 71 State-st.

FOLDING BED.

Andrews' Folding Beds Improved. Elegant and strong. Surpass. 15 styles. Price from $22 up. Made only by

A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash Ave.

THE COURTS.

The Charter Oak Life versus Cook County National.

Record of New Suits, Criminal C and Other Matters.

THE CHARTER OAK.

The case of the Charter Oak Life-Insu Company against A. H. Burley, Receiver o Cook County National Bank, is still on tri fore Mr. E. B. Sherman, Master in Chance Room No. 70 of the Government Building. It looks now as if the week would be cons with the consideration of the case.

This is a suit brought by the Charter Oak Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., a the Cook County National Bank and A. H. ley, its Receiver, to recover $669,935, a ba claimed to be due the firm of Allen, Steph Co., late New York bankers, for advances by them to the Cook County National Ban tween Oct. 1, 1874, and Jan. 18, 1875, and same amount claimed to be secured by the brated "blanket mortgage" given by Allen to his New York partners Nov. 18 The claim was assigned by Allen, Steph Co. to the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Co a few days after the Cook County Bank f Suit was originally brought in 1876 by the C Oak Life-Insurance Company to enjoi Burley, the Receiver, from declaring a cent dividend to the creditors of the County Bank, on the ground that if this claim were allowed there would not be ficient funds with which to pay 10 per ce idend on this claim. Judge Drummond gr the injunction, but subsequently modifie as to allow a dividend of 8 per cent to cre whose claims had been established. A p hearing upon the merits of this case was h fore Judge Drummond over year ago, a accounts were so complicated and the testi so voluminous that the Judge, after a argument, decided to refer the case to Sherman, Master in Chancery, with instru to receive from each party all testimon desired to offer that had been taken "blanket mortgage" case heard before J Dillon and Love in the Iowa Circuit in 1878, covered about 3,500 printed pages, and such portions thereof as should be conside the Master in this case, and from testimony to take and state an account be the firm of Allen, Stephens & Co. and the County National Bank, and also betwe Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company an bank, and also to state the facts and c stances connected with the charge of made Nov. 23, 1874, by the Cook County N Bank against the firm of Allen, Stephens which charge was then and is now in disp The evidence selected by counsel and and read before the Master makes a vol 1,650 odd pages.

It appears that Allen, Stephens & Co., o York, of which firm Mr. Allen, President Cook County Bank, was a member, advan the latter part of 1874 and the early part o to the Cook County Bank over $3,000,000, a Cook County Bank forwarded a large a of bills receivable, and securities, and n and drafts to Allen, Stephens & Co.; an Allen, on behalf of the Cook County Bank forwarded to Allen, Stephens & Co. a amount of real-estate mortgages and collaterals upon which money was raised New York firm. At the time the Cook C Bank suspended the firm of Allen, Step Co. claimed that there was due them fr bank over $800,000, which has been subse ly reduced, as they admit, by collectio otherwise, until their claim was filed fo 000. This being assigned to the Chart Company formed the basis of this actio the account involves the inquiry into th of a large amount of collateral securitie by Allen, Stephens & Co. and b Charter Oak Life-Insurance Co and others at the time o suspension of the Cook County Bank, a involves some nice questions of law in to the liability of Allen, Stephens & Co. certain collateral belonging to the bank they had used in raising money in Ne for that firm, and out of which they ma vances to the Cook County Bank. Quite ber of such collateral became insolvent of them hopelessly so.

The complainant is represented by Mr ard Swett and the defendant by Messrs. Monroe and L. H. Bisbee. The case ha from the beginning closely contested inch by opposing counsel, and promises t bitter legal struggle.

DIVORCES.

In the Circuit Court yesterday Dani filed a bill for divorce against his wife, L Field, on the ground of desertion. The were married Aug. 26, 1875, at New Have and lived together until Feb. 1, 1878. The tion took place Jan. 15, 1879.

Cephas Needham obtained a decree of yesterday in the Superior Court fro Needham on the ground of adultery.

UNITED STATES COURTS

The Wayne Agricultural Company a P. Fulghum filed a bill in the United St cuit Court yesterday against Martin K Charles A. Jemison, and Gustavus A. to restrain the infringement of two of Fulghum's patents for improvements drills, patented July 9, 1867, and Dec. 23,

Amelia Beckley and others filed a lib United States District Court for a pa the schooner Nancy Dell, the comp claiming to own one-half of the vessel.

STATE COURTS.

Charles Christadoro began an actio sumpsit in the Circuit Court yesterday John T. White, claiming $1,500.

In the same court, Maria Krause sue rina, Frederick, and John Boettcher, in t to recover $5,000 damages.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The chancery and law calendars of t rior Court will be ready for distributio Clerk's office to-day.

COUNTY COURT.

Chicago & Western Indiana Belt Railw pany vs. John M. Haas et al. Petition demnation.

Chicago & Western Indiana Belt Railw pany vs. Theodore A. Turner et al. Pe condemnation.

Chicago & Western Indiana Belt Railw pany vs. E. W. Blatchford, Trustee, et tion for condemnation.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Jesse Raymond, charged with burg sentenced to one year in the Peniten motion was entered for a new trial.

Jacob Leverkind, charged with larc feited his recognizance.

Frank Ferris was on trial for an a commit rape on Alice Thomas, 16 yea at 128 West Randolph street. The t showed that the girl accompanied F saloon and lodging-house after the a tempt at rape, and drank lemonade accused.

THE CALLS.

Judge Drummond—In chambers.

Judge Gardner—Nos. 135, 137, 148, 14 155, 159, 161, 162, and 67.

THE BURGLARS.

Night before last Dr. A. C. Hewitt, at No. 402 West Adams street, sleeping and occupying a room on the floor dental office, was awakened by the hand upon his face. It was about h o'clock. He jumped out of bed and s know who was there, when somebo hurriedly down-stairs and went out way. Upon investigating it appeared burglars (for there must have been a of them) climbed up on the portico o door, cut a slat out of th and unhooked them; then took and pried the sash up, breaking the and thus got into the office, which room; and after securing what there consisting of a valuable collection of struments, valued at fully $400, one went on a tour of exploration up-st course of which the Doctor was awa the operations of the burglars checked. All that was taken except t al instruments was ten silver spoons They started to take the castors, bu them. A number of memoranda w in the pocket of the coat were left nea up beside the door.

The peculiar peril of employing a the Bridewell for a man servant demonstrated yesterday afternoon b tice Wallace, when Mrs. Henneberry, a boarding-house at 281 Michigan ave a charge of burglary against Lewis her former servant. McCune had tw the past few weeks poisoned two watch-dogs which Mrs. Henneberry for the protection of her house, a night of Aug. 21 he entered his mistr ing apartment, rifled her bureau, and ing her from sleep, fled through the dows not, however, before he was r The case was continued until to-d bonds of $500.

Aries and Her Daughter

Pall Mall Gazette.

Aries is famous for the beauty of ters. They are a fine-built race of w have a splendid manner of holding Very distinct traces of the Roman who settled in Gaul are in the physio carriage of the Arlesienne. When I Aries a Sub-Prefect took me throug and its environs. He told me that immemorial the population was another Italian survival. There w hundred Bonapartist journals daily when the Empire was in existence. a democratic organ came out in Pari manded by a large number of perso Although the town has a dull, an Sundays, sleepy aspect, it is extreme

AUCTION SALES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.
...LAR TRADE SALES
...RY GOODS
...Aug. 30, 9:30 a. m., AND THURSDAY, Sept. 1, 9:30 a. m.
...and Lots in each Sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...ECOND
...AT TRADE SALE OF
...ots, ...Shoes, and ...Slippers,
AT AUCTION,
WILL BE MADE
...ESDAY, Aug. 31, commencing at 9:30 sharp.
...of Custom-made Goods for Fall Trade, from those Factories that are represented in the West, and whose work is fully guar...
...SDAY, Sept. 1, at 9:30 a. m., OPENING FALL SALE
...kery and Glassware
...shall sell in lots to suit the Trade.
...es Crockery, including Ameri... G., C. C., and Hotel Ware, ...and Yellow Ware, Blue Willow, ...ecorated Ware.
... Assorted Table Glassware.
...Lamps, in Glass and Bronze, ...mneys, Burners, Silver Plated Ware, &c. ...ked for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...LISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
FOR
...RNITURE, CARPETS,
...Goods, Desks, Mirrors, Chromos, and General Merchandise,
ATTEND
...Flersheim & Co.'s Auction Sale,
9:30 THIS MORNING,
...and 86 RANDOLPH-ST.
...LTZER APERIENT.
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
...should travel without a bottle of ...rrant's Seltzer Aperient.
...temperature, irregularity of rest and ...exposures to drafts, are great and active ...ranging the secretions of the body. A ...aperient will prevent the evils resulting ...causes, and save many inconveniences.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
...PIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE.
...SCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS.
TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE
...pared from tropical fruits and plants.
...Delicious ...d Refreshing ...uit Lozenge, ...hich Serves ...he Purpose ...Pills and ...sagreeable ...Purgative ...edicines.
...PIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE
...t preparation in the world for ...ion, Biliousness, Headache, Piles ...kindred Complaints. It acts ...ffectively, and is delicious to ...eansing the system thoroughly, ...vigor to mind and body, and ...elancholy, Hypochondria, etc. ...convinces. Packed in bronzed ...only.
...d 60 Cts. Sold by all Druggists.
CANDY.
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, ... Madison-st., Chicago.
PARIS STYLES. An entirely new confection ONLY found at KRANZ'S, 80 State.
...OLUTION NOTICE.
DISSOLUTION.
...eby given that the copartnership here... between John J. Clark and Julius L. ...er the firm name and style of Clark & ...this day dissolved by mutual consent. ...business will be conducted by the said ...eday, who is authorized to settle the ...firm. JOHN J. CLARK. JULIUS L. LOVEDAY.
...o, Aug. 29, 1881.
TRUNKS, &c.
...NK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.
HAIR GOODS.
Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. Bernhardt Wave. ...E. BURNHAM, 71 STATE-ST.
FOLDING BED.
Folding Beds improved. Elegant and strong. ...pat. 15 styles. Price from $22 up. Made only by ...& Co., 186 Wabash Av., Chicago.

THE COURTS.

The Charter Oak Life versus the Cook County National.

Record of New Suits, Criminal Cases, and Other Matters.

THE CHARTER OAK.

The case of the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company against A. H. Burley, Receiver of the Cook County National Bank, is still on trial before Mr. E. B. Sherman, Master in Chancery, in Room No. 70 of the Government Building, and it looks now as if the week would be consumed with the consideration of the case.

This is a suit brought by the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., against the Cook County National Bank and A. H. Burley, its Receiver, to recover $669,935, a balance claimed to be due the firm of Allen, Stephens & Co., late New York bankers, for advances made by them to the Cook County National Bank between Oct. 1, 1874, and Jan. 18, 1875, and is the same amount claimed to be secured by the celebrated "blanket mortgage" given by B. F. Allen to his New York partners Nov. 18, 1874. The claim was assigned by Allen, Stephens & Co. to the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company a few days after the Cook County Bank failed. Suit was originally brought in 1876 by the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company to enjoin Mr. Burley, the Receiver, from declaring a 10 per cent dividend to the creditors of the Cook County Bank, on the ground that if this large claim were allowed there would not be sufficient funds with which to pay 10 per cent dividend on this claim. Judge Drummond granted the injunction, but subsequently modified it so as to allow a dividend of 8 per cent to creditors whose claims had been established. A partial hearing upon the merits of this case was had before Judge Drummond over year ago, and the accounts were so complicated and the testimony so voluminous that the Judge, after a week's argument, decided to refer the case to E. B. Sherman, Master in Chancery, with instructions to receive from each party all testimony they desired to offer that had been taken in the "blanket mortgage" case heard before Judges Dillon and Love in the Iowa Circuit in 1878, which covered about 3,500 printed pages, and to print such portions thereof as should be considered by the Master in this case, and from such testimony to take and state an account between the firm of Allen, Stephens & Co. and the Cook County National Bank, and also between the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company and that bank, and also to state the facts and circumstances connected with the charge of $600,000 made Nov. 23, 1874, by the Cook County National Bank against the firm of Allen, Stephens & Co., which charge was then and is now in dispute.

The evidence selected by counsel and printed and read before the Master makes a volume of 1,650 odd pages.

It appears that Allen, Stephens & Co., of New York, of which firm Mr. Allen, President of the Cook County Bank, was a member, advanced, in the latter part of 1874 and the early part of 1875, to the Cook County Bank over $3,000,000, and the Cook County Bank forwarded a large amount of bills receivable, and securities, and money, and drafts to Allen, Stephens & Co.; and that Allen, on behalf of the Cook County Bank, also forwarded to Allen, Stephens & Co. a large amount of real-estate mortgages and other collaterals upon which money was raised by the New York firm. At the time the Cook County Bank suspended the firm of Allen, Stephens & Co. claimed that there was due them from the bank over $800,000, which has been subsequently reduced, as they admit, by collections and otherwise, until their claim was filed for $669,000. This being assigned to the Charter Oak Company formed the basis of this action, and the account involves the inquiry into the value of a large amount of collateral securities held by Allen, Stephens & Co. and by the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company and others at the time of the suspension of the Cook County Bank, and also involves some nice questions of law in regard to the liability of Allen, Stephens & Co. as to certain collateral belonging to the bank which they had used in raising money in New York for that firm, and out of which they made advances to the Cook County Bank. Quite a number of such collateral became insolvent, many of them hopelessly so.

The complainant is represented by Mr. Leonard Swett and the defendant by Messrs. H. S. Monroe and L. H. Bisbee. The case has been from the beginning closely contested inch by inch by opposing counsel, and promises to be a bitter legal struggle.

DIVORCES.

In the Circuit Court yesterday Daniel Field filed a bill for divorce against his wife, Louise M. Field, on the ground of desertion. The parties were married Aug. 26, 1875, at New Haven, Conn., and lived together until Feb. 1, 1878. The desertion took place Jan. 15, 1879.

Cephas Needham obtained a decree of divorce yesterday in the Superior Court from Ellen Needham on the ground of adultery.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Wayne Agricultural Company and Jesse P. Fulghum filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against Martin Kingman, Charles A. Jemison, and Gustavus A. Schimpff to restrain the infringement of two of Jesse P. Fulghum's patents for improvements in seed-drills, patented July 9, 1867, and Dec. 23, 1873.

Amelia Beckley and others filed a libel in the United States District Court for a partition of the schooner Nancy Dell, the complainants claiming to own one-half of the vessel.

STATE COURTS.

Charles Christadoro began an action of assumpsit in the Circuit Court yesterday against John T. White, claiming $1,500.

In the same court, Maria Krause sued Catherina, Frederick, and John Boettcher, in trespass, to recover $5,000 damages.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The chancery and law calendars of the Superior Court will be ready for distribution at the Clerk's office to-day.

COUNTY COURT.

Chicago & Western Indiana Belt Railway Company vs. John M. Haas et al. Petition for condemnation.

Chicago & Western Indiana Belt Railway Company vs. Theodore A. Turner et al. Petition for condemnation.

Chicago & Western Indiana Belt Railway Company vs. E. W. Blatchford, Trustee, et al. Petition for condemnation.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Jesse Raymond, charged with burglary, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. A motion was entered for a new trial.

Jacob Leverkind, charged with larceny, forfeited his recognizance.

Frank Ferris was on trial for an attempt to commit rape on Alice Thomas, 16 years of age, at 128 West Randolph street. The testimony showed that the girl accompanied Ferris to a saloon and lodging-house after the alleged attempt at rape, and drank lemonade with the accused.

THE CALLS.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 135, 137, 148, 149, 150, 151, 155, 159, 161, 162, and 67.

THE BURGLARS.

Night before last Dr. A. C. Hewitt, who lives at No. 402 West Adams street, sleeping up-stairs and occupying a room on the floor below as a dental office, was awakened by the touch of a hand upon his face. It was about half-past 1 o'clock. He jumped out of bed and sung out to know who was there, when somebody rushed hurriedly down-stairs and went out the back way. Upon investigating it appeared that the burglars (for there must have been at least two of them) climbed up on the portico of the rear door, cut a slat out of the blinds and unhooked them; then took a jimmy and pried the sash up, breaking the fastening, and thus got into the office, which is a rear room; and after securing what there was there, consisting of a valuable collection of dental instruments, valued at fully $400, one of them went on a tour of exploration up-stairs, in the course of which the Doctor was awakened and the operations of the burglars suddenly checked. All that was taken except the surgical instruments was ten silver spoons and a coat. They started to take the castors, but dropped them. A number of memoranda which were in the pocket of the coat were left neatly folded up beside the door.

The peculiar peril of employing a graduate of the Bridewell for a man servant was fully demonstrated yesterday afternoon before Justice Wallace, when Mrs. Henneberry, who keeps a boarding-house at 281 Michigan avenue, made a charge of burglary against Lewis McCune, her former servant. McCune had twice during the past few weeks poisoned two valuable watch-dogs which Mrs. Henneberry had bought for the protection of her house, and on the night of Aug. 21 he entered his mistress' sleeping apartment, rifled her bureau, and on arousing her from sleep, fled through the front windows not, however, before he was recognized. The case was continued until to-day under bonds of $500.

Arles and Her Daughters.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Arles is famous for the beauty of its daughters. They are a fine-built race of women, and have a splendid manner of holding themselves. Very distinct traces of the Roman legionaries who settled in Gaul are in the physiognomy and carriage of the Arlesienne. When I was last at Arles a Sub-Prefect took me through the town and its environs. He told me that from time immemorial the population was republican,—another Italian survival. There were not a hundred Bonapartist journals daily sold there when the Empire was in existence. As soon as a democratic organ came out in Paris it was demanded by a large number of persons at Arles. Although the town has a dull, and, unless on Sundays, sleepy aspect, it is extremely prosperous. Those handsome girls who walk on Sunday in their picturesque costumes on the Mall earn a good deal of money. Their staple employment is in winding the thread from the cocoons of silk-worms. Carriages are as rare in Arles as in Venice, but from different causes. The streets are narrow, winding, dark, and paved with the shingle gathered along the Rhone in dry weather.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3057 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.
L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.
F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.
JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.
MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggist, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY, BETWEEN FIELD & Leiter's and circus a lady's enameled hunting-case watch. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Metropolitan Grain Exchange, 141 Madison-st.

LOST—A HORSE AT 2921 QUINN-st., about 1,150 pounds; white hind feet and a star on the forehead; one of the hind feet is swelled. Reward, $10.

STRAYED—A BAY HORSE, A LITTLE lame in the off fore-foot, no shoes. A liberal reward for his return or information that will lead to his recovery. Address CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, Riverside, Ill., or J. E. O'BRIEN, 376 South Morgan-st.

STOLEN—WHITE PONY, WITH SADdle and bridle, each ear split at tip about half or one inch, light eyes. Suitable reward will be paid for return. D. H. McDANELD, 46 Dearborn-av.

$5 REWARD—LOST—ABOUT 7 o'clock a. m. Aug. 30, a small black and tan dog, ears uncut. Above reward will be paid by leaving him at No. 24 North Throop-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST ON SUNDAY, Aug. 28, a gold bar pin with coral setting. Return to 168 Randolph-st., Room 6.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture, without removal, pianos, and other good securities, at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office. 118 Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other collaterals. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos without removal, and all good securities, at lowest rates. 96 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED property at 6 per cent. Can negotiate municipal bonds to good advantage. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in sums of $1,000 to $100,000 at lowest rates. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

THE ADVERTISER WILL WILLINGly give any responsible lady or gentleman $60 for the immediate loan of $350. Unexceptionable security, worth double the amount, will be given. This loan is required for two months only. No professional money-lenders or agents treated with. Address by letter only, H. W. STEWART, 1524 Wabash-av.

TO COUNTRY BANKERS—THE UNdersigned, a thorough, general business man, accountant, and cashier, wishes to purchase an interest in an established bank, and correspondence solicited with parties desiring to start a new bank in any live Western town. Will invest $25,000 to $50,000. H. LANGLEY, care of Tribune, Chicago.

TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS IMproved real estate security; from $20,000 to $100,000 at 6 per cent interest. JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LOANS—WE HAVE SEVeral applications for loans in amounts of $2,000, $2,500, and $3,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN on city real estate in sums to suit. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 to $5,000, or to suit, on city real estate. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LADY, HAVING NO FURTHER USE for her fine, stylish road horse Brown Dick, will sell him for $250; he cost $800 in Kentucky one year ago; he is worth more now as he is acclimated and city broke, kind in all harness, and good under saddle; he is 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, has good mane and tail, fine, clean limbs, and good, sound feet, never been abused or hurt; present owner got him from one of the best stock farms in Kentucky; he was sired by Volunteer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam a Blackhawk mare, record 2:19. Brown Dick is a very promising young horse, a square trotter, needs no boots or weights; he has shown several heats in 2:35, has trotted the third heat in 2:36, and warranted to beat it; he is also warranted sound and kind. He can be seen at any time at owner's residence. No. 1234 Michigan-av.; will not deal with horse jockeys.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—$600—CARRIAGE, HORSE, harness, etc. Everything strictly first-class. Carriage, extension-top, used only two months. Horse, one of the finest in the city, and harness best quality. Address Q 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE SADDLE HORSE cheap for cash. Address R 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2 TOP WAGONS AND 1 delivery wagon, in good condition, at stables northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Monroe-st.

P. L. SMITH & CO., 304 AND 306 WAbash-av., have the largest and finest stock of carriages in the city of their own manufacture, including landaus, which we offer at low prices. Our work is unsurpassed in quality and finish, and for fair dealing we refer to thousands of our customers in Chicago. We have a large number of second-hand carriages, taken in exchange, for sale cheap. Call and see us.

WANTED—A HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness by a careful, responsible party who resides in one of the suburbs to keep for its occasional use, or would buy on monthly payments. Address N 6, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FORTY SECOND-HAND ENGINE lathes, all sizes, coming into store; just purchased at the East. Great bargains, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND IRON PLANERS—One Pond, 16-foot, 36x36. One New Haven, 17-foot, 36x36; one Putnam, 10-foot, 30x30; one Lathe & Morse, 9-foot, 32x32; one New Haven, 7-foot, 30x30; one Hendry's, 5-foot, 22x22; one Ames, 5-foot, 20x20; one Blaisdell, 3-foot, 14x14. Just coming into store. Will be sold cheap by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-st.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
PIANOS { Brilliant toned and durable, High-priced, low-priced, for cash, On small payments. For rent. } ORGANS
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

VOSE & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS, established 1851. Low prices, easy payments; 100 pianos to rent. ADAM SHARP, 276 West Madison-st.

BOOKS.

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT—COMpared in parallel columns with old version, showing change in language, punctuation, and italics by bold face type. History Amer. Com. appendix. Agents' outfit 50 cents. S. L. MARROW & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $3,000 to join advertiser in putting up a lumber mill in Northern Wisconsin. For full particulars address R 29, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY AUCTION.
THIS MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1881,
THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.,
WILL HOLD THEIR THIRTEENTH PUBLIC SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND THE SALE.
FORTY-FIVE PIECES OF VALUABLE PROPERTY LISTED.
NO BY-BIDDING PERMITTED.
OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE, LIST YOUR PROPERTY FOR THE FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH PUBLIC SALES.
INQUIRE AT THE EXCHANGE, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.,
FOR FULL AND COMPLETE PARTICULARS.
BARGAINS FOR BUYERS AND QUICK SALES FOR SELLERS.
THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., will make an ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE THIRTY-SEVEN LOTS
Fronting on Fifty-third, Peoria and Morgan-sts., one block south of OSWALD'S SHOOTING PARK, on Halsted-st.
Will be sold on the ground, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 3, at 3 o'clock.
THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE ON THE PREMISES.
Also to EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE, AT THE EXCHANGE, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—BY DOCTOR S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement:
Some very cheap residences on Adams and Monroe-sts., Warren-av., Park-av., and Washington-st.
Walnut-st., 2-story house, 14 rooms, built for two families. Rent $45 per month. Lot 25x125; barn. Price, $3,100.
Some cheap places on Fulton-st.
Robey-st., near Van Buren, the finest house on the street, for $4,200.
Three stone fronts on Superior-st., North Side.
Two-story and basement stone front, 10 rooms, lot 25x175, on Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st., 2-story frame house, east front, fine lot. Bargain.
Lot on Adams-st., near Oakley, 70 per foot.
Lot on Adams-st., near Winchester-av.
Lot on Jackson-st., west of Laflin, south front.
Some very cheap lots on Monroe, Madison, Warren, and Washington-sts., all near California-av.
Lot on Fifth-av., near Harrison, 20x106.
Lot on Fifth-av., south of Harrison, 40x106.
Lot on corner of Jackson and Robey.

FOR SALE—WE ARE DIRECTED TO sell the following desirable real estate to close up a partnership; will sell at investment price:
190 feet on Langley and Evans-avs., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts.
143 feet, south front, on Fiftieth-st., between Drexel-boulevard and Egandale-av.
150 feet, east front, on Woodlawn-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.
23 lots in southeast quarter of Sec. 8, 37, 14, Washington Heights, two blocks east of the crossing of C., R. I. & P. and P., C. & St. L. R. R.
10 acres on Morgan-av., Washington Heights.
House and lot on Sixty-second-st., Englewood, near Post-Office.
Good Englewood unimproved lot, well located.
Will sell separate or together, and give purchaser a good bargain and easy terms of payment.
J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Fifty feet near Twenty-sixth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 feet near Twenty-eighth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—30 feet near Twenty-ninth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 feet near Thirty-fourth-st., east front; best lot on the boulevard.
MICHIGAN-AV.—25 feet near Thirty-fifth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—50 feet corner Thirty-fourth-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—50 feet corner Thirtieth-st.

FOR SALE—$650—LOT 25X125, SOUTH front, on Ohio-st., between Lincoln and Robey, in centre of block, free and clear, and perfect title and abstract. Call at once, and get a bargain; it is cheap. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50X160 FEET ON INDIana-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts., cheap. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVing for Europe I will sell a house and lot situated on the West Side for about half its value; also a well-patronized restaurant on the South Side, which I will dispose of on same terms. For particulars inquire at 81 Van Buren-st., corner of Third-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, Nos. 686 and 686½ Washington-st., just west of Robey; rented to May next; can be had at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A WHITE-STONE FRONT brick residence, lot 67 feet wide, overlooking the lake, at corner of Thirty-first-st. and Lake Park-av. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100X150, NORTHEAST CORner of Oak-st. and Stanton-av.; a fine lot for improvement; would sell inside 50 feet if desired. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSES ON WEST Side, $2,400 to $6,000.
Congress-st., near Loomis—Large frame house and 30-foot lot, $3,600.
Lot on Polk-st., near Western-av., $625.
W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORY AND BASEment brick residence, No. 41 Honore-st., between Monroe and Adams; lot 25x125; good barn; possession at once. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL LEASE VALUable manufacturing property on the West Side. JOS. W. BROWN, 41 West Van Buren-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF GROUND close to business in the city, cheap; commission to agents. Room 24 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—COTtage with basement and barn, 32 Rucker-st.; now used for milk depot; only $2,000. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—62 FEET ON CALUMET-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth-sts., east front, just right for a block of three houses. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—$2,000—House and lot on North Wells-st., near Whiting. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT RESIdence on Fulton-st., only two blocks from Union Park. This is the best location on the street, and the house is first-class in every respect; possession at once if wished; good barn. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Choice lot on Warren-av. near Staunton-st.; south front; only $1,000. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK BLACKsmith shop, 24x60, with living rooms above; lot 35x125; good business established; on Thirty-ninth-st. near Cottage Grove-av. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—$12,000—IMPROVED business property on West Side; rents $144 per month, prompt pay. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON INDIANA-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., east front; want an offer. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GARFIELD IS THE NAME given in honor of our President to a new town just started at the crossing of the two St. Paul Railroads known as Pacific Junction, and running west within 600 feet of the Northwestern Transfer.

The town has, therefore, three railroads, one on both east and west sides, and one running directly through the town, with a fine depot in the centre.

The north and south boundary line is one-half mile in length, fronting on the north on Armitage-av., on the south on North-av., both good gravel roads.

It is three-quarters of a mile from Humboldt Park, joining the city limits. You can build frame houses, and pay no city taxes.

Garfield consists of a trifle less than 300 acres of rich black soil. We have already sold 4 blocks and 20 lots, and there seems to be a lively disposition to get rid of exorbitant city taxes, high rents, small-pox, etc. We will sell by the block to those only who will build, as we prefer to take our time and retail the lots to actual settlers.

We shall continue selling lots from $175 and upwards until Sept. 10; after that date they will be from $250, one-third cash; balance one, two, or three years, at 6 per cent interest.

Houses built to order and sold on easy payments. There will be over twenty houses built during the next two months. LARKIN & DORR, 92 La Salle-st., ground floor.

P. S.—We still have some bargains in houses and lots at Humboldt Park.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS IN LAKE View:

20 lots on Diversy-st., south front, two block from Lincoln-av. cars	$650
2 lots on Sheffield-av., near Diversy, east front, two blocks from Lincoln-av. cars	550
18 lots on Wolfram-st., north front	475
14 lots on Wolfram-st., south front	500
8 lots on George-st., north front	450
6 lots on Belmont-av., near Dummy Road	800
6 lots on Fletcher-st., near Dummy Road	625

The above lots are all located in desirable neighborhoods, and have lake water and good drainage. McCONNELL BROS., Room 16, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 85 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—PLEASANTLY LOCATED house in Hyde Park, convenient to depot, ten rooms, with large grounds. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES WITHIN ONE mile of the city limits on the west; $600 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—55 ACRES near Kensington; full commission to agents. JAMES SHORTALL, Room 24 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES NEAR THE Western Indiana car-shops. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—250x160, IN RAVENSWOOD, for $10 per foot; 50X175, northwest corner Monroe-av. and Fifty-eighth-st. (South Park), at $35 per foot; 101X161, corner Wabash-av. and Forty-sixth-st., $30; lots on Bowen-av., $40 per foot. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON EAST SIDE of Calumet Lake, opposite the City of Pullman and near Brown's iron and steel mills. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS located in the centre of this manufacturing city. 100 houses wanted at once. D. S. TAYLOR, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—I have several choice sites for sale in South Chicago, with river and railroad facilities; will sell from five to twenty-five acres; perfect title. D. S. TAYLOR, 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—150X175 ON THIRTY-ninth-st., east of Grand-boulevard, $80.
150 feet on Grand-boulevard, with fine improvements, at a price less than what the ground alone is worth. Investigate this if you want a home or a place to treble your money. Only a little cash required.
235x170 southwest corner of Indiana and California-avs., and 268x170 on Hubbard-st., west of California-av.; make an offer of $12.50 a foot and double your money.
20 acres at South Chicago.
110 acres at Pullman.
40 acres at Humboldt Park, cheap.
5 acres, Douglas Park-boulevard.
20 acres on Madison-st. We are sure it is the cheapest tract on this growing street; examine.
5 acres at Central Park.
10 acres at Stock-Yards.
49 acres on Fifty-fifth-st.-boulevard, east of Ashland-av.
20 acres southwest corner of Halsted and Ninety-first-sts., bounded on the west by a railroad; easy terms.
40 acres at Washington Heights, only $150 an acre.
20 acres at Hawthorne, on Riverside-boulevard.
6 acres overlooking Humboldt Park, $1,300 an acre; sold once for $4,000 an acre.
160 acres just south of Forsythe tract, in Indiana, and on railroad.
20 acres on Calumet River, only $500 an acre; not far above this was sold last week at $2,500 an acre.
20 acres on Green Bay-road.
5 acres at Lawndale.
40 acres on railroad one mile from Pullman, at $300 an acre: it must be taken immediately at this sacrifice; have authority to close one-half cash, balance at 6 per cent.
5 to 20 acres corner Stony Island-boulevard and Seventy-first-st., with improvements.
6 acres in Stave's Subdivision; easy terms.
A fine large hotel in one of the best suburbs to Chicago; will sell or trade; price, $100,000; make an offer on this.
I will sell a choice bargain in Cicero, one in Lyons, and two in Hyde Park; will sell at a low price.
120 Madison-st., running through to Warren-av., for $10,000, being 120 feet west of California-av.
157 acres on Little Calumet River, where Michigan Central crosses, at $20 an acre; refused once for it $50 an acre.
NELSON THOMASSON, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. R. CLARKE & CO.: The last of six marble fronts on Groveland Park-av., near Thirtieth-st. Parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor.
Several fine building lots on Lake Park-av., with beautiful lake view, near Thirty-first-st. Station. Very cheap.
That beautiful corner, Prairie-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., lot 100x125, and two frame dwellings; $200 per foot.
Fine suburban residences at Morgan Park and Highland Park, on monthly payments.
Acres on the South Side, in Hyde Park, and at Washington Heights. GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EAST CHICAGO ACRES—320 acres in Sections 5 and 6, Town 36, Range 9, $50; 200 acres in Sections 30 and 31, Town 37 Range 9, $150. NOAH BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—ACRE PIECES—TWO TO eighty, between Pullman and Washington Heights; also twenty acres near Brown's Mills, South Chicago, a bargain. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT STOCK-Yards, southeast corner Forty-third and Robey-sts., suitable for subdivision. A bargain at $1,350 per acre. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES ON THE GRAND Calumet, near Hammond. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 87 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ACRES—Five acres on the boulevard east of Milwaukee-av. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN SEC. 24, 38, 13, near the Wabash Railroad and the Western Indiana Belt Railroad, $350. MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES, LOTS, and acres at Hinsdale; will build to suit and sell on monthly payments; lots $60, at $5 per month; abstract and deed free. O. J. STOUGH, owner, 202 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Lots on Dearborn-st., near Twenty-second.
Lots on State-st., near Twenty-fifth.
Lots on Arnold-st., near Twenty-third.
H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—50 or 100 lots in Holstein, near Milwaukee-av. W. O. COLE, 109 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $40, $50, $75, or $100; near hotel; $15 down, and $5 monthly. (I won't be undersold.) Lots shown free. Abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—45 ACRES AT WESTERN Springs, near depot. A fine bargain; $10,000. MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$50 PER ACRE—400-ACRE farm only 4 miles from Sheffield, 20 miles from Chicago, in Indiana; this land nearly adjoins the 8,000 acres that have just been sold to the South Chicago Land Company; it is high and dry, with fine 12-room frame house, good barns, orchard, fences, and lasting water; it is only 4 miles from Sheffield depot; great bargain for some one; it is worth more than some of the Sheffield tract that has just been sold for over $125 per acre; we will sell this fine improved farm for $50 per acre. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY AND blocks at South Chicago. Will pay all cash. JOS. W. BROWN, 41 West Van Buren-st., Room 3.

WANTED—HOUSES ON THE WEST Side, $1,500 to $6,000 each. JOS. W. BROWN, 41 West Van Buren-st., Room 3.

WANTED—20 ACRES IMPROVED OR unimproved farming land in the neighborhood of Chicago. Please address J. P. JOHNSON, 3015 Deering-st., Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $3.50 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week.

163 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED front parlor and alcove room, with good board.

212 EAST OHIO-ST.—FURNISHED front parlor, with board. Table-boarders accommodated.

301 CORNER PINE AND ILLINOIS-ST.—A nicely furnished front parlor, with board; gentlemen preferred.

WEST SIDE.

12 OGDEN-AV.—BOARDING; PARLOR floor and other rooms; all newly furnished and very pleasant; opposite Union Park.

17 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Handsomely furnished east front alcove, with board; private family. Reference.

404 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ACCOMMOdations for a single gentleman.

SOUTH SIDE.

470 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT SEPT. 1, two rooms; best quality board.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF parlors, with board. References required.

2007 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms, with board; first second floor. Reference.

3117 WABASH-AV.—ONE NICELY furnished room with board for gentleman and wife, or 2 gentlemen; also, day boarders wanted.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, MARBLE BUILDING, adjoining Grand Pacific, opposite Custom-House, 228 and 230 Clark-st. Pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished, and first-class meals, $1.50 per day. BENTON MAUZY, proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116, 118, 120, AND 122 Fifth-av.—$2 per day; special rates to traveling men. Having just added and furnished up 25 new rooms, we can accommodate a few permanent boarders in good rooms at reasonable rates. Please call.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State.—Strangers visiting Chicago will find it best and cheapest. Try it.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A WIDOW LADY ENgaged as saleswoman in dry-goods store with some quiet family on South Sangamon, Green, or Peoria-sts. Address R 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LARGE PLEASANT room in Hyde Park, Ill., in private family, by gentleman and wife, from Oct. 1. Satisfactory reference. Address S 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM BY married couple; private family preferred; north of Twenty-second-st. and east of State. Address S 2, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes room and board with refined private family residing South Side; with few or no other boarders preferred. Address S 4, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SEWING ROOM, ON North Side, private family for self and wife; pleasant family; terms moderate; references exchanged. R 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED OR PARtially furnished suite of four rooms for five persons, on the South Side. Address, giving location and terms, R 43 Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN in a first-class family; must be within ten minutes' walk of Northwestern Depot. R 55, Tribune.

BOARD—BY A LAW STUDENT IN quiet family; breakfast supper, and room; give location and terms. R 32, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY teacher, near the Blue Island-av. cars, on West Side. Address, with terms and references, R 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STORE FIXTures, consisting of showcases, side-cases, counters, shelving, etc. VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., 138 to 142 State-st.

FOR SALE—$300—1½-STORY HOUSE to move, 307 Hubbard-st. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 200 TO 206 Randolph-st., have finest warerooms and the best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Low rates. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—1037 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Belden—House containing eight rooms, bath, closets, hot and cold water, furnace, etc., in perfect order. Possession given immediately. Rent, $40.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE or double room in newly furnished house; best locality on North Side, to gentlemen. References required. Address P 95, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—399 WARREN-AV., TWO-story and basement stone swell front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; all modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON the South Side, 14 rooms, well furnished; brick house, near Thirty-fifth-st. depot. E. SLOSSON & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2540 PRAIRIE-AV., 10 rooms, 3-story and basement stone-front. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
SOUTH SIDE.
Fifty-fourth-st. and Egandale-av., 2-story and basement brick, all modern improvements, good barn, and large grounds; will rent cheap to good tenant.
Fifty-first-st. and South Park boulevard, 2-story frame house, with brick basement, a good barn and large grounds.
WEST SIDE.
209 Clybourn place, cottage, $15 per month.
604 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement house, with barn; will be put in good order.
298 Warren-av., 3-story and basement brick; every room in house heated by steam; in first-class order.
220 South Morgan-st., near Van Buren-st. cars, 3-story and basement brick, a beautiful house with ground about it in nice order; all modern improvements.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—GOOD TEN-ROOM HOUSE at Hyde Park, near depot, large grounds. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—LIGHT, AIRY, NEW, AND convenient flats on Seymour-st., near North-av., $15, $16, and $18 per month; Milwaukee-av. cars go by, and steam cars to Madison-st. bridge in 20 minutes. AUGUSTUS JACOBSON, 38 Clark-st.

TO RENT—77 ARTESIAN-AV., NEAT flat of six rooms, one block from Lake-st. cars; one block from steam cars; either way the same fare. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF 4 rooms, with pantry, bath-room, and water-closet on first floor, within two blocks of Lincoln Park, till 15th of October next; rent moderate. References required. Address R 46, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—$1,100 WILL buy furniture of an elegant flat, paying $58 per month over rent, and living rooms reserved. J. M. BEVERLY, 194 Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; ALL front; for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—2950 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, on second or parlor floor.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK, WELL lighted, nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen only. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED LARGE OR small rooms or parlor floor and basement. 278 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms at moderate prices. 74 and 76 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, WELL-furnished room with a private family. No. 1518 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed rooms at the Hotel Emery, 40 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—472 WABASH-AV.—TO gentleman, suite of front rooms.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND ONE OR two rooms in good location on West Side, to small family of adults who will board owners; none but first-class parties need answer. Address R 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors in stone-front dwelling, No. 655 North La Salle-st., only $25. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED SECond story front room: also small room with folding bed. 474 West Adams-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—274 LA SALLE-AV., FRONT and back parlors, with rooms all furnished, hot and cold water, with or without board.

TO RENT—FOR GENTLEMAN ONLY, an elegant furnished front room in a private family. References. 210 E. Ohio, near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ALCOVE room, suitable for two gentlemen; also, a single room; bath, etc., on floor. 217 North State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen; convenient to good board. O K 42, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE 314 WEST INDIANA-st., corner Elizabeth; first-class location for business. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY C. H. MULLIKEN, agent for the care and management of property, 95 Dearborn-st.
The building on Thirty-first-st., corner Calumet av., suitable for a first-class restaurant, large room in rear, with 6 rooms on second floor for family to live; will be rented very low if applied for soon.
A 2 story and basement ... house with mansard roof, all furnished and in complete order, with brick stable, having water and gas in same; house has all modern improvements.

TO RENT—BUTCHER SHOP, ALL IN complete order; rent $15 per month. Apply at 122 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ALL THOSE having houses or stores to rent: send in your description, as we have customers waiting. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED or unfurnished house, 8 to 10 rooms, between Twelfth and Twenty-second-st., east of State. Inquire at 183 and 187 Fifth-av., KUH, NATHAN & FISCHER.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS for light housekeeping; good location, within walking distance of Court-House. Address G. M. LOVE, 89 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, COTtages, and flats, on the West Side. JOS. W. BROWN, 41 West Van Buren-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO furnished rooms on West Side, between Randolph and Indiana-sts., for housekeeping. Address S 1, Tribune office. Give particulars.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE NICEly furnished rooms for light housekeeping; gentleman and wife; no children; within five minutes' walk of Willoughby, Hill & Co. Address with price R 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A REsponsible party, a furnished or partially furnished house, located on the South Side, south of Twelfth-st. and north of Thirty-first-st.; small family. Address R 44, Tribune office, with terms for 6 months.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY and her daughter—pleasant front room on South Side Address, stating terms and location, R 15, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL, RENT, OR exchange your real estate, lots, lands, houses, tenements, flats, rooms, offices, stores, hotels, mills, factories, dwellings, country seats, or farms, or if you want to lend or borrow money on mortgage of real estate, or if you want your rents and other claims collected, apply to R. ROGERS' Law and Real-Estate Agency, No. 89 Randolph-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

WANTED—A PAIR OF GOATS, NOT too old. Address, stating age and price, R 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING ANY extra cats that they wish to dispose of can state price and address E. B. SMITH, Chicago Driving Park.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price, $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure. DR. J. E. GARDNER, Manager. ☞ Circular containing valuable information goes with each bottle. 51 Wabash-av., Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC. AT LOW CASH PRICES,
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY, 258 State-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS, CLERGYMEN, PROfessors, managers of colleges, etc., will find it to advantage to order iron beds from Chicago Iron Company, 49 Wells-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD Co., 381 and 383 West Madison-st., keep the largest stock and make the lowest prices and easiest terms on furniture, carpets, stoves, etc.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A TENOR FOR SATURday and Sunday service at fair salary. Requirements: Good, somewhat cultivated voice, reading at sight. R 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—A REGISTERED DRUG clerk; high wages will be paid to first-class man. German preferred. Send copies of recommendations. R 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SPECtacle and optical goods salesman for a wholesale house; must understand his business thoroughly and be a fluent talker. Address, with references, R 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper and bill clerk, with practical experience in general office work. Address, in handwriting of applicant, giving address, reference, and salary expected, D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, boy about 16 years of age to assist in office work; a good opening. Address, stating age and reference, R 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND WRITER capable of using a type-writer. Address R 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTant bookkeeper by grain commission firm. Give references and state wages expected. Address R 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AND EXperienced hat salesman to go to Omaha, Neb. None other need apply. Call, between 9 and 10 a. m., at 109 and 111 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address in a notion and jewelry house. Must come well recommended. Address, in full, R 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN speak English and German to clerk in a dry-goods store in the country. Apply at noon to SIMON, STRAUSS & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT REtail dry goods salesman to go into the country. Single man preferred. Inquire at 203 and 205 Monroe-st. from 8 to 9 a. m.

WANTED—GOOD BOOKKEEPER FOR wholesale grocery house. Must have first-class city reference. State reference. R 47, Tribune.

WANTED—TWO BILL CLERKS, ONE thoroughly posted and the other an assistant. Address, with references, to R 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper who understands grain business on the Board of Trade. A. M. WRIGHT & CO., 26 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TWO CLERKS AT WELLS-st. Fair, 99 North Wells-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED COAL miners at Minonk, Ill.; full work guaranteed; no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 125 La Salle-st. MINER T. AMES.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD-WORKER on show-cases. GEOHEGAN & REVELL, corner Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL HARNESS-maker; steady employment the year round; wages sure. Address, stating wages required, with board and lodging, R 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—MOLDERS. APPLY TO Mowry Car-Wheel Works, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER. APply before 9 a. m. at 2027 Michigan-av.; from 10 to 12 at 246 South-st. URI BALCOM.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD WORKman on light work; steady employment given. Address FORD & FELLOWS, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—5 GOOD BRIDGE RAISERS. Apply to RUST & COOLIDGE, Room 40, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TWO FORWARDERS FOR common work in bookbindery in the country. Apply to CRESWELL, WANNER & CO., typefounders, 54 Franklin-st.

WANTED—GORDON PRESS-FEEDER. 155 and 157 Dearborn-st., fourth floor.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—THREE MEN ON STOCK. 3107 Wabash-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS for Iowa, Dakota, Wisconsin, and Michigan; wages $2 per day; free fare; also iron miners for Michigan; carpenters for Iowa; free fare; last gang for Colorado go to-night. Call at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR an easy, genteel business. Energetic persons can clear $30 to $80 per week. Evidence produced at office or by mail. Nothing for boys, but papers for stamp and $1 samples free to those meaning business. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT orders from parties using steam boilers. Address EDWARD MUFF, Sixty-second and South-sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 2 FIRST-class salesmen to handle first-class publications in this city and the country. MOONEY & SMART, 125 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LIBERAL ARRANGEments made with good canvassers for life-insurance by W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE sale of a new and useful article indispensible to every housekeeper. From $10 to $25 can be made daily. No investment required. Apply to HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SET up and crate sewing machines. Permanent position to suitable person. Address 20 Adams-st.

WANTED—ARTISTS—TWO GOOD figure draftsmen who understand cartoon work in black and white and distemper colors. Cartoon Painting Co., 91 Washington-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, A GERman or American boy who writes a good hand. Call at 80 Fifth-av.

WANTED—BOY FOR GENERAL OFfice work; must be active, honest, and a fair penman. Wages, at first, $3 per week. Address, in own handwriting, R 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN WITH energy and snap to sell by sample in the city. References required. N. F. HODSON, 34 and 36 Madison-st., second floor.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 18 YEARS old to take care of yard and make himself generally useful. Apply, with references, at Room 1, No. 175 South Clark-st., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY QUICK AT FIGures, good penman, and well recommended. Salary $5. per week. Address R 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY IN WHOLESALE dry-goods office; must live with parents. Address, in own handwriting, R 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Wisconsin, and Michigan at $1.75 per day, 50 bridge carpenters at $2.50 to $3 per day. For free fare and particulars call on CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. Branch office 97½ South Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ALL PARTIES LOOKING FOR A GOOD business will do well to call and examine our list of business openings. WELLS & CO., Room 29, 125 Clark-st.

CAPITALISTS WANTED—TO INVEStigate choice coal land options, with a view to splendid investments. First-class references given and demanded. Adress R 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY WELLS & CO., 125 Clark-st., Room 29—Stocks of groceries, dry goods, hardware, furnishing goods; restaurants, sample rooms, cigar stores, boarding houses; also several cases of stuffed birds and fishes. Those wishing to buy please call and investigate.

FOR SALE—$800 BUYS THE FINEST and best-paying candy and ice-cream parlor on the West Side. This is no broken-down business; it will pay its cost in the month of December. 125 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL NEW DAIRY ON Minnehaha Creek, 3 miles from Minneapolis, Minn. A delightful home and a very profitable investment. Only $800. An extra good thing. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE BEST towns in Central Iowa, on Northwestern Railroad, a neat stock of drugs, books, stationery, and wall-paper; best location in town, good trade, and best of reasons for selling. Address R 50, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST RUNning grocery stores on the West Side; large stock; horses, wagons, and fixtures with property if wanted, or long lease; cash income $100 per day. Call at 574 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST APPOINTed photograph gallery in Kansas City, Mo. The only strictly first-class room in the city. For full particulars address CARTER & WHEELER, corner Wyandotte and Seventh-sts., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, GOOD-PAYING grain and lumber business 65 miles from Chicago. For particulars address or call and see NOBLE JONES, Room 12, 133 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MILLInery business in this city; sickness the only reason for selling; part cash. Address N 76, Tribune.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR stock or business, send in your description, as we have many customers waiting to be suited. GARNER & BUTLER, 142 La Salle-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR BOOK, STAtionery, and wall-paper trade; store for rent; also drug stock for sale and store for rent. Location first best, on corner, in city of 6,000 inhabitants. Address P.-O. Box 441, Waterloo, Ia.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.
Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.
Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.
$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.
Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.
Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

THOSE WISHING TO DISPOSE OF A good business, please send us statement of same, as we have a large list of customers wishing to buy. WELLS & CO., Room 29, 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A LOcal agency by a professional insurance-man; an old resident with a large acquaintance and a good "expiration list." Address R 45, Tribune office.

$300 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS laundry; good business for the right party. Address No. 50 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AT 183 WASHington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, A PERmanent place and good wages for a thoroughly competent girl. Call at 625 Washington corner Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; will pay liberal wages; German preferred. Inquire at 2619 Calumet-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A good girl for general housework. 229 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR COOKING AND kitchen work; good wages; German preferred. Apply at 2001 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. At 581 East Division-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. Call after 9 o'clock at 226 South Green-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework; references required. Call at 834 Washington-st.

WANETD—A GOOD COOK AT ONCE; good wages. 1811 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl for general housework. 1316 Michigan-av.

WANTED—447 NORTH LA SALLE-ST., a competent girl for general housework.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO housework and who can wash and iron; family small. 13 East Van Buren-st., first floor.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FIRST-class dressmaker; also an apprentice girl. Call at No. 90 North Franklin-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS to make men's scarfs and bows; no work given out. J. E. G. SCOTT & CO., 174 Madison-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN AS nurse, one accustomed to the care of children, at 391 East Superior-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED—WORKING HOUSEKEEPer, small adult family with servant, to assist in care of invalid young lady; one wishing permanent home rather than large wages preferred. Address P 25, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR HOUSEwork. Apply to us for situations and good homes with the best families. International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAVIAN and German girls for private families and boarding-houses, at G. DUSKE'S office, 186 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—IN A MUSIC STORE, A well-appearing young lady who writes a good hand and is a good performer on the piano. Address, with particulars and references, R 42, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman who speaks English; in grocery or wholesale store preferred; salary moderate. Address P. VOGT, 818 North Park-av., Lincoln Park, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 20; writes a plain, rapid business hand; has had five years' practical business experience in this city. Address R 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 20; good, rapid writer; wants any kind of work in railroad. Address R 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper or assistant; had 25 years' experience. Can give good reference. R 13, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN by a first-class workman in tin, copper, and sheet iron and well experienced in ranges and furnace work. Address R 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LOCOmotive engineer to run stationary engine. Good references. Address R 17, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as salesman in general store or notion house. Can keep books single entry. Experience in Louisville and Cincinnati. Good address; steady; A1 references here and elsewhere. Address International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LIVE, practical Scotchman, with a thorough knowledge of French and English, a position of trust, where faithfulness and close application to business is certain to insure promotion; 3 years with last employer. References unquestionable. R 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ON DAILY OR weekly paper, city or country, by a gentleman of 40, able to take any department. R 53, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT-watchman or as collector. Best of references. Address R 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG to drive wagon; will work steady; not afraid of work. Address R 73, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD SAMAritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.; Families in city and country furnished with good domestics at reasonable wages.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 3 FIRST-class girls for cooking, care of children and second work in private family. Good references. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO competent girls as cook and second girl. Best of reference. Call at 300 Desplaines-st., near Harrison.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO REspectable girls: one as cook, and one as nurse. Call at 196 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL to do housework. Call at 105 North Market-st., corner of Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO girls for cooking and second work. Best of reference given. Call at 1535 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A TIDY, careful cook: private or boarding house. References furnished. 145 Twentieth-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress in private family, and take care of children. LEONIE M., 10 Osborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMstress or take care of one child and do plain sewing in private family by young girl. Best city reference. Call two days, 4100 South Dearborn-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WIDOWer's family by a respectable middle-aged lady to take entire charge; in city or country. Address R 28, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 186 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF fair education, good writer, quick and accurate at figures, would like a position as cashier, clerk, or assistant in some respectable business. Address Q 93, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau—Associate offices in all important cities, affording opportunity to locate in any part of the United States or Canada. We are prepared to furnish employers with competent assistants in every branch of business and profession, and all persons with situations and employment. Our female department is under charge of ladies of experience. All domestic help can find situations immediately. Call and see us or send stamps for circulars, instructions, rates, etc. International Employment Bureau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY—Day and night class. Positions guaranteed. 77 Clark-st.

CARRIE A. JOHNSON, TEACHER OF elocution and dramatic art. 179 S. Ashland-av.

MISS MINNA SEGNITZ WILL REturn to the city in the first week of September and resume her classes.

PROF. F. LOCARD, GRADUATE FROM Paris—French, Latin, drawing. 1301 Michigan-av.

TEACHING—A GENTLEMAN OF SIX years' experience in highest grades of public schools would like a few pupils or a school in or near Chicago; small compensation. Q 98, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THE YOUNG MAN who delivered a verbal message to a certain young lady upon Park-av. last Saturday afternoon, acted simply as an agent of another, being innocent of working any harm, and is desirous of seeing a wrong righted, he will be most liberally compensated, with no fear of an exposure, by addressing R 13, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—M. G. IF POSSIBLE APpoint interview for Wednesday. If not, send note with full particulars. Expect to go East Thursday night. OUR STREET.

PERSONAL—AL: WELCOME AND gratifying dispatches received from Zoe; great caution advised in putting yourself on paper; let not your heart be troubled, the fort is held. PAUL.

TO EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION! EASTERN CAPITALists—The undersigned now a resident of Wisconsin, and whose interests are thoroughly identified with the West, has valuable real estate (and constantly increasing in value) in City of Lawrence, Mass., which he is desirous of exchanging for Western property. Eastern parties having Western investments, and who wish to transfer the same for Eastern, will address DAVID S. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis.

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW STOCK OF hardware, in original packages, of about $3,000. WELLS & CO., Room 29, 125 Clark-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—STOCKS OF DRY goods, groceries, hardware, notions, etc. Please call and investigate. WELLS & CO., Room 29, 125 Clark-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

H. E. DILLINGHAM & CO.,
Stock and Cotton Brokers,
Members of the New York Stock & Cotton Exchanges.
N. E. cor. La Salle & Madison-sts., CHICAGO.
New York Offices, No. 18 New-st.

Cotton Commission
Same as in New York, namely, $25 for buying and selling Hundred Bales.
Private wires to our offices in New York. No charge to customers for wiring orders. All orders promptly filled.
H. E. DILLINGHAM,
R. H. PARKS,
Member of New York Cotton Exchange.
C. G. WHITE,
Member of New York Stock Exchange.
M. S. NICHOLS, Special.
N. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

CULVER & CO.,
CHICAGO,
AND
CULVER COMMISSION CO.,
ST. LOUIS,
Solicit consignments of Grain. Fill Eastern orders with dispatch. Buy and sell Grain and Provisions for future delivery, and carry cash property on margins.

FINANCIAL.

DAY & FIELD,
130 La Salle-st.,
Transact a general Banking and Brokerage business in Railway Stocks and Bonds.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Investments carefully attended to.
Direct wire from our office to New York.

Boody, Saltonstall & Co.,
Stocks and Bonds,
128 LA SALLE-ST.
BOODY, McCLELLAN & CO., 58 Broadway, N. Y., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
D. A. BOODY, C. W. McCLELLAN, JR., R. LELAND, F. G. SALTONSTALL.

THE UNION TRUST CO.,
Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., Aug. 29.—It is over six weeks since any rain fell here, and, while the crops have borne the drought well, they begin to show that it will cut the crops much shorter than was anticipated. There was a wind-storm to-day, which brought no rain, but filled the air with dust. There is, late this afternoon, the appearance of a heavy storm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 30.—Up till last night it has been seven weeks since there was any rain here, and the effect can readily be imagined. On the higher lands corn, potatoes, and all root crops are a failure. Pasturage has given out, and water is scarce. On the bottom lands there will still be reasonably good crops, except in places where the floods of the early summer destroyed them. Farmers are much discouraged, and the outlook is decidedly gloomy. It is not expected that rain can now repair any considerable portion of the damage done.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., Aug. 30.—We have had two days of terrible heat, and, with hot wind blowing from clouds of dust, man and beast are in need of water, to say nothing about our burned-up pastures. Corn is out of the way of frost. Thrashing of oats has just commenced, and grain is yielding from thirty to forty bushels per acre. Farmers are selling from the machine as fast as thrashed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Aug. 30.—The heat and drought still continue, and everything is dying for rain. During the past week your correspondent has seen a great deal of the southern part of La Salle and the northern part of Livingston Counties. In many places the corn has but one or two green blades upon a stalk, the rest being parched and dried as if it were November. Small grain has turned out very poorly, many fields of oats not averaging more than twenty-five bushels to the acre. Wheat and rye were also very poor. Fruit is very scarce and of an exceedingly poor quality. There will be no winter apples to amount to anything in this section.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Aug. 30.—In Grundy County the crops have not been so poor for many years. There has been no rain for many weeks. The heat and dust are almost unbearable. Pastures are scorched, and young trees dying. Many farmers are obliged to feed their stock on corn-stalks. In fact, this is all the corn is good for. None of the corn is filling except a few early pieces on low land. One farmer said to-day that on forty acres he would not have a single merchantable ear.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 30.—There has been no rain of consequence, and the country is drying up. Pastures are dry. Corn and potatoes will not be much more than half a crop, and wells are dry. Fires have also started up in the woods north.

ORVILLE H. BROWNING'S WILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 30.—The will of the late Orville H. Browning has been admitted to probate. The widow is made sole executrix without bond, and the entire estate is devised to her to dispose of by will or otherwise, as she may think proper, with the exception of the law library and political and business papers, which go to Orrin Skinner, of this city, and the homestead on Sixth street, which at Mrs. Browning's death goes to Mrs. Orrin Skinner, and at her death to her son, Browning Skinner. The disposal of the estate is made in mass, and it will probably be a month before a complete inventory can be made. The property is large, and consists chiefly of lands in this county and in Iowa. The homestead here is one of the most valuable in the city.

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 30.—A very unusual affliction has befallen the family of Owen McMahon, living twelve miles from here. His daughter became insane two weeks ago and was sent to the asylum. Her mother, on hearing of it, also became insane, and was put in the same asylum. Both have since died, the mother being buried yesterday and the daughter to-day.

Eli Perkins on Modern Proposals.

NEW STYLE.

Her eyes shone a beautiful, joyous light when he leaned forward and said:

"Julia, I have something confidential to tell you."

"What is it, Augustus?" she asked in a low, silvery voice—a kind of German-silver voice.

"Well, Julia, to be frank with you, I think"—and then he seems to be thinking. "I think," he said, "that under some circumstances I might love you. Now, do you love me?"

"Yes, Augustus, I do love you—you know I do," and she flings her alabaster arms around his neck.

"I am very glad, Julia," he said, "for I like to be loved."

"Well, Augustus?"

But Augustus never said another word. Fashionable fellows never say more than that nowadays.

They were never married.

OLD STYLE.

"May I call you Paula?" he asked modestly.
"Yes," she said, faintly.
"Dear Paula! may I call you the—"
"I suppose so."
"Do you know I love you?"
"Yes."
"And shall I love you always?"
"If you wish to."
"And will you love me?"
Paula did not reply.
"Will you, Paula?" he repeated.
"You may love me," she said again.
"But don't you love me in return?"
"I love you to love me."
"Won't you say anything more explicit?"
"I would rather not."

They were married and happy within three months.

MORAL.—Girls, never tell a fellow that you love him till he has asked you to be his wife.

Fair skin, rosy cheeks, buoyant spirits, and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Stronger at the Opening than at the Close.

Little Outside Buying—Some of the Shorts Selling Again.

Prospects of the Money Market—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Generally Lower—Another Break in Wheat, but It Closed Steadier.

Corn Strong, After an Early Decline—Oats Easier—Provisions Heavy.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened strong, and advanced. After two hours of this the market grew dull, and closed at some reaction from the best prices of the day.

The bears were noticed to be selling again. They call attention as a proof that they are right to the fact that any advance in prices kills business. It is only when stocks are declining that the market is active.

Sales of Northwestern were made freely. We are informed on good authority that the crops along this road are much better than recent reports would indicate, and that prospects for business are better than last year at this time. Everything in the way of rolling stock is in use that can be made to roll, and a number of locomotives have been borrowed from roads less busy.

Keene and other large bears were reported in one dispatch to have covered, and in another it was said that signs were detected of fresh selling by some of the "old bears."

Shorts were said to be covering generally. There was very little demand from the public for stocks, and the bears were the principal buyers. Their attention was specially directed to the coal stocks and those chaperoned by Woerishoeffer. If Denver is included in the latter, the bears did not produce much effect on it. It declined from 89¾ to 88. The short interest is now said to be nearly closed out. Its demand for stocks is said to have been nearly all supplied by insiders, who are selling in anticipation of dearer money.

Secretary Windom's recent action in announcing that he would prepay the bonds and interest due Oct. 1 is believed by many financiers to have prevented a panic in Wall street. Some severe criticism is visited upon him for it. The *Financial Chronicle* points out that this is the first time a Secretary of the Treasury has prepaid Government obligations with a bonus of thirty days' interest. It hopes that this will not become a precedent to encourage operators in merchandise and stocks that the Government will stand ready to manipulate the money market whenever sufficient pressure is brought to bear by the newspapers or by prominent men. Point is given these remarks by the prompt appearance in the *World* of Monday in the financial columns of a long appeal to Secretary Windom to stand ready to interfere again with the money market on the slightest signs of trouble. It is evidently feared that the prepayment of bonds and interest will not be relief enough for a market threatened with the hostile action of the European gold-holding banks. The *World* says:

It is clearly the duty of Secretary Windom to take measures for the prevention of any further disturbance to the monetary situation from Treasury operations in view of the fact that the fall trade, which now bids fair to be unusually active and prosperous, may be seriously impeded and injured by an unsettled money market. There is still another important element to be kept in view by the Secretary in connection with the unnecessary locking up of money in the Treasury vaults—namely: the action of the Bank of England Directors taken during the week for the purpose of checking the movement of gold from London to New York. What results the Directors expect to accomplish by raising the rates of discount in London, and in this way disturbing the Continental money centres, is not clear, but it is quite plain that strenuous efforts will be made to stop the drain of gold from Europe, and the United States may be deprived for the time being of the use of a large amount of foreign capital. Secretary Windom must, therefore, be prepared, having the means at hand, to relieve the money market should such a change occur as to endanger the business of the country this fall.

Administration of the Treasury Department on Mr. Gould's principles would Mexicanize our politics and finances.

The amount of gold afloat for New York is $9,848,000, and this does not include $2,000,000 taken in Paris for export. Of this gold, about $7,600,000 will arrive this week. Rigolo, of the *Sun*, gives an amusing account of the feverish anxiety with which the manipulators of new schemes in Wall street watch and record every shipment of gold from Europe. The moment a million or two is withdrawn from any European bank for shipment to America, the news is cabled over to be put on the tape of the stock indicator. When the insurance of the coin is effected the fact is again reported on the tape. When the coin is taken on board the steamer at Liverpool another cable dispatch is hurried off. When it has safely passed the Irish coast a congratulatory message is dispatched. When it reaches Sandy Hook the fact is recorded once more, and when it is landed at the dock the shipment is reported again, as a piece of most pleasant and utterly unexpected news. Thus one shipment of European money is made to play upon the imagination of the unattentive news reader the same part that stage warriors play in operatic pageants.

A favorable feature of the condition of the New York banks is that since July 30 their liabilities or deposits have decreased $28,000,000 with a decrease of only $5,800,000 in their loans.

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Chicago & Alton	129¾	130¼	129½	130
West. Union Tel. Co.	88¾	89¼	88¾	88¾
C. B. & Q.	151½	153	151½	152¾
Canada Southern	65	65	65	65
C. C. & I. C.	21¾	22	21¾	21¾
Rock Island	135¼	136¾	135¼	136¾
Illinois Central	129¾	129¾	129	129¾
Manhattan	20¼	21¼	20¼	21
New York Central	143	143¾	.....	143
New York Elevated	98¾	101¼	98¾	101¼
Metropolitan Elevated	79¾	81¾	79¾	81¾
Mil. L. S. & W.	47¾	.....	47¾	47¾
C., C., C. & I.	87¾	.....	87	87
Erie	43	43¾	42¾	43
Do preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Michigan Central	94¾	95	94	94¾
Lake Shore	123¾	124¾	123¾	123¾
Northwestern	126¼	126¾	126	126
St. Paul	115¾	116¾	115¾	115¾
Omaha	40¾	40¾	.....	39¾
Do preferred	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Lake Erie & W.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Chicago, St. L. & N. O.	77	77½	77	77½
Chattanooga	86	87	86	86
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	48¾	49¾	48¾	48¾
Do preferred	85¾	86¾	85¾	85¾
Louisville & Nashville	97¾	99	97¾	98
Reading	62¾	63¾	62	62
I. B. & W.	44	46	44	46
Union Pacific	122¾	124	122¾	123¾
Ohio & Mississippi	37¾	38	37¾	38
Hannibal & St. Joe	94¾	95¾	94¾	94¾
Do preferred	114	114	114	114
Northern Pacific	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do preferred	80¾	81¾	80¾	81¾
Kan. & Texas	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¾
Delaware, Lack. & West	124¾	125¾	124¾	125¾
Del. & Hudson	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¾
New Jersey Central	94¾	95¾	94¾	94¾
Pacific Mail	49¾	49¾	49	49
St. Louis & San Francisco	46¾	47¾	46	46¾
Do preferred	71	73¾	71	73¾
Morris & Essex	124¾	125	124¾	124¾
Ont. & Western	30	31	30	30¾
Erie seconds	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Houston & Texas Central	91¾	93¾	91¾	93¾
Central Pacific	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¾
Chesp. & O., 1st preferred	41	41	39¾	39¾
Do 2d preferred	30	30	30	30
Mobile & Ohio	34	34¾	34	34¾
Terre Haute	43	43¾	43	43¾
Denver & Rio Grande	89¾	90¾	88	88¾
Peoria, D. & E.	37¾	38	37¾	37¾
Missouri Pacific	105	105	103¾	103¾
Texas Pacific	54¾	55¾	54	54¾
Ohio Central	26	27¾	26	27¾
Pullman Palace Car Co.	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾
Met. Elevated bonds	98¾	98¾	98	98
Manitoba	102	102	102	102

Government bonds were fairly active. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 106¼ bid and 107¼ asked; 3½s were 101¼ bid and 102; 4s, 115¾ and 115¾; and 4½s, 113¾ and 114¾. At the close the 4s were ¼ higher.

Foreign exchange was the same, with the market a little weaker for 60-day bills than for demand. This is anticipations of another increase in the Bank of England rate. Bankers' sterling was 480¾ and 484. Sterling actual rates were 479½ and 483; commercial sterling was nominally 477@477¼. Bankers' francs were 526¼ for sixty days and 522½ for demand; French commercial bills were 530 and 527½; Belgian commercial, 527½; bankers' marks, 94 and 94¾, and commercial, 93@93¼.

The importations of specie and bullion at New York during the week ending Aug. 26 were $291,531, consisting of $214,621 in gold and $76,910 in silver, as against a total of $5,462,510 for the week ending Aug. 28 last year. The importations since the 1st of January and since the 1st of August compare as follows with the movement during the corresponding periods last year:

	SINCE JAN. 1. 1881.	SINCE JAN. 1. 1880.	SINCE AUG. 1. 1881.	SINCE AUG. 1. 1880.
Gold	$30,056,876	$10,779,965	$1,432,617	$8,805,598
Silver	1,910,819	3,643,013	156,890	448,507
Total	$31,967,695	$14,422,978	$1,589,507	$9,254,105

Chicago bank clearings were $8,300,000. The demand for loans is extraordinarily active for this season of the year. Rates are 5@7 per cent. New York exchange was weak, and sold between banks at $1.00 per $1,000 discount.

Chicago bankers have been discussing plans for settling daily balances at the Clearing-House without payment in cash. As there is no currency in the city with which to make payments, gold has to be used. Balances nowadays average about $500,000. About a ton of gold has to be hauled around every day in express wagons, under the care of messengers, carried up-stairs to the Clearing-House room, and then down again. All this bother and expense has long ago been got rid of by the Clearing-Houses in London, England, and in Philadelphia. In neither of these is a dollar of money used in paying balances in the Clearing-House. It is surprising that in a place so quick as Chicago to see the point of a good thing the present system should have been retained so long with its inconveniences. The good offices of the Secretary of the Treasury has been invoked, as the following correspondence shows:

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—*The Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury:* Cannot some arrangement be consistently made with the Treasury Department, whereby Chicago Clearing-House banks may deposit gold with the Assistant Treasurer of Chicago, and receive certificates of deposit therefor?

My object in making the inquiry is with the view of using such certificates in the settlement of Clearing-House balances.

Our balances are getting to be very heavy, and as our funds are chiefly in gold, we are compelled daily to make transfers through the streets in gold, which has to be carried up flights of stairs to the Clearing-House and back again. We have thought of getting up some plan of a general depository of funds, and the issuing of Clearing-House certificates. But no depository would give us such entire satisfaction as the Sub-Treasury. Respectfully,

JAMES STURGES, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—*Cashier Northwestern National Bank, Chicago, Ill.*—SIR: In reply to your letter of the 8th inst., asking whether some arrangement cannot be made whereby Chicago Clearing-House banks may deposit gold with the United States Assistant Treasurer in your city, and receive therefor his certificate of deposit, I have to inform you that the Department on Dec. 3, 1878, ordered that no more gold certificates be issued, and that, after a careful consideration of the matter, it is not now deemed advisable to revoke the order. Very respectfully, WM. WINDOM, Secretary.

This matter was brought before Secretary Windom's attention, personally, when he was here some months ago, by our bankers, and he was understood to say that he thought it could be arranged as desired. It is, as Controller Knox remarked in his address before the Bankers' Convention, a relic of barbarism to cart gold around when its place could be taken by certificates. At any rate, it is not necessary for the Chicago banks to dance attendance on the Treasury. A plan could easily be arranged for Clearing-House certificates, as has been done already in other cities. It is not an experiment, and it is an economy well worth trying.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The share speculation was fairly active throughout the day, but the market was at times characterized by an unsettled tone, and although during the early portion of the day an advance in prices was recorded, the improvement was subsequently lost and many of the leading stocks closed at a decline on the day's transactions. The market opened generally strong and higher, and at the First Board a brisk purchasing movement was developed, which resulted in a rise in which the entire list participated, ranging from ¼@1¾ per cent, the latter in Colorado Coal & Iron. Among the other shares prominent were Ohio Central, Louisville & Nashville, Union Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande, Metropolitan Elevated, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. After midday the speculation became inactive, and during the afternoon a steady decline set in, which was most marked in Denver and Rio Grande. The depression was mainly due to the hardening tendency of money, and continued to the close of business. The decline from the highest point of the morning ranged from ¼ to 2¾ per cent, the latter in Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado Coal, the Pacific Railroad shares, the coal stocks, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western preferred being also prominent in the downward movement. Among the Elevated stocks New York was notably strong, and advanced 4¾, but closed at a reaction of 1.

The money market to-day exhibited some signs of stringency, and borrowers on call were compelled at one time to pay as high as one sixty-fourth of 1 per cent per diem in addition to legal interest. The rates which prevailed throughout most of the day were 5@6 per cent on pledge of acceptable stock collateral, and at the close the current quotation was 6 per cent. The Government-bond dealers found ready accommodation at 4 per cent. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged. In sterling exchange the nominal asking quotations remain unchanged at 480½ for sixty-day bills and 484 for demand, but the market is unsettled for actual business and is extremely dull.

Railroad mortgages were irregular on a moderate volume of business. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts advanced from 90 to 73, and reacted to 72; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes rose from 75¾ to 76¼, and closed at 76; do supplementary firsts sold up from 120 to 123. Denver & Rio Grande 6s receded from 113 to 111, and rallied to 111½. Erie consolidated seconds advanced from 101¼ to 101¾, and returned to 101¼. Louisville & Nashville general 6s rose from 103¾ to 105, and reacted to 104¾. Northern Pacific firsts fell off from 103 to 102¾, and recovered to 103. Texas Pacific land-grant incomes sold up from 76¾ to 79; do firsts, Rio Grande Division, advanced from 92 to 92½, and reacted to 91¾. Central Iowa firsts declined from 115¾ to 115. Cairo & Fulton firsts from 111 to 110¼, and Iron Mountain first preferred incomes from 98½ to 98. Iron Mountain seconds rose from 110½ to 112¾. Metropolitan Elevated firsts receded from 98½ to 98, Union Pacific firsts from 118 to 117¾, Wabash firsts from 110 to 109½, and do seconds from 111¾ to 110. Kansas & Texas seconds advanced from 79¼ to 81, Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts from 104 to 105¼, Lake Erie & Western incomes from 65½ to 67, Mobile & Ohio first debentures from 95½ to 96, New York Elevated firsts from 113¾ to 114¼; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts from 96 to 97, St. Paul & Sioux City firsts from 111¼ to 112, St. Paul consols from 123 to 124, do firsts (Southern Minnesota Division) from 105 to 105¾, and do firsts (La Crosse Division) from 92 to 93¼.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Governments were strong and higher.

In the railroad bond market, Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts advanced to 73 from 70, Texas & Pacific land grant incomes to 79 from 76¾, Iron Mountain seconds to 112¾ from 110¾, Lake Erie & Western incomes to 67 from 65¼, Kansas & Texas seconds to 81 from 79¼, and Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts to 105¼ from 104. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central first certificates assented supplementary declined to 120 from 123, and later recovered the decline.

State securities were dull.

The stock market opened strong and higher, but, in early dealings, speculation was irregular. At the first Board the entire list took an upward turn and an advance ranging ¼ to 3¾ took place, the latter Colorado coal, Denver & Rio Grande, Ohio Central, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Louisville & Nashville, and Union Pacific were also prominent therein. The higher range of quotations was not, however, maintained, and during the afternoon prices declined steadily, and late dealings showed a decline of ¼ to 2¾, the latter Denver & Rio Grande, and Colorado coal, Texas Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Reading, New Jersey Central, and Louisville & Nashville being also conspicuous in the depression. In a few instances the closing prices showed a slight recovery from the late decline.

Transactions 347,000 shares:

Canada Southern	1,600	New York Central	2,500
Central Pacific	5,600	Northern Pacific	20,000
C., C. & I. C.	1,100	Ohio & Mississippi	1,400
Del., Lack'a & West'n	4,900	Ontario & Western	4,300
Del. & Hudson	49,000	Ohio Central	2,200
Den. & Rio Grande	23,000	Pacific Mail	2,800
Erie	3,500	P., D. & E.	1,800
Hannibal & St. Joe	1,400	Reading	3,900
Kansas & Texas	9,200	St. Paul	21,000
Lake Shore	11,600	St. Paul & Omaha	2,500
Louisville & Nash.	5,300	Texas Pacific	12,000
Lake Erie & Western	500	Union Pacific	23,000
Michigan Central	5,700	Wabash Pacific	11,000
Memphis & Charles'n	400	Western Union	34,000
Missouri Pacific	10,000	C. B. & Q.	4,500
Northwestern	8,000	Illinois Central	3,300
New Jersey Central	10,000		

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101¾	New 4s	115¾
New 5s	101¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	114		

BONDS.

Central Pacific pref.	114	Tennessee new	69
Erie seconds	101	U. P. firsts	117
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	111¼	U. P. land grant	116¼
Louisiana consols	69¼	U. P. sinking fund	128
Missouri 6s	111	Virginia 6s	37
St. Jos	110	Virginia consols	77
St. P. & S. C. firsts	113	Virginia deferred	115
Tennessee 6s	69		

STOCKS.

Adams	138	New Jersey Central	94¾
Alton & T. H.	43	Northern Pacific	40¾
Do preferred	95	Do pref.	81
American	86¼	Northwestern	125¾
B. C. R. & N.	80¾	Do pref.	138¾
Canada Southern	64¾	New York Central	142¾
C., C. & I. C.	21¾	Ohio Central	26¾
Central Pacific	90¾	Ohio & Miss.	37¾
Ches. & Ohio	27¾	Do pref.	102
Do 1st pref.	39¾	Ontario & Western	30¾
Do 2d pref.	29	Pacific Mail	49
Chicago & Alton	130	Panama	250
Do pref.	150	P., D. & E.	37¾
C., B. & Q.	152¾	Pittsburg	130
C., St. L. & N. O.	77	Reading	62
Cin., San. & Clev.	49	Rock Island	136
Clev. & Col.	87¼	St. L. & San. F.	46
Del. & Hudson	109¾	Do pref.	73¾
Del., Lac. & W.	125	Do 1st pref.	107
D. & R. G.	88¾	St. Paul	115¾
Erie	42¾	Do pref.	131
Do pref.	84	St. Paul, M. & M.	102
Fort Wayne	139	St. Paul & Omaha	39¾
H. & St. Joe	94¾	Do pref.	102
Do pref.	114¾	Texas Pacific	53¾
Harlem	240	Union Pacific	123¾
Houston & Texas	93	United States	68¾
Illinois Central	129	W., St. L. & Pacific	48¾
L. B. & W.	44¾	Do pref.	85¾
Kansas & Texas	40¾	Fargo	129
L. E. & W.	53	Western Union	88¾
Lake Shore	123¾	Caribou	2
Louisville & Nash.	98¾	Central Arizona	2
L., N. A. & C.	85	Excelsior	1¾
M. & C. firsts, pfd.	13	Homestake	19
M. C. seconds	8¾	Little Pittsburg	2¾
Mem. & Charleston	75	Ontario	35
Michigan Central	94	Quicksilver	13
Missouri Pacific	103¾	Do pref.	57
Mobile & Ohio	33¾	Silver Cliff	4¾
Morris & Essex	125	Standard	21
Nash. & Chattan'go	86		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The Boston stock market continues quite active, and prices are well sustained under the improved tone of the New York market. In railroad shares, Atchison advanced from 136¾ to 137¾, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from 152½ to 152¾, Pullman from 140½ to 142, Wisconsin Central from 23 1-16 to 24½, Toledo, Delphos & Burlington from 13½ to 14¼, 14¼, Little Rock & Fort Smith from 78½ to 80, Flint & Pere Marquette from 31 to 32¾, do preferred from 101 to 102, Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland from 24¼ to 24¾, Iowa Falls & Sioux City declined from 88 to 87½, Fort Scott & Gulf from 100¾ to 98. Eastern advanced from 48¼ to 50, Rutland preferred from 28 to 28¼. Boston & Maine declined from 153¾ to 153, and others as before.

In bonds, Hartford & Erie 7s advanced from 70¼ to 72¼ on sales of nearly $100,000. Rutland 5s advanced from 84 to 85. Union Pacific 6s declined from 116 to 116¼. Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon 6s from 106 to 105½; Fort Scott & Gulf 7s 1, to 112; New York & New England 6s from 111½ to 111¼. Others as before. Bell Telephone advanced 2, to 153.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	8¾	Cin., San. & Cleve.	24¾
Boston Land	8¾	Eastern R. R.	50
A. & T. first 7s	122	Flint & P. M.	32¾
Boston, H. & E. 7s	72¾	Little Rock & Ft. S.	80
Eastern 4½s	110	O. & Lake C. com	45
Atch. & Top. R. R.	137¾	Old Colony	26¾
Boston & Albany	169	Rutland, preferred	28¾
Boston & Maine	153	Wis. Central, com	24¾
C., B. & Q.	152¾	Flint & P. M., pfd.	102

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—Sight exchange on New York, $1 per $1,000 premium. Sterling, 480.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Consols, 99 3-16.

United States bonds—New 5s, 104¼; 4½s, 116; 4s, 119¼.

American railway securities—Illinois Central, 134; Pennsylvania Central, 66¾; New York Central, 148; Erie, 57½; do seconds, 105; Reading, 32¾.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Rentes, 85f 5c.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—In mining shares, Calumet & Hecla advanced ¼, to 217; Harshaw ¼, to 6½; Cresent 6¾, to 100; Catalpa 1-16, to 1¾; Bonanza development ¾, to 5½; Franklin 1¾, to 11½. Douglas declined ¼, to 2¼; Copper Falls 2¼, to 3¾; Brunswick Antimony ¼, to 3¼; Sullivan 1-16, to 3 11-16; Huron ¼, to 3½. Others as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2¾	Franklin	11¾
Calumet & Hecla	217	Pewabic	11¾
Catalpa	1¾	Quincy	[illegible]
Copper Falls	3¾	Silver Islet	42

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	4	Mexican	10¾
Alta	4	Mono	4
Bechtel	1¼	Noonday	1
Belcher	2¾	Northern Belle	16¾
Best & Belcher	12¾	Ophir	6¾
Bodie	9	Oro	7-16
Bullion	1¾	Overman	1¾
Bulwer	2¾	Potosi	3¾
California	1	Savage	1-16
Chollar	2¾	Sierra Nevada	16
Con. Virginia	1¾	Silver King	19¾
Crown Point	1¾	Tip Top	6
Exchequer	1¾	Union Consolidated	13
Gould & Curry	7¾	Wales	19-32
Hale & Norcross	4	Yellow Jacket	5¾
Manhattan	2	South Bodie	1¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Aug. 30:

CITY PROPERTY.

Vernon av, s w cor of Thirty-second st, e f, 50x164¾ ft, dated Aug. 24 (Henry Graves to Ernestine Miller) ... $2,000
Lewis st, 191 3-10 ft s of Belden av, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 29 (C. L. Ward to Julia Stanges) ... 475
Forest av, 99 ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 16¾x125 4-10 ft, improved, dated Aug. 1 (C. R. Hikok to E. O. M. Hikok) ... 4,500
Racine av, 75 ft s of Nursery st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 12 (Martin Lewis to Thomas Hanton) ... 2,000
North Franklin st, 38 ft n of Clark, e f, triangular lot of 95 ft to Clark st, dated Aug. 29 (Albert Rettig to Herman Langenhaim) ... 7,000
Maxwell st, 185 ft w of Canal, n f, 25x90 ft, improved, dated Aug. 29 (John Campion to Sylvester Campion) ... 800
Groveland Park av, 78¾ ft s of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x92 ft, improved, dated Aug. 11 (George R. Clarke to Mary Edwards) ... 7,000
Michigan av, 150 ft s of South Water st, e f, undivided ¾ of 24x153¾ ft, improved, dated Aug. 27 (John J. Clarke to Julius L. Loveday) ... 15,000
Lake Shore drive, s w cor of Cedar st, e f, 73¾x161 ft, dated July 8 (Augustine Gauer to Potter Palmer) ... 12,000
Judd st, 150 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 50x110¾ ft, dated Aug. 12 (F. H. Ayers to S. L. Breckinridge) ... 6,000
Butler st, 224 ft n of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Aug. 8 (Caspar Sima to F. and K. Jelinek) ... 600
West Eighteenth st, 50 ft e of Laflin, s f, 25x124 ft, dated July 27 (Henry Oppenheimer to Jan Hulla) ... 550
Campbell av, between Jackson and Van Buren sts, w f, 20x90¾ ft, dated Aug. 30 (M. A. and G. G. Lewis to Jane Holden) ... 2,800
Lincoln av, 315¾ ft n w of Franklin st, s w f, 48x115 ft, dated May 28 (James W. Calkins to Adam J. Press) ... 4,400
West Adams st, n w cor of Leavitt, 22x140 ft, dated Aug. 30 (D. and S. McQuaid to William Scott) ... 2,800
Rumsey st, 120 ft n of West Indiana, w f, 24x123¾ ft, dated Aug. 29 (P. Sullivan to William Wheeler) ... 850
Ellis av, 383 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 45x176 ft, improved, dated Aug. 1 (Harriet M. Howard to George H. Leonard) ... 6,800
Dickson st, s of Blackhawk, w f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Aug. 30 (William Schmidt to G. Kantener) ... 1,700
West Fifteenth st, 48 ft w of Loomis, s f, 36x124 ft, dated Aug. 10 (J. F. and H. C. Sampson to W. G. T. Gaushow) ... 1,650
Dix st, near George, s w f, 100 ft to river, dated April 19 (Chicago Land Company to Frederick Herhold) ... 10,000
Luce st, 175 ft n of Blackhawk, w f, 25x108 ft, dated Feb. 8 (same to F. Foint) ... 400
Luce st, near the above, w f, 25x108 ft, dated Feb. 8 (same to M. Bleiski) ... 425
Luce st, near the above, w f, 25x108 ft, dated Feb. 15 (same to S. Malinski) ... 500
The premises No. 22 Moore st, dated Aug. 8 (estate of A. Sutton to E. Crowley) ... 650
South Dearborn st, 45 ft n of Thirty-sixth, w f, 24x123 ft, dated Aug. 29 (J. J. Peacock to Mary A. Halley) ... 1,050

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Dunning st, n e cor of Seminary av, s f, 56x132¾ ft, dated Aug. 16 (Olof Fredrickson to Henry Baade) ... $1,800
Wolcott st, s e cor of Foster av, w f, 50x159 ft, dated Aug. 29 (John C. Porter to James F. Morton) ... 1,800

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wentworth av, 400 ft n of Fifty-third st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Aug. 15 (C. A. and P. A. Wenerskold to Nels John Nelson) ... $1,600
Wentworth av, adjoining the above, 25x126 ft, dated Aug. 15 (Nels John Nelson to C. A. Wenerskold) ... 1,000
Ashland av, 47 ft s of Forty-eighth st, w f, 24x121 ft, dated Aug. 30 (E. Koch to A. M. Olcott) ... 200
Sublots 14 and 15 in Block 1 of Magee's Block 24, Sec. 17, 38, 14 (map not on record), dated Aug. 29 (O. W. Schafforth to J. M. Ramm) ... 800
Indiana av, 74 ft s of Fifty-eighth st, w f, 75x161 ft, dated Aug. 19 (M. G. and W. K. Nixon to George C. Wilson) ... 1,750

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	9,982	10,150	15,655	5,342
Wheat, bu	788,318	86,928	39,498	90,961
Corn, bu	672,500	546,886	379,978	630,594
Oats, bu	84,001	75,146	75,877	125,677
Rye, bu	7,986	8,290	3,656	2,790
Barley, bu	21,154	26,995	7,487	4,608
Grass seed, lbs	340,740	451,650	583,311	411,507
Flax seed, lbs	1,302,376	2,107,960	251,219	2,715,640
Broom-corn, lbs	10,000	12,000	38,887	7,857
Cured meats, lbs	141,780	565,700	3,071,960	4,386,870
Beef, tcs			86	54
Beef, brls			658	212
Pork, brls		347	284	1,574
Lard, lbs		22,480	567,626	516,824
Tallow, lbs	55,886	66,574	76,843	49,350
Butter, lbs	229,108	228,734	214,032	332,195
Live hogs, No	16,616	24,498	4,012	5,318
Cattle, No	4,654	5,027	909	2,392
Sheep, No	558	743	125	
Hides, lbs	223,857	285,228	218,970	427,770
Highwines, brls		5		
Wool, lbs	116,751	320,148	127,630	97,221
Potatoes, bu	4,865	1,416	1,375	
Coal, tons	15,004	8,335	1,682	1,789
Hay, tons	154	18	10	12
Lumber, feet	14,087	18,172	3,487	3,858
Shingles, feet	12,100	10,446	800	522
Salt, brls	7,300	3,734	2,448	3,923
Eggs, pks	822	614	145	126
Cheese, bxs	2,353	4,28[illegible]	2,512	1,148
Green apples, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]		30

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 11 cars lower grades winter, 277 cars No. 2 spring, 48 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (354 wheat); 482 cars and 24,400 bu No. 2 corn, 166 cars high mixed, 271 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (921 corn); 18 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 mixed, 25 cars rejected (52 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 28 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars low grade do. Total (1,378 cars), 670,000 bu. Inspected out: 55,431 bu wheat, 338,743 bu corn, 4,314 bu oats, 4,471 bu rye.

The leading produce markets were both weak and strong yesterday. There was a heavy break soon after the opening, which started in wheat, soon involved corn, and even weakened provisions. But the course of prices was reversed before noon, and the later feeling was relatively strong. Wheat was depressed by more heavy selling, supposed to be in behalf of the Cincinnati crowd, and rallied as the offerings were taken by parties in other cities, where the markets have not declined so much as ours. There is still a great deal of uncertainty in regard to the condition of the wheat in elevator, and rumors that its integrity would be preserved by the shipment of 250,000 bu. Corn was relatively strong, the country believing in it, and the city not being long enough to depress by the weight of offerings. Oats were lower till near the close, and then rallied sharply. Rye was lower, and barley firmer. Hog products were offered freely, and drooped badly about 10 o'clock, but recovered to about the latest quotations of Monday, with a very good shipping demand for meats. Mess pork closed 15c lower, at $17.92½@17.95 for October and $18.87½@18.90 for January. Lard closed 12½@20c lower, at $11.10@11.12½ seller September and $11.35@11.37½ for October. Short ribs closed steady, at $9.42½@9.45 for October. Wheat closed 2@4c lower on futures, at $1.37½@1.38 for August and $1.21¾@1.21⅞ for September. Corn closed 1c higher, at 61¼@61⅜c for September and 63¾@63⅞c for October. Oats closed ⅛@¼c higher, at 36⅜@36½c for September and 38⅜@38½c for October. Rye closed 1@2c lower, at $1.04 for September and $1.05 bid for September. Barley closed 1c lower, at $1.03 for No. 2 cash and $1.05¼ for October. Hogs were dull and weak, with sales at $6.40@6.75 for light and at $6.00@7.00 for heavy. Cattle were dull and easy at $2.75@6.30.

Dry-goods jobbers report a steadily increasing demand, though the continued warm weather tends to delay the movement in fall and winter goods. Prices remain firm. There was a fair inquiry for boots and shoes, hats, caps, clothing, and millinery goods. Groceries met with a fair demand and ruled firm. No price-changes were developed in the market for domestic and foreign dried fruits. Dairy products were unchanged. Unchanged markets for leather, coal, and pig-iron were also noted. An advance in turpentine of 2c was the only change in oils.

There was little change to note in the hay market, which remained active for good grades of both new and old. Broom-corn is fairly active and unchanged. Green fruits, apples, and peaches were in abundant supply and lower, good apples being obtainable at $1.50 per brl. Hides and tallow are in fair demand at steady prices. The trade in grease is light, prices holding about the same as for a month past. Potatoes are lower, good grades selling at $2.00 per brl. There is no change to note in wool. In seeds, timothy was steady at about Monday's prices, clover steady and firm, and flaxseed strong at $1.32@1.33.

Lake freights were firm, with 3¼@3⅜c the nominal rate for corn to Buffalo, 4¼c being paid on flaxseed to the same port, and 2¾c on corn to Sarnia. The engagements announced aggregated 102,000 bu corn and 91,000 bu flaxseed.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit were 509,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 232,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore aggregated 206,000 bu.

The following were the direct exports from this city during the last week on through bills of lading: 5,470 brls flour, 53,425 bu wheat, 323,215 bu corn, 157 pkgs pork, 8,275 boxes meats, 6,190 cases canned meats, 3,880 pkgs lard, 100 brls tongues, 390 brls beef, 289,987 lbs butter, 836,407 lbs cheese, 100 brls tallow, 353,500 lbs seeds, 218,542 lbs oil-cake.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last and at the corresponding date last year:

	1881.	1880.
No. 2 winter wheat	4,636	289,463
No. 3 winter	20,378	106,341
No. 2 spring	4,110,291	940,349
No. 3 spring	63,533	90,724
Total wheat	4,284,832	1,518,664
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	3,645,371	3,937,289
New high-mixed	25,483	10,890
Rejected	764,926	145,650
Total corn	4,444,910	4,095,716
No. 2 oats	1,195,335	53,750
No. 2 white	62,190	8,375
Total oats	1,272,029	90,475
No. 2 rye	162,544	64,788
Total rye	178,273	79,885
No. 2 barley	21,795	33,778
Nos. 3 and 4 barley	15,250	14,588
Total barley	27,105	74,064
Total grain	10,207,105	5,858,804

These figures show a decrease during last week of 71,720 bu oats; and an increase of 419,579 bu wheat, 271,177 bu corn, 22,017 bu rye, and 530 bu barley. Total increase, 641,589 bu.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city last week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By railroads	86,234	228,819	877,728	320,996
To Buffalo	3,800		2,232,313	
To Erie	1,725	52,000	68,500	
To Port Huron			77,845	
To Montreal		16,025	34,100	
To Kingston		17,877	17,235	
To other ports	11	22,50[illegible]	202,871	12,790
Totals	91,760	327,22[illegible]	3,522,75[illegible]	333,786

Also 17,914 bu rye and 10,789 bu barley shipped by rail.

The following shows the receipts of several articles of produce in this city from Jan. 1 to the close of last week: 3,278,548 brls flour, 9,645,803 bu wheat, 48,549,806 bu corn, 18,051,759 bu oats, 553,900 bu rye, 2,560,047 bu barley, 82,020,865 lbs flaxseed, 88,043,488 lbs hog-meat, 42,336,362 lbs lard, 37,305,693 lbs butter, 3,837,746 hogs, 848,463 cattle, 306,329 sheep, 49,348,896 lbs hides, 32,890,205 lbs wool, 2,091,197 tons coal, 1,093,930,000 ft lumber, 766,190 brls salt.

The folks in New York seem to have got hold of a new kink. If they are able to deliver September lard in August, as is alleged, they can do more than Chicago operators can. They do not know how here.

Liverpool quotations yesterday formed an export basis of about $1.29 on wheat and 60c on corn. These figures were above the September price in the case of wheat, and but a little below it in the case of corn. St. Louis prices for No. 2 red were yesterday 19c above our quotations for No. 2 spring seller September. From these figures some of our readers may be able to judge how far our break here was warranted by the facts in the case.

A letter from Cleveland says the farmers in that neighborhood are becoming very much concerned about the prospects for fall plowing. Without the needful rain, turning the ground would be in vain; in that case the crops would wane, giving the farmer little for his pain.

The following are the exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, also corn, for the week ending Aug. 24, from Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, as per New York *Produce Weekly*:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain	1,820,353	1,338,379
France	510,958	
Holland and Belgium	450,991	31,000
Germany	7,560	42,877
Spain and Portugal	146,230	25,714
Italy	37,000	108,982
Denmark	86,365	900
Finland		27,591
West Indies, Brazil, etc.	112,212	1,900
Totals	3,12[illegible]	1,577,343

A New York dispatch of the 29th inst., says:

"There has been an unusually active speculation in cotton during the past week, sales having been over 520,000 bales, with a sharp decline in prices until Wednesday and a subsequent advance. On Saturday, the 20th, middling uplands sold at 12¼c, fell on Tuesday to 12⅛c, and closed on Saturday at 12⅜c. The crop year, now nearly finished, will be by far the largest in the history of the cotton movement. Already 5,850,000 bales have been received at the ports, against 4,942,728 for the previous year to the same date, and, after adding for three remaining days of the year, for overland movement, and for Southern consumption (about 205,000 bales), the total crop of 1880 will apparently amount to 6,600,000 or 6,625,000 bales, against 5,757,397 for the previous year."

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were very irregular in tone, but without big fluctuations in prices, and with a moderate volume of business doing. The trading was, however, largely in changes from one month to another, and at a wide rate of premium for carrying over September: 25c was paid in pork and 25c in lard. The fact of a premium for November stuff was also a notable feature. In other years November has always been discounted, because the placing of new product on the market is always expected to reduce prices. There was a very good shipping demand for meats yesterday, about 600,000 lbs being sold to be moved out, and meats were relatively firm. Pork and lard were quite heavy in the early part of the day, then rallied towards noon, but again tapered off, with little life in the deal.

MESS PORK—Declined 15@20c per brl, reacted, and again turned down, closing on 'Change 15c below the latest prices of Monday, at $17.70 for round lots spot or seller September, $17.92½@17.95 for October, and $18.87½@18.90 for January. Sales were reported of 500 brls spot at $17.75; 6,000 brls seller September at $17.75; 250 brls do at $17.65; 9,000 brls seller October at $17.87½@18.00; 26,000 brls seller the year at $17.55@17.65; 8,000 brls seller January at $18.85@18.95; and 750 brls seller February at $19.10@19.12½. Total, 27,000 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board:

Mess pork.	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
August	$17.80	....	$17.70
September	17.80	$17.65 @17.75	17.70
October	18.05	17.85 @18.00	17.92½
Year	17.73	17.55 @17.70	17.70
January	19.02½	18.85 @18.93	18.87½

LARD—Declined 17½c per 100 lbs, reacted some, and closed 10c lower than the previous afternoon, at $11.10@11.12½ for round lots spot, or seller September, $11.37½@11.40 for October, and $11.62½@11.65 seller January. Sales were reported of 750 tcs spot at $11.30; 11,500 tcs seller September at $11.12½@11.30; 12,000 tcs seller October at $11.32½@11.42½; 750 tcs seller November at $11.47½@11.50; 1,250 tcs seller the year at $11.12½@11.20; 5,000 tcs seller January at $11.57½@11.65; and 2,250 tcs seller February at $11.70@11.75. Total, 33,500 tcs. The following shows the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Monday.	Range Tuesday.	Closed do. bid.
August	$11.30		$11.10
September	11.30	$11.12½@11.30	11.10
October	11.47½	11.32½@11.42½	11.35
Year	11.25	11.12½@11.20	11.12½
January	11.70	11.57½@11.67½	11.65

MEATS—Were in good demand and a shade firmer. Sales were reported of 50,000 lbs shoulders at 7c; 15 boxes long clears at $9.40; 3,000,000 lbs short ribs at $9.27½@9.35 spot, $9.30 seller August, $9.27½@9.30 seller September, and $9.40@9.45 for October. Prices of leading cuts were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$9.30	$7.00	$9.30	$9.50
Do, boxed	9.55	7.25	9.55	9.75
August, loose	9.30	7.00	9.30	9.50
September, loose	9.30	7.00	9.30	9.50
October	9.45	7.10	9.40	9.60

Short ribs, seller October, closed at $9.42½@9.45. Long clears quoted at $9.20 loose and $9.45 boxed; Cumberlands, 9¼@9¾c boxed; long-cut hams, 10¼@11c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 11¼@11¾c for 18@20 average; green hams, same average, 9¼@9¾c.

Bacon quoted at 7¾@7⅞c for shoulders, 10¼@10¾c for short ribs, 10¾@11c for short clears, 11¼@12c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.75@11.00 for extra mess, and $21.00@22.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was moderately active, though the break in wheat tended to dullness. There was a fair demand, and former prices seemed to be sustained. Sales were reported of 1,100 brls winters partly at $7.75; 525 brls and 1,000 bags springs at $5.80@7.25; and 125 brls rye flour at $5.85@6.10. Total, equal to 2,450 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.25; shipping springs, $5.00@6.25; the low-grade springs, $4.00@5.00. Rye flour at about $5.85@6.10.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in good demand, but rather easier, with a moderate supply. Sales were reported of 12 cars bran at $18.25@19.50; 10 cars middlings at $20.00@23.00; 1 car wheat screenings at 70c per bu; 1 car feed at $21.00; 1 car coarse corn-meal at $22.50 on track; and 2 cars do at $23.25 free on board.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and again very irregular at a much lower range. The market for September declined 5¼@5¾c, but reacted 3c, and closed 3¾c lower than the previous afternoon. The British telegrams noted little change, but some were quoted firm, and our interior markets were relatively strong, while the receipts here were really small in view of the prospect of a big drop in the price of spot wheat on and after to-morrow. But there was vigorous selling by holders, and it was understood to be the Cincinnati party who were unloading, and supposed to have got rid of nearly all their futures, while resolutely holding the price for this month up to $1.38, which they paid for all the car-lot offerings. The buying (of futures) was chiefly done on outside account, for people in other cities where the market refused to drop. There was less excitement on the subject of hot wheat than the previous day, as it was supposed the worst is now known. It was also understood that the clique is shipping out all the wheat the condition of which is not above suspicion, leaving only satisfactory wheat to be delivered to-morrow on September contracts. Nevertheless the October premium widened to nearly 2c, as no one seemed to want wheat for next month. Spot sales were reported of 310 cars No. 2 at $1.38; 8 cars No. 3 at $1.16; 1 car rejected (A., D. & Co.) at 90c; and 4 cars by sample at $1.00@1.30¼. Total, about 148,000 bu. Seller September opened at $1.25@1.25¾, declined to $1.19¾, advanced to $1.22¾, and fell back to $1.22¼, closing at $1.22¾. October ranged at $1.22¾@1.25¾, closing at $1.24¾. November ranged at $1.24¾@1.26¾. December at about $1.25¾@1.27¾, and the year at $1.20@1.22¾. The following gives the range for the day, including Call Board transactions:

No. 2 spring.	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do.
Spot	$1.38	$ 1.38	$1.37½
Seller August	1.38	1.36½@1.38	1.37½
Seller September	1.25¾	1.21½@1.22¾	1.21¾
Seller October	1.26	1.24¾@1.26¾	1.24¾
Seller November	1.27¾	1.24¾@1.26¾	1.26¾
Seller the year	1.23	1.19¾@1.22¾	1.22

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 1 car No. 2 red at $1.31, and 5 cars by sample at $1.23@1.34. Also 1 car No. 2 mixed by sample at $1.28, and 1 car do at $1.22.

CORN—Was active and irregularly lower. The market for October declined 1¼c, then advanced 1¾c, and closed on 'Change ¾c higher than the previous afternoon. Liverpool reported a decline of 1½d per cental, and the weakness in wheat here was a sufficient reason for the depression in corn; but our receipts were much smaller, and the drought showed no signs of ceasing, while there was a good export demand for the low grades, and the current arrivals of No. 2 were wanted to fill contracts for next month. There was a fair number of outside buying orders for futures, and the fact that No. 2 is very nearly on an export basis gave renewed confidence to local doubters. Cash No. 2 closed with 61c bid for fresh receipts. Spot sales were reported of 4 cars high mixed at 61¼c; 87,000 bu and 169 cars do and No. 2 at 60¾@61c; 11 cars white at 63@66c; 245 cars rejected at 56½@57½c; 18 cars by sample at 54¾@59c on track; and 126 cars do at 58@60c free on board. Total about 320,000 bu. Seller October opened at 62¾@62⅞c, declined to 61¾c, advanced to 63¾c, and closed at 63¾c bid. Seller September ranged at 60@61¾c, closing at 61⅜c bid. August was nearly nominal. December sold at about 61¾@65¾c and May at 68¾@70c. The following table shows the range for the day, including the Call Board transactions:

No. 2 corn.	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	60¾	60¾@61	61¾
Seller August	60¾	60¾@61	61¾
Seller September	60¾	60¾@61¾	61¾
Seller October	62¾	61¾@63¾	63¾
Seller November	63¾	62¾@64¾	64¾
Seller the year	60¾	59¾@61¾	61¾

OATS—Were dull and heavy up to near the close of the regular Board, when the remote futures suddenly gained strength, and the latest figures on these were ¼@½c above those on the call Monday afternoon. Cash and seller the month closed ¼@½c off, and September showed a decline of about ⅛c from the closing prices of Monday. There was a fair business in the sample market. Cash sales were made of 1 car and 5,000 bu at 35@36¼c for No. 2 in store; 13 cars by sample at 37@38c for rejected mixed; 40@40½c for rejected white; and 41¼@42c for No. 2 white on track; 46 cars at 35¼c for no grade; 36¼@39¼c for rejected mixed; 40@41c for rejected white; 37@38c for No. 2; 40¼@42c for No. 2 white; and 44c for barley oats. Total, equal to about 51,000 bu. The following shows the closing prices of Monday, and the range, including the Call transactions, yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	37	35¾@36¾	36¾
Seller August	36¾	35 @36¾	36¾
Seller September	36¾	35¾@36¾	36¾
Seller October	37½	37¾@38¾	38¾
Seller November	38¾	38¾@39¾	39
Seller the year	36	35¾@36¾	36¾

RYE—Was 1c lower, spot selling at $1.03, with September selling at $1.03 in settlement, October offered at $1.06¼, and $1.05¼ bid, and November nominally quotable at $1.09. Cash sales were made of 9 cars at $1.03 for No. 2 in store; 5 cars by sample at $1.04 for No. 2; and $1.00@1.02 for rejected on track. Total, equal to about 7,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was firm and a trifle higher, No. 2 cash being nominally quotable at $1.03, October selling at $1.06, and November at $1.05¼. No. 3 for October sold at 71¼@72c. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at $1.03 for No. 2 in store; 16 cars by sample at 75c for No. 5; 62¼@70c for No. 4; and 74@85c for good to fancy No. 3 on track; 3 cars at 75c for No. 4 free on board. Total, equal to about 11,000 bu.

SEEDS—Were firmer for timothy, and active and strong for clover and flaxseed. The latter sold in small lots of new at $5.25, with old at $5.85@6.00, with free seller at the latter price. Sales were made of 800 bags clover-seed at $5.60@6.00 for common to prime old, and $6.25 for choice new; 24 cars and 1,236 bags timothy sold at $2.15@2.58 for poor to choice; $2.48 seller August, $2.45@2.50 seller October, and $2.50 seller November; 16 cars and 40,000 bu flaxseed at $1.32@1.33 cash, $1.33 for September, $1.32¼@1.33 for October, and $1.31 seller the year.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ¾c lower on September, at $1.37¼@1.38 for August, $1.21¾@1.21¾ for September, $1.24¾@1.24¾ for October, $1.26¼@1.26¾ for November, and $1.22¼@1.22¾ for the year. Sales were made of 1,250,000 bu at $1.36¼@1.37¼ seller August, $1.21¾@1.22¾ seller September, $1.24@1.25¾ seller October, $1.26¼@1.26¾ seller November, and $1.22¼@1.22¾ seller the year. Corn closed ¼c higher on October, at 61¼@61⅜c for September, 63¾@63⅞c for October, 64¾@64⅞c for November, 65@65¼c for December, 61¼@61⅜c for the year, and 70@70¼c for May. Sales were made of 1,600,000 bu at 61¼@61⅜c seller September, 63¾@63⅞c seller October, 64¾ seller November, 65¼c seller December, 61¼@61⅜c seller the year, and 70@70¼c seller May. Oats closed ⅛c higher, at 36¼@36⅜c for August, 36⅜c for September, 38⅜@38½c for October, 39@39⅛c for November, and 36¼@36⅜c for the year, with sales of 195,000 bu at 36¼@36⅜c seller September, 38⅜c seller October, 38⅜@39c seller November, and 36⅜c seller the year. Rye was steady, with sales of 5,000 bu at $1.04 seller September. Barley closed unchanged, with sales of 10,000 bu at $1.05¼ seller October, and $1.05 seller November. Mess pork closed unchanged, at $17.65@17.73 for September, $17.92½@17.95 for October, $17.70@17.72½ for the year, $18.87½@18.90 for January, and $19.10@19.12½ for February. Sales were made of 5,000 brls at $17.90@17.95 seller October, $17.65@17.70 seller the year, $18.90@18.95 seller January, and $19.10@19.12½ seller February. Lard closed 2½c lower, at $11.10@11.12½ for September, $11.35@11.37½ for October, $11.50@11.52½ for November, $11.12½@11.15 for the year, $11.65@11.67½ for January, and $11.80@11.82½ for February. Sales were made of 7,250 tcs at $11.12½@11.20 seller September, $11.35@11.37½ seller October, $11.47½@11.50 seller November, $11.15 seller the year, $11.65@11.67½ seller January, and $11.80 seller February. Short ribs closed unchanged, at $9.27½@9.30 for September and $9.42½@9.45 for October, with sales of 300,000 lbs at $9.40@9.45 seller October.

After the Call, on the curbstone, wheat was a trifle stronger, and corn showed weakness, the former seller October, selling at $1.24¾@1.24⅞, and the latter for the same month selling at 64¼c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is fairly active at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	8¼@10
Green, self-working	6¾@ 7¼
Red-tipped, do	4¾@ 5
Inferior and common	3 @ 4¼
Crooked	3¾@ 5

BAGGING—There was a quiet and steady market. We quote:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	12 @14¼
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13 @14
Lewiston	20	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	20	Wool sacks	35 @43

BUTTER—No change of importance was apparent in this market. Trade is as active as the moderate current receipts will admit of, and the tenor of prices continues unqualifiedly firm. There is a scarcity of fine table butter, and in a small way holders find it possible to obtain higher prices than quoted below:

Creamery, choice	27@28	Dairy, fair to good	18@20
Creamery, fair to good	24@25	Packing stock	13@15
Dairy, choice	23@24	Grease	7@ 8

CHEESE—In this market there were no changes. The demand, though far from urgent, about keeps pace with the supply, and prices keep well up, despite the not very encouraging reports from New York and Liverpool. We again quote:

Full cream	10¾@11¾
Part skim Cheddar, choice	9¾@10
Part skim, flat, choice	9 @10¼
Part skim, common to good	7½@ 8¾
Low grades	3 @ 4¼

COAL—Retailers report a continued light demand. Owing to the high prices current less coal than usual has been taken during the summer months, and stocks are steadily piling up. Retail prices have not been materially effected by the recent decline in freights. We quote:

Anthracite, range	$7.50@7.75	Piedmont	$[illegible]
Anthracite, nut	7.50@7.75	Blossburg	[illegible]
Anthracite, egg	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	[illegible]
Erie	7.25@7.50	Illinois	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00		

COOPERAGE—Was active at $1.10@1.12½ for pork barrels and $1.30@1.32½ for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were steady at 14½c per doz for strictly fresh.

FISH—Lake fish and cod are held with firmness. There was a good movement at the quotations given below:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$5.00@[illegible]
Trout, per ½-brl	4.50@[illegible]
Mackerel—Extra mess, ½-brl	14.00@[illegible]
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	9.50@[illegible]
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	8.50@[illegible]
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.00@[illegible]
Mackerel—Large family	5.00@[illegible]
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	4.75@[illegible]
Halibut, smoked, per lb	[illegible]
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00@[illegible]
Codfish—Summer-cured	4.75@[illegible]
Codfish—Dressed	[illegible]
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.00@[illegible]
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.00@[illegible]
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	[illegible]
Herring—Scaled, per box	30@[illegible]
California salmon, ½-brl, new	7.75@[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—Nothing new was developed in this market. Trade is still reported satisfactorily active, and both foreign and domestic fruits are as firm as at any previous period. We again quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates; Figs, layers; Turkish prunes, old; Do, new; Raisins, layers; Raisins, London layers; Raisins, Valencia; Raisins, loose Muscatel; Zante currants; Citron — [prices illegible]

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden; Apples, evaporated, boxes; Apples, Eastern; Apples, Southern; Peaches, unpared, halves; Raspberries; Blackberries; Pitted cherries — [prices illegible]

NUTS.

Filberts; Almonds, Tarragona; Naples walnuts; Brazils; Pecans — [prices illegible]

GREASE—The market is slow, quotations remaining unchanged:

City white; City brown; City yellow; Country white "A"; Country white "B"; Country yellow; Country brown — [prices illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are very plenty and have declined sharply, good fruit being obtainable for $1.50 per brl. Berries are practically out of the market. Peaches sold at 50c@$1.00 per basket, according to quality. We quote:

Apples, new, per brl; Peaches, per box; Lemons, per box; Messinas, per box; California Bartlett pears; California plums; California peaches; California grapes, 20-lb crates; Other kinds pears — [prices illegible]

GROCERIES—Jobbers were reasonably busy. Values were generally firm and unchanged. Quotations remain as before:

RICE.

Carolina; Louisiana — [prices illegible]

COFFEE.

Java; Java, choice Mandaling; Maracaibo; Rio, fancy; Rio, prime to choice; Rio, fair to good; Rio, common; Rio, roasting — [prices illegible]

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf; Crushed; Powdered; Granulated, standard; Granulated, not standard; A standard; A No. 2; Extra C; No. 1; Yellow — [prices illegible]

SIRUPS.

Corn; Sugar; Blackstrap; N. O. molasses — [prices illegible]

SPICES.

Allspice; Cloves; Pepper; Nutmegs — [prices illegible]

HAY—The market was firm, the best grades of both new and old hay being in active demand at quotations:

No. 1 timothy, per ton; No. 2 timothy, per ton on track; Mixed; Upland prairie; No. 1 prairie

HIDES—Dealers generally report a steady trade for all descriptions. We quote leading dealers' buying prices:

Green-cured, light, per lb; Green-cured, heavy; Part-cured; Damaged hides; Green-salt bulls; Calf, per lb; Dry-salted, per lb; Dry-flint, No. 1; Fallen hides; Damaged, dry; Sheep-pelts, wool estimated — [prices illegible]

OILS—There was a good general demand, and about everything in the list was firmly held. We quote turpentine 2c higher, as follows:

Carbon, Elaine	18½	Linseed, boiled	[illegible]
Carbon, 175 test	13½	Whale, winter	67
Carbon, 150 test	10¾	Sperm	1.30
Carbon, 110 test	9¾	Neatsfoot, pure	[illegible]
Carbon, snow white W. W.	[illegible]	Neatsfoot, extra	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	11¾	Neatsfoot, No. 1	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	10	Bank	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	13	Straits	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	11½	Turpentine	[illegible]
Lard, current make	87	Miners'	[illegible]
Lard, No. 1	65	Naphtha, deo., 63 deg	[illegible]
Lard, No. 2	53	Gasoline, deo., 74 deg	[illegible]
Linseed, raw	55@57	Gasoline, deo., 87 deg	[illegible]

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl; Coarse salt, per brl; Dairy, with bags; Dairy, without sacks; Ashton dairy, per sack; Ground alum, in bags; Liverpool fine, brown sacks — [prices illegible]

POTATOES—Were firm at $2.00 per brl for sound new.

TALLOW—Was quoted firm at 6¾@6⅞c for city and 6@6¼c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at 5¾c.

WOOL—Low prices still rule, and slow trade exists. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub; Coarse and dingy tub; Fine and unwashed fleece; Coarse and unwashed fleece; Medium and unwashed fleece; Medium and washed fleece; Fine washed fleece; Coarse washed fleece — [prices illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,480	16,616	[illegible]
Tuesday	6,000	18,000	1,300
Total	10,480	34,616	1,7[illegible]
Same time last week	14,529	35,847	3,[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	909	4,012	[illegible]

CATTLE—A moderate supply, a rather sluggish trade, and about steady prices were noted of yesterday's market. Buyers generally took hold in an indifferent way, and trade dragged along until late in the afternoon, and then a clearance had not been made. In quality the offerings were not much better than for the previous day. There were not as many of the scallawag class, but there were also fewer fat cattle. There was a sale of prime 1,500-lb steers at $6.30, but with that exception there was nothing good enough to fetch over $6.00, while sales at prices above $5.50 scarcely reached 200 head. Choice shipping steers and canning grades were the only descriptions for which there was much inquiry, and to those two classes was also confined whatever of firmness the market may have developed. Medium natives and the better grades of Western cattle were specially dull, the extreme depression at present prevailing at the East for all common cattle deterring shippers from handling such except at very low prices. Trading was principally at $3.40@4.00 for Western (Rosenbaum, Bass & Co. sold two droves at the latter figure), and at $4.50@5.35 for native steers. Butchers' stuff went at $2.20@3.40, and there were a few sales of stockers at $2.75@3.15. The general market closed heavy.

CATTLE SALES.

HOGS—There was a better demand than on the previous day for packing hogs, and for the better class the market was stronger. In heavy shipping and good bacon grades there was no perceptible change from Monday's figures. Poor and common grassers, of which there were many, were extremely dull, and sold rather lower. Sales were at $5.[illegible] for poor to prime light, at $6.00@6.40 for mixed packers', and at $6.40@7.00 for heavy shippers. Sales of skips were at $5.00@6.00. The market closed dull.

HOG SALES.

SHEEP—Were fairly active, most of the liberal supply being disposed of, but they went at lower prices, the decline from Saturday amounting to 15@25c per 100 lbs. We quote poor to choice at $2.50@4.[illegible]. The following sales were reported:

SHEEP SALES.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 305; consigned through, 132 cars; market steady, unchanged for shippers' cattle; common steers and butchers' stock lower; extra steers, $5.90@6.[illegible]; good to choice steers, $5.30@5.75; common to fair [illegible]

$4.00@4.65; fair to good mixed lots, $3.15@3.65. [illegible] cars remain unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,000; [illegible] through, 21 cars; dull and drooping. Lambs fair to good Western sheep, $4.00@4.50; [illegible] lambs, $4.50@5.25; Canada lambs, $5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,300; consigned through, [illegible] market active, shade higher; offerings light; grass and dairy-fed Yorkers, $5.[illegible]; corn-[illegible] medium weights, $6.90@7.12½. All sold.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 30.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 2,264; steady demand for cattle of good [quality]; market generally unchanged, but perhaps easier on very common grades; choice, $8.[illegible]; extra, $7.25@8.00; first quality, $6.00@7.00; second, $4.[illegible]; third, $4.00@4.75.

SWINE—Western fat, live, $7.00@7.50; [illegible] dressed hogs, $8.50@8.62½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,694; market pressed by oversupply and prices declined; sheep and on lambs; sheep in lots, $2.00@[illegible] extra, $5.00@5.25; spring lambs, $4.00@6.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] ments, 120; shipping grades scarce; demand [illegible] porters, $6.00@6.20; heavy fat shipping, $5.50@[illegible] do, $4.75@5.40; butchers' grades firmer; steers, [illegible] 4.00; good to choice cows and heifers, $3.00@[illegible] mon, $2.25@2.75; good to choice grades Texans, 3.75; common, $2.25@2.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 300; good muttons wanted at $3.75@4.50; common to fair 3.50.

HOGS—Firm; Yorkers, $6.50@6.60; mixed $6.15@6.60; choice to fancy heavy, $6.70@6.90; pigs, $4.90@5.50. Receipts, 1,300; shipments, [illegible]

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—CATTLE—The *Current* reports: Receipts, 1,645; shipments, [illegible] market a little better; native shippers, $4.[illegible] native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.65; native [illegible] $2.00@3.20; grass Texans, $2.25@3.25; Colorado breeds, $2.75@3.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,498; shipments, 334; market choice, $6.40@6.55; light shipping and mixed $6.15@6.35; grassers, $5.75@6.10.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—HOGS—Steady and unchanged; quality very poor; packing, $6.45@[illegible] mon grades, $4.50@5.85; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,100.

CATTLE—Steady; shipping, $3.80@5.85; receipts, [illegible]; shipments, none.

SHEEP—Dull and lower at $3.00@4.50; receipts, [illegible]; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,139 head; selling fair; 10@15c higher than yesterday.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,400 head; market firm; Philadelphias, $7.00@7.20; Yorkers, $6.50@6.60; grassers, $6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000 head; selling slow at yesterday's prices.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $5.00@6.75; packing and butchers', $6.[illegible]; receipts, 2,300; shipments, 1,200.

LUMBER.

There was still a good-sized fleet on the market yesterday, the arrivals of Monday almost keeping pace with the sales. Prices were steady for all descriptions. We quote:

Green piece-stuff; Green common inch; Green medium; Extra good and select; Green good inch; Boards and strips; Standard shingles; Extra shingles; Lath — [prices illegible]

Following are the yard prices of dry lumber by the trade, green lumber selling at $1.00 per [M less]:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch; First and second clear, rough, 2-inch; Third clear, rough, 2-inch; First and second clear, dressed siding; Common dressed siding; Flooring, second common, dressed; Box boards, 13-inch; A stock boards, 12@16-inch, rough; B stock boards, 10@12-inch; C stock boards, 10@12-inch; Fencing, first quality; Fencing, No. 2; Common boards, 18@20 ft; Common boards, 10@20 ft; Dimension stuff; Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft; Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft; Pickets, flat, rough, and good; Lath; Shingles, clear; Shingles, extra A; Shingles, standard — [prices illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—[illegible] No. 2, 10s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. [2] spring, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, [illegible] No. 2, 10s 9d; club, No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 11s. Corn, 6s 2d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 57s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—BEEF—Extra India mess, at 105s.

LARD—Prime Western steady at 57s 3d.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 53s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 39s. Lo[ndon] at 38s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 2 firmer at [illegible] white steady at 11s 2d. Corn—Mixed dull at [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—1:30 p. m.—Receipts for past three days 242,000 centals, 171,000 [Amer]ican.

BREADSTUFFS—Firmer: Wheat, white, [illegible] 1d; club, 11s@11s 6d. Corn, 5s 11½d. Weather [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—Evening.—COTTON—[illegible] lands, 6¾d; Orleans, 6¾d; sales, 6,000 bales [for specu]lation and export, 1,000; American, 4,700.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat [illegible] 11s 1d; do club, 11s@11s 6d. Corn, new mixed, 5s 11½d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, extra India mess, [illegible] American lard, 57s.

CHEESE—Fine American at 53s.

TALLOW—Fine American at 36s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7¾d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 40s.

RECEIPTS—The past three days—Wheat [illegible] centals, including 171,000 American.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester, [illegible] tending downward.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—PETROLEUM—Spirits [illegible]

ANTWERP, Aug. 30.—PETROLEUM—19¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—1:30 p. m.—Weather [illegible] Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—White, 10s 9d@[illegible] 11s 1d@11s 6d. Corn, 5s 11½d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Wheat firmer; [illegible] No. 2 spring, 10s 9d; No. 3 do, 10s [illegible] and easier at 6s. Cargoes off coast—Wheat [illegible] California advanced 6d. Corn dull and [illegible] To arrive—Wheat not much doing. Corn [illegible] decline. Pork, 74s. Lard quiet at 57s [illegible] C., 45s; S. C., 47s. Tallow, 36s. Bacon [illegible] 56s. Beef dull and 3s lower; extra India mess [illegible]

LONDON, Aug. 30.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat [illegible] Corn weak at 6s. MARK LANE—Cargoes [illegible] Wheat quiet; fair average California, [illegible] Corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat [illegible] quiet. Fair average quality of American [illegible] for prompt shipment by sail, 28s 6d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat—[Open]ing with the renewed and increased de[cline re]ported from the West, winter wheat furth[er declined] about ¼@1½c a bu on liberal and urgent of[ferings, and] an active movement again in the way [of] fluctuating considerably through the afte[rnoon], near the close rallying ⅜@1c a bu, leaving [off] more firmly. Rather more inquiry has [been noted] from shippers, chiefly for red, graded, graded, with some call also for No. [2] Spring wheat attracted comparatively [little at]tention, though quoted lower, generally [at] per bu. Sales reported of 2,920,000 bu; No. [2 red] $1.46, closing at $1.46 asked; No. 2 red at [$1.44] mostly at $1.44@1.44¼, closing at $1.44 bid, [$1.44¼] asked; do August at $1.44@1.44¼, closing [at] do September at $1.44@1.44¼, closing at [illegible] tober at $1.46¼@1.47¼, closing at $1.47¼; do [November] at $1.48¾@1.49¼, closing at $1.49¼; do [December at] $1.51¼@1.52, closing at $1.52; do steamer grade [illegible] No. 3 red at $1.39; do steamer grade at [illegible] graded red at $1.12@1.43¾, as [to quality] mostly at $1.33@1.42; No. 2 Chicago and [illegible] spring at $1.37@1.37¾, chiefly at $1.37. C[orn] depressed about ¼@1¼c a bu on liberal o[fferings], a much less active call for early deliveries, [and a] very brisk movement has been on in the [op]tions. Sales reported of 1,098,000 bu; red [illegible] graded at 61@71c, as to quality and con[dition]; York steamer mixed quoted at 60c; No. 2 [illegible] New York yellow at 72c. Oats more [illegible] at a reduction in most cases of [illegible] @1c per bu on free offerings, sellers show[ing consid]erable eagerness to place supplies. No. [illegible] exceptionally strong, as scarce and want[ed for] trade purposes. Sales reported of 341,[illegible] Western ungraded at 43@49c; mixed W[estern] graded at 39@42c; white State at 40@[illegible] State nominal. Rye held above the vi[ews of buy]ers and very quiet. Boat-loads to arriv[e] $1.12 bid and up to $1.15 asked; car-lots q[uoted at] $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Hog products fairly active [and irreg]ular, even in the instance of options, [illegible] steam lard. Western mess pork in fair [demand for] early delivery, leaving off at $18.62½@18.7[illegible] ard brands, and in the option line dull [illegible] tember was closing at $18.45@18.65, [illegible] $18.45@18.65. Cut meats [illegible] in, but quoted steady. Pickled [bellies] at 9¾@10½c; pickled shoulders [illegible] pickled hams at 11½@12¼c; smoked shoul[ders] smoked hams at 13@13½c. Bacon very [illegible] clear quoted at 10¼c, and short clear at [illegible] ern steam lard stronger and more so[ught] for early delivery, leaving off at [illegible] for prime contract stock, and in the optio[n line] business noted, with August options clos[ing at] September at $11.47½@11.50, October at [illegible] vember at $11.70, December at $11.72½@11.[illegible] January at $11.87½@11.90, February at $11.92½@11.95.

TALLOW—Quoted stronger and in de[mand]; sales at 7¼@7½c.

SUGARS—Raw more active and strong [illegible] with sales noted of 11,000 at 6½c, bahia [illegible] buco at 7c, centrifugal at 8¼c, and skimm[ings] [illegible]. Refined a shade dearer and in more reque[st]; loaf quoted at 10¼c; crushed, 10c; powd[ered] granulated, 9¾c; standard A, 9¼c; off [A] white extra C, [illegible]; yellow extra C, 7¾@7⅞c; yellows, 6¾@7¼c.

FREIGHTS—Trade rather more active, [but] irregular rates, hardening slightly on [grain] chartering purposes, as in moderate supply, [but] showing more or less weakness in [general] berth freights. For Liverpool the repor[ted engage]ments included by steam: Flour at [illegible] through freight, and by outport steamers [illegible] is 9d; grain at 4@4¼d, closing at 4¼d; [illegible] lots at 25s@25s for through freight, and [illegible] steamer as low as 20s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—COTTON—Irregular; [illegible] 13c@13⅛c; futures steady; August, 12.[illegible]; September, 12.[illegible]; October, 12.0[illegible]; November, 11.[illegible]; December, 11.[illegible]; January, 11.[illegible]; February, 11.[illegible]; March, 11.[illegible]; April, 11.47c; May, 11.58c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 25,000 brls; e[xport] super State and Western, $5.25@5.[illegible]; common to good extra, $5.00@6.50; good to choice, $6.[illegible]; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.00; fancy do, $6.[illegible]; extra Ohio, $7.50; St. Louis, $6.[illegible]; Minnesota patent [process], $6.75@8.75.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; closing firm; [receipts] 600 bu; exports, 99,000 bu; ungraded red [illegible] No. 3 do, $1.[illegible]; steamer do, $1.[illegible]; No. 2 red, [$1.4]6; steam No. 2 do, $1.40; No. 1 red, $1.46; [illegible] $1.3[illegible]@1.40; ungraded white, $1.3[illegible]@1.3[illegible]

$4.00@4.65; fair to good mixed lots, $3.15@3.65. A number of cars remain unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,000; consigned through, 11 cars; dull and drooping. Lambs lower fair to good Western sheep, $4.00@4.50; Western lambs, $4.50@5.25; Canada lambs, $5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,200; consigned through, 69 cars; market active, shade higher; offerings light; good grass and dairy-fed Yorkers, $6.45@6.75; corn-fed medium weights, $6.90@7.12½. All sold.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 30.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 2,364; steady demand for cattle of good quality; market generally unchanged, but perhaps a trifle easier on very common grades; choice, $8.25@8.60; extra, $7.25@8.00; first quality, $6.00@7.00; second, $5.00@6.00; third, $4.00@4.75.

SWINE—Western fat, live, $7.00@7.50; Northern dressed hogs, $8.50@8.62½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,634; market depressed by oversupply and prices declined ½c on sheep and on lambs; sheep in lots, $2.00@4.00 each; extra, $5.00@5.25; spring lambs, $4.00@6.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 800; shipments, 120; shipping grades scarce; demand light; exporters, $6.00@6.20; heavy fat shipping, $5.50@6.00; light do, $4.75@5.40; butchers' grades firmer; steers, $3.00@4.00; good to choice cows and heifers, $3.00@3.50; common, $2.25@2.75; good to choice grades Texans, $3.00@3.75; common, $2.25@2.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 300; good to fancy muttons wanted at $3.75@4.50; common to fair, $2.50@3.50.

HOGS—Firm; Yorkers, $6.50@6.60; mixed packing, $6.15@6.60; choice to fancy heavy, $6.70@6.90; corn-fed pigs, $4.90@5.50. Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,500.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 1,645; shipments, 1,778; market a little better; native shippers, $4.00@5.75; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.65; native cows, $2.00@3.35; grass Texans, $2.25@3.25; Colorado half-breeds, $2.75@3.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,438; shipments, 324; market steady; choice, $6.40@6.55; light shipping and mixed packing, $6.15@6.35; grassers, $5.75@6.10.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—HOGS—Steady and unchanged; quality very poor; packing, $6.45@6.65; common grades, $4.50@5.85; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,100.

CATTLE—Steady; shipping, $3.80@5.85; receipts, 200; shipments, none.

SHEEP—Dull and lower at $3.00@4.50; receipts, 180; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,120 head; selling fair; 10@15c higher than yesterday.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,400 head; market firm; Philadelphias, $7.00@7.20; Yorkers, $6.50@6.60; grassers, $5.50@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000 head; selling slow at yesterday's prices.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $5.00@6.75; packing and butchers', $6.30@7.00; receipts, 2,300; shipments, 1,200.

LUMBER.

There was still a good-sized fleet on the market yesterday, the arrivals of Monday almost keeping pace with the sales. Prices were steady for all descriptions. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$ 11.00
Green common inch	12.00@13.50
Green medium	13.00@17.00
Extra good and select	18.00@21.00
Green good inch	17.50@18.00
Boards and strips	12.75@14.00
Standard shingles	2.60@ 2.65
Extra shingles	2.80
Lath	1.75@ 1.80

Following are the yard prices of dry lumber as fixed by the trade, green lumber selling at $1.00 per m less:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	50.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.00
Common dressed siding	20.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	35.00
Box boards, 13-inch	46.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch, rough	40.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	16.00
Dimension stuff	15.50
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	16.00
Lath	2.25
Shingles, clear	3.35
Shingles, extra A	3.00
Shingles, standard	3.20

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 9d; spring, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 9d; club, No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 11s. Corn—New 6s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 57s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—BEEF—Extra India mess dull at 103s.

LARD—Prime Western steady at 57s 3d.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 56s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 39s. London, dull at 38s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 2 firmer at 10s 9d; No. 1 white steady at 11s 2d. Corn—Mixed dull at 6s 1½d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—1:30 p. m.—Receipts of wheat for past three days 242,000 centals, 171,000 being American.

BREADSTUFFS—Firmer: Wheat, white, 10s 9d@11s 1d; club, 11s@11s 6d. Corn, 5s 11½d. Weather showery.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—Evening.—COTTON—Dull; uplands, 6¾d; Orleans, 6⅞d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,700.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 10s 9d@11s 1d; do club, 11s@11s 6d. Corn, new Western mixed, 5s 11½d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, extra Indian mess, 9s. American lard, 57s.

CHEESE—Fine American at 55s.

TALLOW—Fine American at 36s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7¼d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 40s.

RECEIPTS—The past three days—Wheat, 242,000 centals, including 171,000 American.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester dull and tending downward.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—PETROLEUM—Spirits, 39s 6d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 30.—PETROLEUM—19¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—1:30 p. m.—Weather showery. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—White, 10s 9d@11s 1d; Club, 11s 6d@11s 6d. Corn, 5s 11½d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Wheat firmer; red winter, 11s 1d; No. 2 spring, 10s 9d; No. 5 do, 10s 4d. Corn dull and easier at 6s. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet; California advanced 6d. Corn dull and rather easier. To arrive—Wheat not much doing. Corn dull at 3d decline. Pork, 74s. Lard quiet at 57s 3d. Bacon—L. C., 45s; S. C., 47s. Tallow 6d higher at 36s 6d. Cheese, 56s. Beef dull and 2s lower; extra India mess, 100s.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong. Corn weak at 6s. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet; fair average California, 54s@54s 6d. Corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn quiet. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 29s 6d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat—Sympathizing with the renewed and increased depression reported from the West, winter wheat further declined about ¼@1½c a bu on liberal and urgent offerings and an active movement again in the way of options, fluctuating considerably through the afternoon, and near the close rallying ¾@1c a bu, leaving off rather more firmly. Rather more inquiry has been noted from shippers, chiefly for red, graded and ungraded, with some call also for No. 1 white. Spring wheat attracted comparatively little attention, though quoted lower, generally about 1@1½c per bu. Sales reported of 2,920,000 bu; No. 1 red at $1.46, closing at $1.46 asked; No. 2 red at $1.43¾@1.45, mostly at $1.44@1.44½, closing at $1.44 bid, and $1.44¼ asked; do August at $1.44¾@1.44¾, closing at $1.45¼; do September at $1.44@1.44⅞, closing at $1.44⅞; do October at $1.46¼@1.47¼, closing at $1.47¼; do November at $1.48¾@1.49¾, closing at $1.49¾; do December at $1.51½@1.52, closing at $1.52; do steamer grade at $1.40; No. 3 red at $1.39; do steamer grade at $1.26; ungraded red at $1.12@1.43¼, as to quality, mostly at $1.33@1.42; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring at $1.37@1.37¼, chiefly at $1.37. Corn further depressed about ¾@1¼c a bu on liberal offerings and a much less active call for early deliveries, though a very brisk movement has been on in the way of options. Sales reported of 1,688,000 bu; red Western ungraded at 61@71c, as to quality and condition; New York steamer mixed quoted at 69c; No. 2 white at 78c; New York yellow at 72c. Oats more active, but at a reduction in most cases of about ½@1c per bu on free offerings, sellers showing considerable eagerness to place supplies. No. 1 white were exceptionally strong, as scarce and wanted for local trade purposes. Sales reported of 341,000 bu; white Western ungraded at 43@49c; mixed Western ungraded at 39@42c; white State at 46½@48½c; mixed State nominal. Rye held above the views of buyers and very quiet. Boat-loads to arrive quoted at $1.12 bid and up to $1.15 asked; car-lots quoted at $1.07@1.10.

PROVISIONS—Hog products fairly active, but irregular, even in the instance of options, on Western steam lard. Western mess pork in fair demand for early delivery, leaving off at $18.62½@18.75 for standard brands, and in the option line dull, September quoted as closing at $18.45@18.65, and October at $18.45@18.65. Cut meats lightly dealt in, but quoted steady. Pickled bellies at 9¾@10¼c; pickled shoulders at 7¾c; pickled hams at 11¾@12¼c; smoked shoulders at 8¾c; smoked hams at 13@13½c. Bacon very quiet; long clear quoted at 10¾c, and short clear at 10¾c. Western steam lard stronger and more sought after for early delivery, leaving off at $11.50@11.52½ for prime contract stock, and in the option line a fair business noted, with August options closing at $11.45, September at $11.47½@11.50, October at $11.62½, November at $11.70, December at $11.72½@11.75, the year option at $11.45@11.47½, January at $11.87½@11.90, and February at $11.92½@11.95.

TALLOW—Quoted stronger and in demand, with sales at 7⅝@7¾c.

SUGARS—Raw more active and strong as to price, with sales noted of Iloilo at 6¾c, Bahia and Pernambuco at 7c, centrifugal at 8⅛c, and skitts at 7 5-16c. Refined a shade dearer and in more request, with cut-loaf quoted at 10⅞c; crushed, 10⅞c; powdered, 10¼c; granulated, 9¾c; standard A, 9⅝c; off A, 9¼@9⅜c; white extra C, 9¼@9⅜c; yellow extra C, 7⅞@8⅛c; C, 7¾@7⅞c; yellows, 6⅞@7¼c.

FREIGHTS—Trade rather more active, but again at irregular rates, hardening slightly on tonnage for chartering purposes, as in measure supply and wanted, but showing more or less weakness in the way of berth freights. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam: Flour at 1s 9d@2s for through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 1s 9d; grain at 4@4½d, closing at 4½d; provisions in lots at 25s@25s for through freight, and by outport steamer as low as 20s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—COTTON—Irregular; nominal; 12@12⅛c; futures steady; August, 12.00c; September, 11.88c; October, 10.95c; November, 10.87c; December, 10.93c; January, 11.05c; February, 11.21c; March, 11.35c; April, 11.47c; May, 11.58c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 25,000 brls; exports, 2,700; super State and Western, $5.25@6.25; common to good extra, $5.00@6.50; good to choice, $6.60; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.00; fancy do, $8.10@8.75; extra Ohio, $6.15@7.50; St. Louis, $6.10@8.00; Minnesota patent process, $8.75@9.75.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; closing firm; receipts, 381,000 bu; exports, 3,000 bu; ungraded red, $1.12@1.45; No. 3 do, $1.39; steamer do, $1.26; No. 2 red, $1.43@1.44⅞; steam No. 2 do, $1.40; No. 1 red, $1.46; mixed winter, $1.36@1.40; ungraded white, $1.30@1.37; No. 1 do, $1.42; steamer do, $1.37@1.43; No. 2 red, August, $1.43@1.44; September, $1.44@1.44½, closing at $1.44¾; October, $1.46@1.47¼, closing at $1.47¼; November, $1.48½@1.49¾, closing at $1.49½; December, $1.51½@1.52¼, closing at $1.52; No. 1 white, September, $1.42½. Corn lower; closing firm; receipts, 156,000 bu; exports, 69,000 bu; ungraded, 61@70c; No. 3, 69c; steamer, 70c; No. 2, 69@70c; No. 2 white, 78c; yellow, 73c; No. 2, August, 70c; September, 70@70¾c; October, 73@73¾c, closing at 73c; November, 74@75½c, closing at 74@74¼c. Oats lower; closing heavy; receipts, 66,000 bu; exports, 3,300 bu; Western mixed, 39@42c; white do, 44@49c.

HAY—Quiet but firm; 50@55c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining, 7⅜@7⅝c. Molasses dull and weak.

PETROLEUM—Stronger; United, 86⅝c; crude, 6@6⅞c; refined, 7¼c.

TALLOW—Quiet but firm; 7@7⅛c.

RESIN—Firm and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Higher; 50½c.

EGGS—Western fresh easier at 19½@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger and more active; old mess, $18.62½@18.75. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet but firm; long clear middles, $10.87½; short clear middles, $10.12½. Lard firm; prime steam, $11.47½@11.52½.

BUTTER—Firm; 12@30c.

CHEESE—Steady; 7@10½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—FLOUR—Dull; prices firm; superfine, $4.50@4.75; Ohio extra mixed, $5.50; Minnesota extras, clear, $6.62½@7.00; straight good, $7.25; choice, $7.50; Indiana extra family, good, $7.10; Ohio do, good, $7.62½; choice, $7.50; fancy, $7.00; new process, 7.25; Minnesota patent process, choice, $8.00; high grades, $8.25@8.50; Minnesota wheat patents, $7.50@8.50. Rye flour firm; $6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Feverish; unsettled; No. 2 red in elevator, $1.40; No. 2 red, August, $1.40¾@1.41¼; September, $1.41¾@1.41¾; October, $1.45½@1.45¾; November, $1.48¾@1.48¾. Corn dull; moderate inquiry; Western mixed, grain depot, 72@72½c; steamer, on track and grain depot, 71c; No. 3, 70c; rejected, 69@70c; sail mixed, August, 69@70c; September, 69¾@70¾c; October, 72¾@73¼c; November, 73¼@75¾c. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 55@56c; No. 3, 54@54½c; rejected, 54c; mixed, 54c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess beef, $15.00. Mess pork, $18.50@19.00. Hams—Smoked, 13@14c. Lard—Kettle, 12@12¼c; steam, 11¾@11¾c.

BUTTER—Active and firm; creamery extra, 28@29c; good to choice, 25@27c; New York State and Bradford County (Pennsylvania) extras, 26@27c; do firsts, 24@25c; dairy extra, 21@24c; good to choice, 18@23c.

EGGS—Western fresh easier at 19c.

CHEESE—Firm and scarce; full cream, 11@11½c; fair to good, 10@10¼c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and weak at $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,200 brls; wheat, 70,000 bu; corn, 49,000 bu; oats, 2,900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 53,000 bu; corn, 9,500 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—FLOUR—Easy and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened lower and declined, then reacted, advanced, and closed firm at the outside price; No. 2 red, $1.40@1.41 cash; $1.43½@1.42@1.44¼ October; $1.45@1.44½@1.47 November; $1.47½@1.46¾@1.49¼ December; No. 3 do, $1.32¾@1.33¾; No. 4 do, $1.26@1.26⅝. Corn opened lower, advanced, and closed firm at outside figures; 63¾@63⅞c cash; 65@66c October; 65⅞@67¾c November; 67¾@68c December; 61⅞@62c the year. Oats lower; 40⅛@41½c cash; 41⅛@42¼c October; 43⅞@43¼c November. Rye lower; $1.10⅝.

LEAD—Steady at $4.90.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing at $19.00 delivered. Dry salt meat unchanged. Bacon—Better for short clear; $11.37½; short rib, $10.75; shoulders, $8.50. Lard nominally $11.12½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 61,000 bu; corn, 102,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower, closing firmer; No. 2 winter red, spot and August, $1.41¼; September, $1.42; October, $1.46¼@1.46¾; November, $1.49¾@1.49¼. Corn—Western lower and dull; mixed, spot, and August, 69@70c; September, 69¾@70c; October, 73¾@73¾c. Oats easier; Western white, 50@52½c; mixed, 48@49c; Pennsylvania, 50@51c. Rye quiet at $1.10@1.12.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm without change.

BUTTER—Firm; Western grass, 14@21c.

EGGS—Lower and dull at 17@18c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Sugar firm; A soft, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.19@1.20.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,465 brls; wheat, 188,425 bu; corn, 18,765 bu; oats, 9,470 bu; rye, 900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 21,608 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 575,449 bu; corn, 197,315 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—FLOUR—Firm; superfine $4.35; XX, $5.50@5.75; XXX, $6.12½@6.37½; high grades, $6.87½@7.87½.

GRAIN—Corn—Mixed firmer; 82½@85c; supply of yellow and white exhausted. Oats easier; choice, 65c.

CORN-MEAL—In fair demand; $3.85@3.90.

HAY—Scarce and firm; prime, $21.00@22.00; choice, $23.00@24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; firm; $19.87½. Lard steady; tierce, $12.25@12.50; keg, $12.75. Bulk meats higher; shoulders, $8.00@8.12½. Bacon higher; shoulders, $8.75@8.87½; clear rib, $11.37½; clear, $11.62½. Hams—Sugar-cured scarce; firm; canvased, 13@15c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.12@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 10¼@13¼c. Sugar active but lower; common to good common, 6⅜@7c; fair to fully fair, 7⅜@8c; prime to choice, 8⅛@8⅜c; yellow clarified, 9⅛@9⅜c. Molasses in good demand; common to prime, 35@46c. Rice active and firm; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 4¾@6⅛c.

BRAN—No stock.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—FLOUR—Quiet and easier.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; irregular; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.22¾; August $1.22¾; September, $1.23; October, $1.23¾; November $1.24¾; December, $1.26; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.16; No. 4, $1.05; rejected nominal. Corn inactive; No. 2, 59c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 36c. Rye lower; No. 2, $1.02. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, October, 82c bid, 83c asked.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $17.80 cash and September; $18.00 October. Lard—Prime steam, $11.25 cash and September; $11.40 October.

HOGS—Steady; in fair demand; $6.00@6.45.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾@4c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,000 brls; wheat, 98,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 19,000 brls; wheat, 99,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 30—Noon Board.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, spot, $1.35¾; September, $1.36; October, $1.38¾; November, $1.40¾; December, $1.43; No. 3 red, $1.26. Corn weak; No. 2, spot, 62¾c; October, 64¾c; December, 65c; year, 62¾c. Oats—Little doing; No. 2 held at 40c.

Closing Market—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, spot, $1.35¼; August, $1.36 bid, $1.36¾ asked; September, $1.36¾ bid, $1.38¾ asked; October, $1.39¾ bid, $1.38¾ asked; November, $1.40¾ bid, $1.42 asked; December, $1.43¾ bid, $1.43¾ asked. Corn strong; No. 2, spot and August, 62c bid, 63c asked; September, 62¾c; October, 64¾c; year, 62¾c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 139,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—FLOUR—Firm; Western superfine, $5.00@5.50; common extras, $5.75@6.25; Wisconsin do, $6.00@6.75; Minnesota do, $6.25@7.75; winter wheats, $6.25@7.25; Ohio and Michigan, $6.75@7.50; Indiana, $7.00@8.00; St. Louis and Illinois patent spring wheats $7.50@8.50; patent winters, $7.00@8.25.

GRAIN—Corn steady and firm; mixed, 75@77c; steamer, 73@75c; no grade, 65@70c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 56@57½c; No. 2 white, 54@55c; No. 3, 52@53c. Rye, $1.05@1.10.

BUTTER—Choice creameries, 26@29c; choice ladle packed, 19@21c; common to good, 14@18c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 17@18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls, 2,100 sacks; corn, 70,000 bu; wheat, 128,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 10,000 bu; wheat, 850,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 30.—COTTON—Quiet; 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Easier, but not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.35. Corn heavy; No. 2 mixed, 65c. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 43½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, $1.11@1.12. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; $20.00. Lard weaker; 10c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.14; combination sales of finished goods, 1,068 brls on the basis of $1.14.

BUTTER—Strong; fancy creamery, 30c; choice Western Reserve, 24c; choice Central Ohio, 20c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 30.—GRAIN—Corn irregular; easier; high mixed, 60¾@61½c; mixed, 60@61c. Oats easier; new No. 2 white, 39¼@40c. Rye inactive; new No. 2, $1.07.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,300 bu; corn, 83,125 bu; oats, 40,200 bu; rye, 4,500 bu; barley, 1,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 40,750 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; barley, none.

ELGIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 30.—Dairy market brisk and active; prices still on the rise; demand in excess of the supply; all offerings of butter eagerly taken; regular sales on the Board of Trade to-day—cheese, 2,640 boxes flats, more or less skim, 10¼@11c, and 26,540 lbs creamery butter all at 30c; irregular sales make the aggregate transactions $48,880.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 41,426 bu; shipments, 38,285 bu; lower; No. 3 cash, $1.14½; September $1.15⅝; No. 2 cash, $1.23¼; No. 1 cash, $1.30. Corn—Receipts, 11,542 bu; shipments, 2,142 bu; slow and lower; No. 2 cash, 59¼c; September, 58c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—FLOUR—$6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white, $1.33; August, same bid; September, $1.33¾; October, $1.35¾; November, $1.37¾; year, $1.33; No. 2 red, $1.05¾ bid; No. 2 white, $1.30. Receipts, wheat, 53,000 bu; shipments, 14,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat and corn neglected; entirely nominal; market unsettled, in accordance with great fluctuations in prices at other points.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm; wheat, 5c; corn, 4½c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1.35@1.36¼. Corn weak at 63@65c. Oats weak at 39@43c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn—Mixed, 69c.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—WOOL—Steady; in improved demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia XX and above, 43@45c; X, 41½@42½c; medium, 45@46c; coarse, 33@35c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 38@40c; medium, 45c; coarse, 30@33½c; washed combing delaine, 40@48c; unwashed combing delaine, 28@32c; pulled, 30@40c.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—WOOL—In steady demand; prices remain unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Dry goods and clothing jobbing freely, but business only moderate, with package houses; cotton goods moving steadily on old orders and prices firm; prints in fair demand at first hands and active with jobbers; ginghams selling freely, and dress styles scarce; woolen goods quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 30.—PETROLEUM—Active, firm, and higher; United certificates excited; closed, 81⅝c; refined, 7⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 30.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 83¾c; highest, 85⅝c; lowest, 83⅜c; closed, 85⅝c; shipments, 73,300 brls; charters, 38,000 brls; runs, 100,000 brls.

COTTON.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 30.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 112; bales; shipments, 4,457; stock, 8,081; middling, 11¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—COTTON—Easier; middling, 11¼c; low middling, 10¾c; good ordinary, 9⅝c; net receipts, 1,500 bales; gross, 1,500; sales, 1,000; stock, 82,000.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 30.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Unchanged.

A MODEL TOWN.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 29.—Hastings, Neb., is a model town in some respects. It has been counted the liveliest burg in the State, which it really is, by all odds. In the matter of enforcing the laws, this town takes precedent of all others in the State. While other cities are having trouble over the Slocumb High-License law, Hastings is having none at all—is quiet over the matter as death. The saloons of that burg all hold licenses under the old law, and are selling right along as if they were under the new. Not a screen is down, and not a man fails to get all the liquor he wants. Not a temperance man, or any one else, moves a finger to prosecute the saloon-men or the druggists. Altogether, and by apparent common consent, Hastings is having a happy time of it with the liquor traffic.

HEROES IN EMBRYO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 30.—The appointment of the West Point cadetship has been awarded to the son of D. E. Lyon, of this city, and that of naval cadet to the son of the Hon. Mr. Willet, of Decorah.

Sour stomach, sick headache, and dizziness Hop Bitters cures with a few doses.

SANFORD'S GINGER.

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THE WISE ENJOY GOOD HEALTH
·GINGER·

Impure Water, Unripe Fruit,

Unhealthy climate, unwholesome food, malaria, and the thousand and one ills that beset the traveler or family, are nothing to those fortified and sustained by the use of SANFORD'S GINGER, "the delicious." No other remedy is at once so sure, palatable, and safe. **Beware of imitations said to be as good.** Ask for SANFORD'S GINGER, and take no other. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER Boston.

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No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

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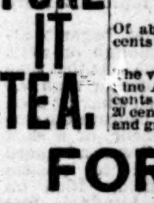
BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES.



Use Jeffers' Original Bronchial Cigarettes, for the relief and cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Offensive Breath, etc. Sold by all Druggists, 25 cents. F. KIRK STEPHENS & CO., Props., Chicago.

SHAFT-COUPLING SPRINGS.

NOBODY NOW USES

Worthless, rotting, perishable Rubbers on their Buggies who have seen or used the simple Steel STANDARD SHAFT COUPLING SPRING. Sold by all Hardware, Harness, and Saddlery Stores everywhere. Finely Japanned Black, 25 cents a pair; Nickel-Plated, 50 cents. A. G. MOREY & CO., 80 Randolph-st., Chicago, manuf'rs for U. S. and Canada under letters patent. One doz. pairs, boxed, $1.50; 1 gross pairs, $15, 4 months; 10 off spot cash. Only Perfect Anti-Rattler. Locks the Shaft-Bolt (preventing runaways), and looks neat.

FRONT VIEW.

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Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

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For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

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As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

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has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

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Always cures BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.

Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine.

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NOTICE.

NEW ENGLAND
Mutual Life Insurance Company.

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BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
JOSEPH M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders of the "McCormick Harvesting Machine Co." to be held at the office of the said Company in the city of Chicago, on the second day of September, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of submitting to a vote of such Stockholders the question of increasing the capital stock of said Company; and this notice of said meeting is hereby given as required by law. D. W. COBB, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Williston Seminary,
EASTHAMPTON, MASS.

One of the most liberally endowed institutions in the country. Parents wishing to place their sons at school where they will be thoroughly prepared for college, higher schools of science, or for business, will, upon request, receive a circular giving the names of patrons in the principal cities in the United States, and a catalogue giving full information as to course of study, terms, etc. Address
J. W. FAIRBANKS, PH. D., Principal.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL,
2101 INDIANA-AV., Corner Twenty-first-st.

A school for boys, will reopen WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14. Primary and higher department. Careful preparation for college, the scientific school, and business life. Located in the best part of the city; easily accessible by the street-cars. The building stands free on all sides. Plenty of light and air. For information apply to J. J. SCHOBINGER, or JOHN C. GRANT, 2101 Indiana-av., Chicago.

BAYARD TAYLOR, Poet and Traveler, Said: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge." HON. FERNANDO WOOD, M. C., Said (1880): "I cheerfully consent to the use of my name as reference. My boys will return to you (for their fourth year) after their vacation." For new Illustrated Circular address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., Harvard University Graduate, Media, Pa., 12 miles from Phila.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.,

Will open for the admission of Boarding and Day Scholars on Monday, Sept. 5. For particulars apply to THE MOTHER SUPERIOR. Send for catalogue.

Norwich Free Academy, Norwich, Conn.,

Prepares pupils of both sexes for the best Colleges and Scientific School, or for business. Pupils have a well established reputation for high scholarship and manly conduct in Yale College. Special care out of school, in good homes, and boarding-houses.
WM. HUTCHISON, Principal.

PARK INSTITUTE,

A Day and Boarding School for Girls and Young Ladies, 103 and 105 Ashland-av., Chicago. A thoroughly organized institution. Exceptionally fine advantages in Music, Art, and Modern Languages. For catalogue address
MRS. A. E. BATES, Principal.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

Chester, Pa., opens Sept. 14. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English; degrees conferred. Apply to T. A. COSGROVE, Patron, at No. 69 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

Morgan Park Military Academy.

The best Boys' Boarding School in the West. Prepares for College, Scientific School or Business. Location attractive and elevated. Session begins Sept. 13, 1881. Send for catalogue to Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Principal, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

BETTIE STUART INSTITUTE,

Springfield, Ill. The 14th year will commence Sept. 14. First-class school for young ladies. Course full. German free. Musical and Fine Arts Departments unsurpassed. Elocution, or rather good reading, a marked feature. For catalogues apply to
MRS. M. McKEE HOMES, Principal.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE.

MORGAN PARK (near Chicago). A Boarding School for Girls and Young Ladies. For catalogue, address G. THAYER, LL. D., Morgan Park, Ill., or 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

Misses Grants' Seminary,
247 & 249 Dearborn-av., Chicago.

For Boarding and Day Scholars. 13th year begins Thursday, Sept. 15th. Instruction in the Kindergarten by the Misses Howe.

MISS RICE'S SCHOOL

For young Ladies and Children, 481 North La Salle-st., Chicago, reopens Sept. 14. Pupils prepared for the best Colleges. Excellent advantages in the Modern Languages.

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY.

A Thorough Preparatory and Collegiate School for boarding and day pupils. Send for Circular.
MISS C. A. GREGG, Prin.,
15 and 17 Sheldon-st., Chicago.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,

25 West Forty-sixth-st., New York. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Reopens Sept. 27. Thorough English course. Daily lectures. French and other languages spoken within six months. Drawing and musical advantages unsurpassed.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New Haven, Conn. Gen. Russell's School. Preparatory to college, scientific schools, or business. Thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, etc. Ample opportunity for athletic games, rowing, etc.

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL for GIRLS,
197 & 199 N. Charles-st., Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. W. M. CARY, Miss CARY.
Established 1842. French the language of the School

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass., begins its twenty-sixth year Sept. 13, 1881. Apply for circulars to C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

GANNETT INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boston, Mass. For circular address Rev. GEORGE GANNETT, A. M.

HOME SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Attractive, Thorough, Safe. Miss Emma Ditto, Prin., Riverside, Cook County, Ill.

SOUTH SIDE ACADEMY, 3821 Langley-av., reopens Sept. 12. Well-graded school. Special classes for adults. Address MRS. R. C. ROSS.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, Peekskill, N. Y. For boys. Founded 1850. $400 to $500 per annum.
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Principal.

Mrs. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. 17th Year opens Sept. 12. Address Principal, St. Louis, Mo.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, Frangeul ....Wednesday, Sept. 7, 4 p m
SAINT GERMAIN, Delaplane ....Wed., Sept. 14, 10 a m
SAINT GERMAIN, Delaplane ....Wed., Sept. 14, 10 a m
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second cabin $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount to suit.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, } 67 Clark-st.,
WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, } Chicago.

DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES,
Touching at Gibraltar and Barcelona.

The following steamers will leave New York direct for Gibraltar and Marseilles, taking freight and passengers:
CALDERA, Capt. De Bieville ....Sept. 14
FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, Capt. Duquesne ....Sept. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE.
For Cadiz and Gibraltar—First Cabin..........$75 and $90
For Barcelona and Marseilles—First Cabin $80 and $100
Steerage 32
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling-Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, } 67 Clark-st.,
WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, } Chicago.
¶On and after Sept. 22 the steamer leaving New York on the 22d of each month will touch at Lisbon.

AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Sailing regularly every Wednesday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail.

RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Mails. The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgium, sailing every Saturday from New York and every alternate Saturday from Philadelphia. For Passage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts on Great Britain and the Continent apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager.
119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
New York--London--Paris.
Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are
H. CLAUSENIUS & CO.,
2 South Clark-st., General Agents.

INMAN LINE
Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Mails, New York and Liverpool via Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
☞ DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

EARL & WILSON'S MEN'S LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS "ARE THE BEST" FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine and Milwaukee twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Grand Haven, via Milwaukee, twice daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, daily at 8 a. m., Sunday morning excepted.
For Green Bay, Menominee and bay ports, Kewaunee, etc., Tuesday at 7 p. m.
For Escanaba, Fayette, Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at 9 a. m.
For Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., Tuesday at 9 a. m. and Saturday at 9 a. m.
Docks foot Michigan-av.

Northern Michigan Line.

A steamer of this line will leave Chicago at 7 p. m. Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, taking freight and passengers to and from Milwaukee, Ludington, Glen Haven, Leland, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Cross Village, St. Ignace, Mackinac, Cheboygan, Mich., Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland. Office and Dock, foot North LaSalle-st.
J. J. YOUNG, Agent.

PAPILLON.

HAVE YOU HAY FEVER?
PAPILLON
WILL RELIEVE YOU.
ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH
HIVES?
PAPILLON
WILL CURE YOU.
CAN'T YOU SLEEP BECAUSE OF THE
MOSQUITOES?
PAPILLON
WILL ALLAY THE ITCHING AT ONCE.

Why suffer when so simple a remedy will give you ease?

PAPILLON soothes inflammation or irritation upon any part of the body AT ONCE. For CHILDREN, during hot weather, it has no equal. TRY IT.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.,
Western Agents, 92 and 94 Lake-st.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Military Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT SNELLING, Minn., Aug. 25, 1881.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at the offices of the Purchasing and Depot Commissaries of Subsistence at St. Paul, Minn., and Chicago, Ill., until 11 o'clock a. m. on Friday, the 9th day of September, 1881, at which time and places they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing for the Subsistence Department U. S. Army, delivered at such places in St. Paul or Chicago as may be required, on or before September 22, 1881:

560 barrels pork, mess and light mess.
111,000 pounds bacon, short clear sides.
40,000 pounds beans, white, medium, in round-hooped barrels, or in "Tomlinson's" patent half-barrels, or in double sacks.
3,000 pounds peas, split, in barrels.
18,000 pounds rice, white, plump, and clean, in barrels, or in "Tomlinson's" patent half-barrels, or in double sacks.
25,000 pounds soap, laundry, hard and dry.
40,000 pounds salt, dairy, fine and dry, in barrels, or in double sacks.
4,000 pounds bacon, breakfast, covered.
17,000 pounds ham, sugar-cured, covered.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts.

The right to diminish the amounts to be purchased is reserved by the Government, and, with the consent of the bidders to whom awards are made, they may be increased.

Samples of all articles bid for, except the pork and bacon, must accompany the proposals, and (to be acceptable) must equal the standard samples to be seen at the offices mentioned above. On application at the same offices full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, kinds of packages required, blanks for proposals, etc., will be furnished.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for ——————" (name the article), and addressed as follows: For deliveries in Chicago, to Major J. W. Barriger, C. S., U. S. Army; and for deliveries in St. Paul, to the Depot Commissary of Subsistence, 318 Robert street, St. Paul, Minn.

M. R. MORGAN,
Major and C. S., U. S. Army,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Sealed Proposals

For the erection of buildings for the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, Ill., are hereby invited.

Bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., Sept. 15, 1881, when the bids will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may attend at the City-Hall, Kankakee, Ill.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Drawings and specifications of proposed buildings can be seen at the office of James R. Willett, Architect, 94 La Salle-st., Chicago, on and after the 15th inst.

E. B. McCAGG,
WM. REDDICK,
JOHN L. DONOVAN,
KANKAKEE, Ill., Aug. 5, 1881. Trustees.

To Railroad Contractors.

Sealed proposals are invited for the Clearing, Grading, Tieing, Tracklaying, Bridging, and Masonry of **Sixty-five Miles of the Chicago, Portage & Superior Railroad,**

From Superior City, Wis., to a crossing of the North Wisconsin Railroad at or near Chandler, or for any portion of this work, to be completed on or before Jan. 1, 1882. Profiles, plans, etc., at office of the Railroad Company at Superior City. Proposals will be opened and contracts awarded the 5th, 10th, and 15th of September, and must be addressed to the Anglo-American Railway Construction Co., Superior City, Wis.

Two thousand Choppers, Shovelers, and Teams wanted by the day. Two dollars a day will be paid for good men. R. G. ANGLE, President.

Proposals for Cavalry Horses.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT SNELLING, Minn., Aug. 22d, 1881.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Dakota, Fort Snelling, Minn., until 12 o'clock m., on Sept. 21, 1881, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at Saint Paul, Minn., one hundred and fifty (150) cavalry horses. Proposals for a less number than the whole required will be received.

A bond in the penal sum of $4,500.00 must accompany each proposal, and a copy of this advertisement, and of the specifications, should be attached to the proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Blank forms, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.

WM. MYERS, Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad Co.

Plans and specifications for extensive Ore Docks to be built at Point St. Ignace, Michigan, are now ready and can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, at Marquette, Michigan.

Tenders for this work will be received by the undersigned during August. HUGH McMILLAN,
Secretary, Detroit, Michigan.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Louis Lloyd & Co., 93 Washington-st. Agency established 1866. Advertisers seeking the most favorable rates in any of the leading papers in the U. S., please consult our terms before contracting.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Lucas
PRIVATE DISPENSARY
132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Private and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating, —remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines mailed or sent to all parts. Consultation free. Call or address Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

NO CURE! NO PAY! } DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House and depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*10:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 7:15 a m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Freeport and Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:00 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 8:05 a m	* 7:25 p m
Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	* 9:35 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Union Depot, Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	b 7:25 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 2:30 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 2:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 2:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:45 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:30 p m	b 2:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:30 p m	b 3:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:30 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b10:30 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	b10:30 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:25 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:35 p m	10:30 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Oconomowoc & Waukesha Ex	* 8:35 p m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 a m / † 9:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m / ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m / † 9:00 p m	* 2:00 p m / ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:30 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:30 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Itasca accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:45 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:00 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:45 a. m. and 7:40 a. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:35 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m / § 9:00 p m	* 3:35 p m / § 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:35 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:20 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:30 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:20 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 6:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:30 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:20 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:20 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:35 a m	* 7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:05 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 83 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 3:30 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m

§ Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:40 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Ex	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 12:15 p m	* 8:[illegible] a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* [illegible]:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Theatre Train	¶11:30 p m	¶11:00 p m
Church Train	‖ 1:15 p m	‖10:05 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 p m	* 5:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. §Daily. †Saturdays excepted. aSaturday's leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:40 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	†10:20 p m	‡ 5:30 a m

a Saturdays leave at 11:30 p m. § Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:10 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:50 a m

§Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot, corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:20 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 9:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:41 p m	§ 5:00 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:40 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:15 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:20 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 13 Clark-st., 58 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m

† Daily, except Sundays. * Daily.

THE CODE DUELLO.

Meeting on "the Field of Honor" at Warrenton, Va.

The Principals in the Affair Two Prominent Lawyers.

Their Names Are Robert R. Campbell and James C. Scott;

Both Being Strictly Gilt-Edged as to Quality and Belonging to the F. F. V.'s.

One Shot Exchanged, Scott's Hand Hurt, the Principals Shake Hands, and That Ends It.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARRENTON, Va., Aug. 30.—A duel was fought here last evening which resulted in a painful though not dangerous injury to one of the principals and also in the arrest of all the parties. The affair was conducted with great secrecy, and it has been somewhat difficult to obtain all the facts. It appears, however, that Mr. Robert R. Campbell and Mr. James C. Scott were the principals, and Alexander Hunter and one Scott the seconds. The principals are very prominent lawyers here, both of them having a large practice and both claiming the bluest of Virginia blood in their veins. Mr. Campbell is regarded as one of the most promising of the younger lawyers of the Bar, and Mr. Scott is spoken of as a brilliant pleader. They differed, it is said, in politics. Mr. Campbell recently received the nomination of the Readjusters for the House of Delegates, and his popularity and ability would have resulted in his election, it is believed. Mr. Scott is a Conservative, and has regarded Mr. Campbell's defection for some time with suspicion.

THE TROUBLE

is sure to have arisen from accusations made by Scott reflecting upon the sincerity of Campbell's purposes. He is reported to have accused Mr. Campbell of becoming a Readjuster for dollars and cents. When Mr. Campbell heard of the accusation he replied by a note, in which he is said to have accused Mr. Scott of being a liar. A challenge followed, but the meeting was temporarily prevented. Yesterday morning Campbell went from Warrenton by train to Warrenton Junction. Mr. Scott, by previous arrangement, remained in Warrenton. The Junction is nine miles from Warrenton, and is a solitary place, the depot building being the only house there. There is a telegraph office in the depot, and Mr. Campbell began early in the day to use the wires. A great many dispatches passed back and forth relative to the time and

PLACE OF A MEETING,

and at one time Mr. Campbell seemed very much afraid that one could not be arranged. At last in the afternoon the preliminaries were all completed. The arrangement was that the principals should meet with their seconds at a grove called The Poplar,—a secluded spot—at sundown. Mr. Scott with his second left Warrenton soon after 6, and Mr. Campbell drove from the junction at about the same hour. They arrived on the ground about the same time, and Mr. Scott sat beneath a tree while Mr. Campbell paced back and forth as the seconds were arranging the final preliminaries. An attempt at a reconciliation proved unsuccessful, and it was decided that the men should be placed at a distance of ten paces apart, back to back, and that at the word "One, two, three, fire!" pronounced by Mr. Hunter, they should turn and fire. Neither of the principals seemed nervous.

BOTH WERE ANXIOUS

for an exchange of shots. Each is about the same hight,—five feet six,—heavily built, and each has a heavy dark mustache. They were placed in position by their seconds, who then stepped back a few paces. Mr. Hunter pronounced the words, and each turned simultaneously and fired. Mr. Scott's left arm was seen suddenly to be raised, while Mr. Campbell stood uninjured. It was found that Mr. Scott was wounded in the left hand. Mr. Scott's second bound up the wound as well as he was able, and, after a few moments' conversation with his principal, approached Mr. Campbell's second and announced that his friend desired another exchange of shots. Mr. Campbell, who heard the announcement, said he was ready to accommodate Mr. Scott, but the seconds, after conference, decided that

THE DEMANDS OF HONOR WERE SATISFIED

and refused to allow another exchange. When this decision was announced to the principals they approached, shook hands, each declaring that the other had acted as a gentleman should. They were about to retire from the field when they were arrested by two constables from Warrenton, who had heard that a meeting was contemplated, and who had made haste to follow Mr. Scott when he drove out of town. The principals were bound over for trial. Both principals are married. Mr. Scott's wife was a very wealthy lady from Louisiana. Mr. Campbell's wife is the daughter of Col. John S. Mosby, now Consul to Hong Kong. The affair has caused very great excitement here.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the original correspondence that passed between the principals. After this correspondence the affair was interrupted by the arrest of Mr. Campbell. When he was released the correspondence was renewed by telegraph:

WARRENTON, Va., Aug. 22.—*R. R. Campbell, Esq.*—SIR: Without adequate cause, and in the presence of a large number of my fellow-citizens this morning, you offered me a gross insult. After a lapse of several hours, in which time I have had an opportunity of considering the matter in a cool and dispassionate way, I have come to the conclusion that this insult can be canceled only by a full retraction, which I now require of you. This note will be handed you by my friend, Mr. W. C. Marshall. Your obedient servant, J. C. SCOTT.

CAMPBELL TO SCOTT.

To this note the following was immediately returned:

WARRENTON, Va., Aug. 22.—*Mr. James C. Scott*—SIR: Your note of the 22d has just been handed me. In reply, I will state that my language was: "If you intend to insinuate that my principles can be influenced by money, or to convey an insult, I denounce you as a damned liar." Yours was: "Am I to understand, then, that the gentleman measures his politics not by principles but by dollars and cents." To this I responded as above. You can thus see that if no insult was intended on your part, then my language had no application. If you did mean an insult, and your language was at least doubtful, I meant to brand you as I did. Until you state that I interpreted erroneously your meaning, you have no right to expect any withdrawal. I therefore decline to make any. Very respectfully, ROBERT R. CAMPBELL.

SCOTT TO CAMPBELL.

Upon the receipt of this reply Mr. Scott immediately addressed to Mr. Campbell the following note, which was delivered at half-past 9 o'clock p. m.:

WARRENTON, Va., Aug. 22.—*R. R. Campbell, Esq.*—SIR: Your letter dated Aug. 22 has just been handed me by Mr. W. C. Marshall. Your explanation is not satisfactory. I therefore demand the satisfaction accorded by one gentleman to another in such cases. My friend, Mr. Marshall, the bearer of this note, is authorized to make all arrangements necessary for a meeting. Your obedient servant, JAMES C. SCOTT.

This demand from Mr. Scott brought the following from Mr. Campbell:

WARRENTON, Va., Aug. 22.—*Mr. James C. Scott*: I will meet you to-morrow morning just the other side of Judge Gaines', in the road. I have shown Mr. Marshall the weapons; have no friend convenient to act as second. My brother will probably accompany me, but simply as a spectator. Time, 8 in the morning; to open fire as soon as we get in range, and continue to fire and advance until one falls. Respectfully, ROBERT R. CAMPBELL.

SOME SUGGESTIONS

were made as to the time and place, because the time was late and the place exposed, but Mr. Campbell adhered to his terms, and his views were deferred to. The necessary arrangements were all then made, and an effort to arrest Mr. Scott was baffled. At the appointed hour and place Mr. Scott, with his friends, appeared upon the ground, and remained about forty minutes. Neither Mr. Campbell nor any representative appeared upon the ground, whereupon Mr. Scott returned to town, when he was authoritatively informed of Mr. Campbell's arrest.

IOWA POLITICS.

Railroad Legislation to Assume a Prominent Position in the Coming Campaign.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 27.—As the County Conventions in this State are at present engaged in the laudable pursuit of selecting candidates for the State Legislature, I thought it might be of interest just at this time to review some of the principal issues at stake in the election and the questions that will have to be decided by that august body.

Perhaps the issue that is attracting more attention than any other is the temperance question. It is proposed that the question of amending the Constitution so as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage be submitted to a vote of the people at a special election, and the matter of submitting this question rests with the Legislature to be chosen at the coming election. The Republican party in two State Conventions have favored the submission by large majorities, and the Democrats have opposed the submission in their conventions and platforms. There is quite a strong minority in the Republican party that are opposed to the submission of the question, or at least were opposed before the last State Convention, and who will oppose it when it comes before the people. Many of the candidates for the Legislature are being selected with a special view to their convictions on this question. Notwithstanding the strong opposition, the Legislature will undoubtedly submit the question to a vote.

Another issue which will occupy much of the attention of lawmakers will be the revision of the Railroad law. There is a growing feeling among the people that the Commissioner system is not what it should be, and that it must be revised, or, as many would prefer, repealed, and the old Granger law, or one similar, enacted in its stead. There is a general feeling that a better system of railroad control must be devised. If managed in the interest of the public railroads are a blessing, but may be made a curse if allowed to carry on the cutthroat business that many of them do. Iowa people do not want capitalists to invest their money in railroad and other enterprises and operate them at a loss; neither do the people of Iowa want to dictate to railroads just what they shall charge for a certain service while in reasonable bounds; neither do they want to tell the railroad man what per cent he must make on his investment; they do not want injustice, but simple justice. When the people of our State see railroads paying dividends on stock that has been "watered" until the original stock has been lost sight of, they feel that it is time for the strong arm of the law to reach forth and call a halt. Iowa is not a State of Communists, and Communism can gain no foothold here, but it is a State of laborers, who are intelligent enough to know when their rights are trampled upon, and are brave enough to redress their wrongs. They feel that something must be done to check the growth of those giant monopolies that would eventually drain the life-blood from our other industries. We of Iowa feel that there must be something done to check the growth of monopolies of all descriptions, not in the sense of injuring corporations, as we fully realize that only by a combination of capital can great enterprises be successfully carried through, but what we do want is that all such corporations may have such restrictions placed upon them as will not permit them to make unjust discriminations. I am not in favor of the old Granger law, and believe the majority of the people are not, but I do feel that our railroad laws can be vastly improved, and this the coming Legislature will be called upon to do.

"What touches the pocket touches the heart," and as this question affects the pockets of us all in a greater or less degree, we are all vitally interested in it. I am not the one to cry down the Commissioner law now in force here, as it has done and is doing much good, and is no expense to the public, but I think it needs revision, pruning out the bad limbs and grafting in more healthy ones. The people demand something at the hands of the Legislature, and will hold the members accountable for whatever is lacking in their administration. Many persons seem to think that the sole duty of the Legislature is to elect a United States Senator, and talk and act as though all others were side issues and unworthy the time and attention of statesmen (?). Away with such folly! Though all admit that the Senatorial question is one of great importance, your correspondent is one that thinks it is only of secondary importance. In listening to the laudations showered upon many of our public men, I am at all times constrained to stop and consider and ask myself if we are really becoming a State or Nation of hero-worshipers. But I am wandering from the text.

It is the humble opinion of your correspondent, reinforced by the opinions of many others with whom he has been brought in contact, that there is urgent necessity for a better system of laws to protect our farms and our workshops.

The tariff will also be an important factor in the campaign, and, as Hancock says that is but a "local issue," perhaps our Iowa legislators can do us some good in that direction.

For the past few years there have been so many and such systematic steals from individuals by means of raised notes and fraudulent papers and contracts of various kinds that there will be a strong effort made to have such laws passed as to protect all classes and do away with the "innocent purchaser" dodge.

The coming session of the Legislature will have many things of great moment to occupy their attention, and it is for that reason that none but the very best men should be elected, and I am glad to note that a majority of the counties are putting their best and ablest men forward, and the State can confidently look forward to a brilliant Assembly and one that will come down to business and do good work.

There are other issues of much importance that may be referred to in a future letter, but would occupy too much space in this.

CAL.

BOSTON WAYS.

What a Wisconsin Poetess Has to Say About Them.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 26.—It is early morning—and our ship is nearing harbor—a glorious summer morning, and the scene is an enchanted one.

Behind us the calm blue waters; before us the flocks of white ships clustered together like swans; above us the half-completed suspension bridge that looks like a great spider-web in the morning mist; about us the crowds of people who swarm upon the decks of every ship, eager to watch its landing, as people always are,—even when they have been out but a night as we have been.

We left Boston last evening by the Fall River line of boats, after a pleasant week in the Hub of the Universe. It may be in ourselves the fault lies, but we must confess Boston disappointed us a little. It was not quite all our fancy had painted it. We did not like its little narrow streets, which began suddenly and led to nowhere. They were cleaner but less imposing than our Chicago alleys. We did like the repose and quiet of Boston, for a change, and we liked its people, and Cambridge—oh, Cambridge is beautiful. We visited Longfellow's home, sat in his chair in his studio, touched his books and papers, and laid reverent hands on his desk, and peeped into his dining-room and parlor,—the parlor where dear Lady Washington received her friends so long ago, and where scarce a thing has been changed we were told.

We saw the statue of the beautiful young wife of the poet, who lost her life in so tragic a manner. Her light summer dress caught fire from a half-extinguished match, and in the presence of her babes and her husband she was enveloped in flames that could not be extinguished till they had done their fatal work. We saw the picture of one daughter and her child. Both were beautiful, and when we said so the kind-faced woman (who, against her will and rule, admitted us to this holy ground) replied: "Yes, she is beautiful, and as good as beautiful, too."

We heard the door close upon us with reluctant ears—and turned our steps toward the lawn and stable. It is a lovely lawn, not one flower or shrub mars the beauty of it, nothing but a high trellis covered with vines. At the back of the house a trailing vine luxuriates over another trellis or summer-house,—and from this we plucked a spray, and preserved it with great care.

Our curiosity led us into the stables, where we saw the poet's coupé and phaeton, and patted the handsome saddle horse Belle upon her black nose. The kind old hostler chatted with us cordially, and answered all our numerous questions with cheerful good-will.

But at length we turned away—obliged to go—without a sight of the poet himself, who is spending the summer with his daughter at Nahant.

Mt. Auburn, "loveliest city of the plain," was next in order, where we visited the graves of Fanny Fern, Charlotte Cushman, Edward Everett, Agassiz, and where we lost our way, too, and walked a mile or more before we found the rear carriage of a waiting funeral train, whose driver directed our bewildered steps aright.

Nantasket Beach was our next point. As the guest of a kind friend we formed a party of three and made a day of it down at the beach, where the wealth and fashion of the city disports itself. From 15,000 to 20,000 people are summering there in the hotels and cottages, and thousands go and come daily. It was a lovely summer scene as we looked our last upon it, the children digging in the sand, the bathers plashing in the surf, the band playing on the stand, the young people flirting on the verandas, and the summer sunlight over it all.

We were unfortunate in visiting Boston when all its distinguished people were absent. Even Sunday at Trinity Church, while it gave us a fine discourse, did not permit us to listen to Philip Brooke, its pastor, who was absent.

ELLA WHEELER.

NASBY IN EXILE.

The Confederate X-Roads Sage in Europe—Farewell to London—The Cathedral at Rouen and Joan of Arc—Tibbitts' Account of a French Duel.

D. R. Locke in Toledo Blade.

Good-by, for the present, to London! Good-by to its smoke, its fogs, its predatory hackmen, its bad water, its worse beer, its still worse gin! Good-by to its eternal rains, its never-ending badly-dressed men and worse-dressed women! Good-by to very bad bread! Good-by to the greatest collection of shams and realities, goodness and cruelty, in the world! Seven weeks in London and its environs is all that an American can endure who ever expects to get back to his own country. Were Fate to have a spite at him and condemn him to make his residence there forever, he would settle down as a man does in a penitentiary and do the best he could; but for one who has a hope of returning to a country that was made after the Maker had had some experience in making countries, a longer stay in London than seven weeks would be too much. Seven weeks of biliousness and depression, seven weeks of exasperation and discomfort, seven weeks of extortion and tipping, seven weeks in an English suit of clothes, is all that an average American can endure.

. . . .

After a light lunch in an arbor in a delicious garden back of a café we started to see Rouen, its cathedral, and the statue of Joan of Arc, and what else was to be seen. We urged Tibbitts to accompany us. He concluded to do it, though he protested that it was far more pleasant to sit in that arbor, even though it was beastly wine he was drinking instead of the delicious whisky of Oshkosh, than it was tramping around in search of antiquities.

We came to a narrow street, one of the kind only to be seen in French cities. The entire space from wall to wall could not have been twelve feet, and on either hand were curious houses, seven stories high, entered by dark, narrow tunnels rather than passages, but with flowers at every window, clear to the queer, quaint top, which was continued after it had reached what should have been its summit. The Professor stopped before one of these dark passages, and observed a parcel of ill-dressed but marvelously-clean children—there are no dirty children in France—playing some game.

"It is wonderful," said the Professor in an ecstasy. "Here we of the new West are standing on ground in a street through which, may be, the soldiers of old France marched. Here are we within sight of the place where Joan of Arc was burned, on ground pressed by the feet of Charlemagne. In this house, perchance, were born heroes; within these walls for hundreds of years have been born children, who have grown to manhood, and died. These children playing in this gutter were born in this historic city, and——"

"And they all speak French," interrupted Tibbitts, "which I can't; but, thank Heaven, I can lay all over 'em in English. Look here, Professor, don't give us any more rot about this being old. We are just as old in Oshkosh as they are in Rouen. When the old Norman warriors were cruising about, loaded down with pot-metal, killing each other, the Indians of America were doing the same thing among themselves, only they were clothed more sensibly. A breech-clout was a thundering sight more comfortable in the summer than steel armor; and I don't know that killing a man with a lance was any more deserving of adoration than killing one with a bow and arrow. The point to it all is killing the man. Antiquity! What do you know about it? Here is a lot of stone that has been piled up a thousand years or more. How do you know but what the Indians are older than the Gauls? I hold that they are. The Gauls built a cathedral that is standing yet. I defy you to go anywhere in Wisconsin and find such a cathedral standing. What does that prove? Why, that the ancient Indians built their cathedrals so much farther back than the Gauls that they have all disappeared. Nothing can resist the iron tooth of time. Now, I think that this cathedral is rather modern than otherwise. [By this time we were in front of the cathedral.] It is tolerably ancient, but, if you want to visit a really old country, you want to go to Wisconsin. That is so old that everything of this kind has disappeared entirely."

We left the cathedral, and, after infinit trouble, owing to the fact that the average citizen of Rouen is sadly deficient in English, found the statue of Joan of Arc. The Professor stood before it in an ecstatic mood, Tibbitts profoundly disgusted.

"Who was Joan of Arc any way?" said he. "A dreamy sort of a girl who thought she had a mission. There were no lecture-courses in France that day, and no lecture-bureaus. Had there been such a vent for her inspiration, she would have been an Anna Dickinson No. 1. She would have had a cause, and would have gone about France lecturing for anywhere from $150 to $350 a night, and would have made a pile of money, and bought a place in fee-simple for her father, and got a lot of money in bonds,—that's what she would have done. But there were no such facilities for genius at that time, and so she put on armor, and led soldiers, and won victories, and finally was burned at the stake for a witch. I don't see anything special to craze over in Joan. I'm going back to the café again, and put in the time before the train leaves in literary pursuits. I'll write a letter to my mother. It's a thousand pities that we didn't go straight on to Paris, instead of stopping in this infernal old hole. We might have got there in time to go to the Mabille to-night. But it will be too late by the time we get there."

And Tibbitts left us and returned to the café, and we went on.

. . . .

When we returned we found Tibbitts sitting in the arbor, with a pile of manuscript before him, and we asked what he had been doing.

"I promised the old gentleman," he said, "to learn the languages of the countries I passed through, and I shall do it. I shall learn French—some afternoon when I get time. And he requested me to practice writing things for general improvement. As I am in France, I have written mother a letter, and I have inclosed in it a part of a chapter of a story, into which I have jerked a lot of French to show her that I have not wasted my time. Here it is, and I think it's devilish good."

This was Tibbitts' part of a chapter of a story:

Precisely at the stroke of 7 the Count was upon the ground, and the clock had not ceased to sound the hour before the Marquis appeared. Both threw off their outer clothing, and stood in their shirts, sword in hand.

"It's an account of French duel," explained Tibbitts.

"Fromage!" hissed the Count between his clenched teeth.

"Fromage gratin!" echoed the Marquis.

The swords crossed with an angry clang.

It was a supreme moment. The two men glared at each other, each fearing to hazard a moment. Finally, tired of inaction, the Count took the offensive. His rapier flashed like lightning. With an adroit "mouton" he well-nigh succeeded in breaking his enemy's guard; indeed, he would have done it but for the skill with which a "marrons glacé" was interposed.

Both pause a moment for breath. Breath is necessary to a duelist. The Marquis was the first assailant. He delivered a fierce "cotellette de veau," which had stretched many a tall fellow on the sod, followed by a "mayonnaise," of which few are the master; but gnashed his teeth to find himself stopped by a "poulet a la Paris." They paused again.

"I see you have advantaged by practice with Vol au Vent," said the Marquis. [Vol au Vent was the most celebrated swordsman of Paris.] He taught you the lunge—I invented the parry. We will resume."

They eyed each other closely.

"This time I will finish him," said the Count to himself.

Using the "pomme de terre" as a feint, he threw himself with all his force into a "paté," and would have ended the contest then and there but that the Marquis avoided the thrust by a "poisson."

"Ah ha!" said the Marquis. "I have had other masters than Vol au Vent! Didst never hear of Vol au Vent's younger brother!"

"A la Carte!" hissed the Marquis.

"Table d'Hôte!" was the determined reply, and again the swords crossed.

It was over in a moment. The Marquis, springing lightly back, made a rapid advance. His rapier made a motion as quick as the stroke of a cobra. It was as fatal. A lightning-like "potage," to which the Count opposed a "patisserie" in vain, and he fell to the ground lifeless, the thirsty sand drinking up his blood.

"Haricot!" said the Marquis, as he wiped his sword as coolly as though blood had never stained it, and walked deliberately away.

"In the name of all that's good, what *is* all this about?" exclaimed the Professor. "Why, Tibbitts, all this French you have taken from this bill-of-fare here. 'Pomme de terre' means simply potato, and 'poisson' is fish; 'mouton' is mutton, and 'fromage' is cheese. You are not going to send this to your mother?"

"Ain't I, though?" The good old girl don't read French, and this will do just as well as any I ever saw in anybody's novel. It shows that I have not neglected my opportunities. Send it? You bet!"

And he did fold it, and put it into an envelope, and after several frantic endeavors he made the boy understand that he wanted a postage-stamp, and in the box it went.

And, now that I come to think of it, I am not sure but that Tibbitts was right. If French phrases must be used in English writing, why not take them from a bill-of-fare? So far as the general public goes they would do just as well.

OUR WHEAT-HARVEST

As Reported to the English—Short 108 Millions of Bushels—Cost of Shipping Wheat to England.

Special Correspondence London Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 5.—The United States is now harvesting its wheat crop, and at the close of this month will begin a new cotton year, when the cotton crop of 1881 will be sent to market. The wheat crop of the United States has been the subject of speculative estimates for a good while, and in nothing do the Stock Exchange and Corn Exchange gamblers revel more than in wheat-crop predictions. They have been "bears" recently, and hence the short-crop predictions have ruled. There can be no correct statement given of the American wheat crop until it is all harvested. The more reliable estimates recently centred upon 400,000,000 bushels as the yield, and this figure I some time ago cabled you, also remarking that a larger stock on hand this year will somewhat make up the shortcoming. The later reports are steadily growing more favorable. Last year's crop was 481,000,000 bushels. There are probably 60,000,000 bushels of old wheat on hand; and this will, with the crop, make the wheat supply for 1881-'2 greater than that of 1879-'80, when the crop was about 448,000,000 bushels. Of spring wheat, taken as a whole, the indications are that the supply will be about the same as last year, but several Northwestern States are short,—notably Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota. The California winter-wheat crop will be about an average one, while the Oregon crop promises much larger than last year. In Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, and Illinois the crop is short, only a half-crop being reported, or 80,000,000 bushels this year, compared with 173,500,000 last year. There is over 93,000,000 bushels loss, but part of it is elsewhere made up, so that the whole American crop will show probably 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels decline.

[It will be observed that this correspondent entirely overlooks the great wheat State of Indiana, whose crop last year exceeded 35,000,000 bushels, and this year falls short of 20,000,000. Add this to his admitted loss, and it makes a total deficit of 108,000,000 bushels.—ED.]

The United States will, of course, have an ample surplus for export out of even this short crop. Supposing that the increased population, about 3 to 4 per cent, will consume that much more wheat than last year, we still have an ample surplus for export, though it will fall probably 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels behind last year's surplus, which, however, was not all taken abroad, poor as the European wheat crops were. We exported 180,000,000 bushels of the crop of 1879 and 186,000,000 bushels of the crop of 1880. This year's surplus for export will probably be 115,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels; but these figures, it must be remembered, are only approximations, as the actual crop cannot be accurately known until it is harvested, and the increased home consumption of wheat through the growth of population is also a matter of guesswork. It is still evident, however, that the exportable surplus will be considerably diminished compared with last year, but then Europe may not this year want nearly so much American wheat. There is, however, to be generally considered, in reference to the American wheat crop, that the surface planted makes rapid strides almost every year by the opening of new regions to settlement. Though we have a setback in the form of a short crop this year, the general progress of wheat culture is in advance of the increase of population in the United States, and the movement of farmers westward with the opening of new routes to market makes a constantly-increasing surplus. Whether, however, this is all a competing surplus with the Russian wheat crop depends upon the transportation expenses. There is no doubt, however, that the American wheat acreage is spreading in advance of the rate of increase in population. There has been a vast emigration of German farmers to this country this year, and all the Northwestern railways are being taxed for the transportation of lumber, denoting a rapid settlement of new Western lands, which will soon be brought under cultivation. All this will tell upon next year's wheat crop.

In order to give an idea of the cost of landing American wheat at Liverpool and the various items that make up that cost, I have made inquiries to-day in the proper quarters, and find the following to be the condition of the market: No. 2 red winter wheat, which may be taken as the standard of shipment, is quoted to-day at Chicago at $1.20 per bushel of sixty pounds. The railway freight to New York is 48 cents per quarter of 480 pounds. The freight quotation from New York or Philadelphia to Liverpool is about 3s 6d per quarter by steamer. The elevator expenses at the port of shipment for transfer from car to vessel are six cents per 100 pounds. These figures refer to separate contracts for shipment, first by railway and afterwards by steamer. But for shipment on through bills of lading from Chicago to Liverpool I find the quotation to be to-day 40 cents per 100 pounds by way of Philadelphia, and 42 cents per 100 pounds by way of New York, these figures including elevator and all other charges. The leading shippers say that at these figures they can get cargoes of wheat to Liverpool at about 10s 3d per 100 pounds to-day. For provision shipments the current rates from Chicago to Liverpool, via Philadelphia and New York, is the same as for wheat, 40 cents and 42 cents per 100 pounds, respectively. For cattle, 23 cents to Philadelphia and 25 cents to New York per 100 pounds are paid from Chicago, while the ocean charge is £2 10s to £3 per head. These freight rates, as I have above remarked, are much lower than at this time last year, when the shipments were much heavier, and 9d per bushel ocean freight was then paid, against about 5d or 5½d per bushel now. The low European wheat markets and some inflating speculation here, encouraged by the rumors of a short crop, are assigned as the causes for the present dullness in wheat shipments abroad.

Injustice to the Colored People.

Baltimore American.

The dismissal of Edward Braceland from the police service of Philadelphia, because he refused to permit one of the newly-appointed colored policemen to sit beside him on the prison van, created a sensation in Philadelphia, but public opinion there justifies it. Mayor King is a Democrat, and it reflects great credit upon him that, on coming into office, he did what his Republican predecessors had persistently refused to do. He appointed a few colored men on the police force. Being thus appointed, and wearing the uniform of the service, they were entitled to the respect due to their office, and, when Edward Braceland refused to let one of them, in pursuance of duty, sit beside him on the prison van, his discharge became a necessity. It would, perhaps, be too much to expect the Democratic Government of Baltimore to follow the example of the Democratic Mayor of Philadelphia in his laudable effort to obliterate the color-line. Certainly it seems hopeless to expect this when the requests of the colored people of Baltimore to have colored teachers in the colored-schools are contemptuously ignored. It is not on the ground that the candidates are unfit, for they have passed the required examinations. The colored children and their parents prefer to have teachers of their own race. This would harm no one. But the teacherships are patronage, and the School Board holds an inferior white teacher to be better fitted for a colored school than a good colored one. This flagrant injustice is practiced and adhered to in the face of solemn promises to the contrary by the School Board. It contrasts very disadvantageously with Philadelphia. There the Democratic municipal administration intrusts colored men with the important duty of guarding the public peace; here they will not permit a colored man to teach his own children in the public schools.

BRADFORD OIL REGION.

Decrease in the Producing Capacity of Its Wells—All of the Old Wells Giving Out.

BRADFORD, Pa., Aug. 27.—There is no longer any doubt in petroleum circles that the beginning of the end of oil-production in the great Bradford region is at hand. The area of the field is 60,000 acres, principally in McKean County, Pennsylvania, but extending into the borders of New York State. Its oil-basin is the most wonderful one ever developed. Its two predecessors, the Venango and Butler basins, the one centering on Oil Creek and the other on Beaver Creek, were more notable in single wells of great production,—some of their "gushers" yielding from 1,500 to 3,500 barrels a day each,—but there was an element of uncertainty as to tapping oil-sand in drilling which does not exist in the Bradford field. In the old regions nearly half the wells put down were failures, while only 5 per cent of the wells drilled in Bradford "come in" dry. A 250-barrel well in this field, in its best days, was an exception, the yield ranging from twenty to fifty barrels. The same symptoms of exhaustion are appearing here as manifested themselves in the lower fields when their decline commenced. The decline in Venango and Butler was rapid, and most of the wells have long been abandoned, although many of them will still yield under the influence of the pump.

The most significant sign of a change in the production of the Bradford field is the great demand that has arisen in all parts of the region for pumping machinery. A characteristic of the territory when development commenced was the voluntary yield of its wells. Not only was the finding of the oil-sand a certainty, but the wells were flowing ones, without exception. The heavy expense of the machinery and help that was necessary in producing oil in the other regions where the wells had long ceased to flow was dispensed with, and the well-owners had but to put down his wells and provide tanks to receive the oil that instantly followed the entering of the drill into the sand. The occupation of the manufacturers of oil-pumping machinery, which was one of the prominent industries of the oil regions, became almost a lost one when the true character of the Bradford field was recognized. A "sucker-rod" was a thing unknown in the Bradford region from the time operations were opened here until a few months ago. Then there began to be inquiry from different parts of the territory for pumping material, and the demand gradually grew into such proportions that it excited comment. Now the fact cannot be denied that the pump is coming into use in districts where the gas, which forces the oil to flow from the wells, was formerly the heaviest, and the voluntary yield of oil consequently the greatest. A prominent operator, who has been over the field, declared yesterday that nearly half of the old wells in the northern field are now using the pump, not that the wells have ceased flowing entirely, but because the pump gives a larger yield than can be depended on by the weakening flow. Interviews with a large number of leading oil-producers in this field reveal the existence of a uniform belief that this prolific region, while still producing much more petroleum than the world actually demands, is rapidly on the decline. Some of the old wells are reported to have fallen off one-third within the past three months. The limit of the field was accurately defined last fall. There were then about 8,000 wells producing in the region. Since then the tireless producer has gone over the ground again, putting down what are known as "second-crop wells." The number of wells now producing is about 11,000. The new wells that are put down do not tap any new reservoir of petroleum, but merely increase the drain on the old deposit. Consequently they do not make up for the decline in the old wells. It is stated that in the Bordell district, where a year ago wells were yielding 150 barrels each a day, the average yield is now not more than five barrels a day. An owner of twenty-seven wells in that district says that the aggregate product of his wells is not as much now as one of them was flowing alone a year ago. The decline in Bordell wells, however, is exceptionally great, and cannot be taken as a basis for calculating the general decline,—the one great cause of their unusual falling off being the extraordinarily heavy torpedoing they have been subjected to, and to that cause is due the corresponding decline at this time in other parts of the field.

The condition of the whole Bradford field may be made evident by citing a few particular instances of its decline, which have been noted in looking over the situation. A well near Aiken Run, a district of good wells, started flowing at thirty barrels four weeks ago. It has steadily decreased, until its daily yield is now but eight barrels. Such rapid "dropping" was nevern known in the Northern field before. Foster Brook, the territory which formerly was among the richest, reports that new wells start off at more than one-third less yield than the original wells did, and then quickly decline to insignificant production. The old wells along Kendall Creek, which once averaged twenty barrels a day, now average two barrels. The case it cited of nine wells near Pittford, which were putting nearly 250 barrels of oil daily into the taks, but which are now only flowing forty-five barrels a day.

Such is the story that comes from all parts of the field. According to the last month's report of oil stocks at wells, the production had decreased at the rate of at least 1,000 barrels a day. Estimates from other sources place it higher than that. *Stowell's Circular*, which is accepted in many quarters as authority on petroleum statistics, places the decline at 150,000 barrels a month. This is believed, however, to be a higher rate than the data at hand will give warrant to. The average daily yield of the Bradford region wells is now six and a half barrels each, making an aggregate production of, say, 70,000 barrels a day. The demand for petroleum requires but 50,000 barrels of this yield daily at an outside figure. At the present rate of decline in the field it is calculated that in one year the production will have fallen off so that it will not represent more than the present demand.

The Bradford oil-field first began to attract attention in 1875, although oil-wells had been drilled here in 1865. At that time wells were put down not deeper than 900 feet, the sand in the lower fields having been found at from 600 to 900 feet beneath the surface. It was not until the theory of a sand below the Venango "streak" was advanced that Bradford was found to possess any value as an oil-field. Rich oil rock was found a few hundred feet deeper, but it was not until 1877 that the real importance of the field was recognized. Then commenced the memorable rush to McKeon County. All other oil-fields were deserted, and Bradford became the oil-producing centre of the world. Since 1877 at least $10,000,000 have been invested in real estate in McKeon County: $40,000,000 has been expended in drilling wells; $3,000,000 has gone into railroad enterprises; not less than $10,000,000 has been used in erecting iron tanks by one company alone,—the United Pipe Line Company,—and the laying of pipe lines has cost many millions more. It is estimated that 75,000,000 barrels of oil have been taken from the Bradford well in four years, or 25,000,000 barrels more than there has been any demand for. This 25,000,000 barrels are now stored in the iron tanks in the region, 23,000,000 barrels of it being in the custody of the United Pipe Lines alone. This is more than enough to supply the markets of the world for a year.

The chief cause of the decline that has commenced in this wonderful oil-field is acknowledged to be the process of forcing the increase in production adopted by the producer three years ago. The lesson taught by all experience in other oil-regions was that no oil-sand could be inexhaustible; consequently no operator commenced work in Bradford with the idea that the field was to remain forever the most prolific one in the world. Singularly, however, they all soon adopted a policy which seemed to be founded on the theory that Bradford could not be exhausted. Even three years ago Bradford was producing more oil than the market could use, and the price was growing threateningly lower and lower. Then, had the producer been wise, he would have commenced a husbanding of the resources of the field, which would not only have restored values to a point where they belonged, but would have put off the inevitable exhaustion of the petroleum deposit for years. With a daily production of 45,000 barrels during the past three years, crude oil would have maintained an average price of $2 a barrel instead of about 80 cents; the producers would have made a profit of $1.50 per barrel instead of 30 cents; and there would now be in the earth more than a year's supply of oil which must be extracted before the present enormous stocks above ground could be equaled. But the army of producers was large, unorganized, and became possessed with the idea that the more wells they drilled and the more oil they poured upon the market the more rapidly they would accumulate wealth. They were not satisfied even with adding scores of new wells weekly to the number already drilled, but called in the aid of artificial means to increase the production of the old wells. At the beginning of oil-production in Bradford nitro-glycerine was an important factor in stimulating the flow of wells. Just enough was used, however, to open the rock and liberate the fluid from its cells in the porous stratum. Three years ago the size of the torpedoes began to increase, until it became a common thing to "shoot" a well with 100 quarts of the explosive. Old wells were torpedoed as soon as any decline in their yield was noticed. This forcing of the oil to the surface doubled the production. Finally, the yield of the field increased so that the capacity of the pipe lines was insufficient to store it, and for months last year from 5,000 to 15,000 barrels of oil ran to waste on the ground. The result of this insane policy on the part of producers was not difficult to foretell. It is now apparent in the decline which has commenced in the oil-production in all portions of the field. This unmistakable decline has not affected the price of crude oil, nor will it until the production falls to a point which will necessitate a drawing upon the enormous surplus stocks stored in the region. As that day is somewhat distant, an advance in crude oil may not be expected in the near future, except it be brought about by speculative influences.

DELUGE AT CANYON CITY.

A Rain-Storm in Colorado Which Destroys Railroads, Bridges, and Roads.

Denver (Colo.) Tribune.

CANYON CITY, Aug. 22.—The flood in Grape Creek was much more extensive and damaging than telegraphed from this city Saturday night. The storm which caused it was in Wet Mountain Valley, and was the heaviest ever known there. During the forenoon of Saturday there was evident commotion in the upper elements along the mountain ranges around the valley, and about 10 o'clock there were seen coming toward a common centre from as many different directions four or five storm-clouds, which, soon intermingling, commenced pouring down water in blinding sheets. For several hours this was kept up until every dry gulch from the hills and every low place in the valley was a roaring stream coursing into Grape Creek. This ordinarily quiet waterway became in a short time a roaring river, gathering volume and force as it neared the head of the cañon, where it quickly reached a hight of fifteen feet, or some distance above the banks,—in fact, reaching clear up to the door of the Dora smelter, which is built at the upper end of the cañon. At this point the water struck the railroad track and began its real work of destruction. Whenever the fall of water came into contact with the bed of the road the latter was melted away like sand. Great logs which had become imbedded in the soil along the stream were torn out; huge pine trees were uprooted; every bridge was swept away; sections of ties, with the iron rails attached, were carried down the torrent out into the Arkansas River; bridge timbers forty feet long and twelve inches square were hurled end over end down the stream for miles, where they had been wrenched from their places; the bridges were literally torn to pieces and scarcely one stick of timber can be found joined to another, many of them were before like rotten reeds. The immense body of water can be judged from the fact that the front of it was from ten to fifteen feet high, evidences of which can be seen along the banks, and its gigantic force by the twisted and misshapen iron rails lying in the bottom of the stream. The force of the current was so great at the mouth of the creek that the north abutment of the bridge across the Arkansas was carried out, letting that structure down considerably. The only thing which saved it from complete destruction was the ties and rails. It is reported, upon what is believed to be reliable authority, that four miles of track in the vicinity of Blackburn and Soda Springs Stations was swept out of all resemblance to a railroad, while at this end of the cañon fully four miles of the road-bed is gone, the ties—what are left of them—and the rails lying in the middle of Grape Creek. The passenger and freight trains are still where they were halted Saturday night, about five and a half miles from this city, and they will, in all probability, remain there a number of days. Some of the railroad men think that it may be possible to get a train over the road in two weeks if there are no more rains. Others state that thirty days is a safer estimate. The toll-road is a total wreck. No lives were lost.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The President's Physicians.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—It seems to the writer that the physicians of the President have been treated by the press with inconsiderateness and injustice. This has not sprung from malice, but from a keen sense of anxiety and a feeling that all had not been done in the premises that might have been done. But it now seems but just that some amends should be made. The President is recovering! and, although this result may only partially be due to medical and surgical skill, still it is no more than right that those who have done all in their power to save the sufferer should at least be rescued from the obloquy which has so recklessly been heaped upon them.

It should be borne in mind as a sober second thought that the men who have thus been blamed have from the beginning to the end had the full confidence of those who were most competent to form an opinion, the President himself, his noble wife, and the entire Cabinet. This fact alone should suffice to prove to every candid mind that these medical and surgical advisers have not deserved the harsh treatment they have received. They have done all that they could do, and beyond a question they are entitled to the gratitude of the entire Nation. And I do not think that even those who have criticised them most severely will be now disposed to carry their censures farther.

That these physicians are imperfect and have made mistakes no one will deny. But it should be remembered that medical science is yet in its infancy, and is greatly in the background of the other sciences. There is still much to learn, and this very case has shown how little after all is known. Where is that bullet? Does any one know? It is strange that the locality of such a body, in the human system cannot be determined when astronomers fix with precision the locus of a planet years before any eye had seen it.

J. ESAIAS WARREN.

Our Timber Lands.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 28.—In reply to Gilmour's letter of Aug. 17, on "Tennessee Lands and Timber," I will say he is mistaken on area of forests of other States as compared with forest area of Tennessee. Wisconsin alone having nearly as much forest area (25,000,000 acres) as Tennessee has total area,—26,880,000 acres.

He puts forest area of Tennessee at 10,771,396 acres. He says, "Forest area of Tennessee equals Maine, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan." I am very glad to hear this good report of Tennessee, but, as the said four States are largely forest States, he creates an impression which, if realized by your returns and it were true, would cause widespread alarm and anxiety, especially when 1,500,000 acres are cut over for pine in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota alone each year, to say nothing of the 200,000 acres cut for railroad ties, and 50,000 acres cut over for telegraph-poles and railroad piles, etc.

I am glad the subject of forestry and forest areas is being discussed. A lamentable amount of ignorance exists in this country on this very important subject. Our forests are being rapidly destroyed. Germany has taken some good steps in the way of educating her people in the preservation of her forests, though near 300 years too late, after the forests had been destroyed. Let us profit by this experience; try to prevent the wanton destruction by cutting and fires, and establishing schools for the education of men bent as guardians of our forest interests. The little State of Baden, only some 1,500,000 acres, in Germany, has 100 men in the Government employ who are employed as foresters.

The Forestry Department of the tenth census, under charge of Prof. Sargent, will develop this fact: that the forest States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, especially the northern parts thereof, which have heretofore been considered a wilderness, of little value except for the pine, and which owners have been in the habit of abandoning for taxes after pine was cut, are now—to-day—more valuable than double the same area of the best prairie lands. They are mostly hardwood lands, with an average of, say, 3,000 to 5,000 feet of pine per acre, and from which (if the pine is carefully cut and fires kept out) one would hardly know that any timber had been taken. A poor man and family without a dollar can live and increase on a timber farm,—he seldom does on a prairie farm,—hence the value of Northern Wisconsin to a large portion of our foreign immigration who with a mistaken idea are passing by to the bleak prairies and frozen homes of Kansas and Dakota.

H. C. PUTNAM.

The Insanity Dodge.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 29.—Several days ago I noticed in THE TRIBUNE a letter from an old soldier, who expresses disgust at the conduct of the man McGill in allowing some vermin, at present confined in the Washington Jail, to remain in possession of "its" life after "its" last attempt at murder.

I think he expresses the opinion of nine-tenths of the Nation.

I have heard similar comments on the course of the authorities in doubling the guards around the walls which are infested by said vermin, and the care which they take in making "it" safe and secure from the just wrath of all mankind (except those of the breed of the Quincy whelp).

If the people were only allowed to have their way, the temporary insanity would be knocked out of Guiteau in a style which would forever preclude any symptoms of the disease appearing in any of his stripe.

It seems to me if a law were passed ordering or permitting any one who caught a scoundrel in the act of murder to kill said scoundrel instantly, the disease might become extinct.

Some time ago a brute in this place filled himself up with temporary insanity in the shape of whisky, walked into a shop, and deliberately murdered an old workman. He was "tried" before a jury of his "peers," and, as they discovered the "power" in the case to be temporary insanity, he went free. Every man of that jury, by so countenancing and encouraging the villain, condoned the murder, and showed himself to be as degraded, low-lived a blackguard as the principal in the crime. Such men should be disgraced in the eyes of all men, looked down on with contempt, and all social connections with them cease.

As long as the law (made principally by politicians of the Carter Harrison stripe) encourages murder under the dodge of insanity, just so long will the insanity exist; and where the will of the people is thus thwarted, the people, where they take a man in the act of murder, should put him out of all possibility of getting off on the insanity dodge.

Let the people get at the reptile in the Washington jail, and if any one like the Quincy skunk gets up courage enough to defend him, let them send him to Hell with Guiteau. I believe this to be the feeling of the American people, North and South.

AN OLD JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

Nonsensical Notions in Some Minds.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., Aug. 29.—It is not only a personal, but a public, misfortune that the wounded President could not have received the best medical and surgical treatment without any dispute occurring as to who the most skillful surgeons were. It is also a misfortune that there have been so many exhibitions of petty personalities and appeals to professional etiquet in these questionings as to who should and who should not be allowed access as physicians to the wounded man. All these happenings have crept before the public in such a manner as to lower the profession in the eyes of thousands of worthy citizens, and to render it much harder to bestow upon the course pursued by these gentlemen the confidence that should be reposed in men of their official and professional position.

The intense sympathy existent has developed a jealousy in the President's behalf which makes it easy for critics to condemn the physicians in charge of the case. To show the extent to which this spirit of criticism may be carried, it may not be out of place to mention a late innuendo, which, at the first glance, appears to be without any foundation; yet, when all the petty details are taken into consideration, it is given an appearance of plausibility. Should it be true, it would show even more forcibly than any recent deed of frenzied officeseekers how completely the spoils system has corrupted the manhood of our politicians. That these insignificant details are sufficient to raise the slightest anticipation of its correctness shows how corrupted the hearts of men have become under such a system of political rewards.

As the reports, strangely unsatisfactory, and the meager bulletins came over the wires, raising hope only to cast it down, the question arose, "Is this a necessarily mortal wound?" And, as this could not be truly and definitly answered, that other question arose, "What if this is not a necessarily mortal wound, but that the physicians in charge have been bribed to let the patient die; that they were striving to have it appear as if all had been done that could be done, and yet leaving something undone." [stuff and nonsense.] Other wise men, wagging their heads, said: "Why give medicine until medical gentlemen claimed that it produced diseased symptoms? Why not have medical as well as surgical experts, if it were not that the scheme should be discovered?"

So many thoughtless acts on the part of the illustrious gentlemen give room for much criticism; and they could not wonder, should the patient recover, that many of the people would be ready to give all the credit to Nature or to Providence.

It is a pity, I repeat, that the case has been so managed that such erroneous beliefs should creep into the minds of sensible citizens, who would not harbor them but for the apparent support by the facts.

It is to be hoped that the many such criticisms on the professional gentlemen who have been so unremitting in their care of the patient will teach the profession that the public expect to have all that can be done to save life done on such occasions, and that delicate questions of professional etiquet should be left to times when they could find no better employment.

N. W.

The Future of English Millers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 29.—For a long time it has become almost an accepted truism that farming in England cannot be made to pay, and there is every prospect that at no distant period the occupation of the miller will share the same fate as that branch of industry to which it is so closely allied. Like the wheat-grower, the miller is suffering from competition, and that competition comes from America. But, although already felt to an alarming extent, it may fairly be asserted that American competition in the English flour market is only in its infancy. At present the trade is somewhat irregular, and depends too much upon the home demand, the American miller looking upon the foreign trade as an outlet for surplus stock. But signs are not wanting that flour will be milled in America for export just as wheat is grown for the same purpose. Already mammoth mills have been completed in Minneapolis intended to run largely on export business, and such clear-headed and careful business-men as Mr. W. H. Dunwoody, of Washburn, Crosby & Co., and Mr. Charles Pilsbury have carefully surveyed the whole question, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, and are already doing a large regular trade. There should be no reason why the profit accruing to the manufacture of the raw material should not be retained in this country. Water-power abounds in America, while in England it is exceedingly limited. The modern mills of America are arranged, generally speaking, upon more automatic systems than the English, and the whole process of flour manufacture in England, with a few exceptions, is behind the times. The Britisher is at his wit's end. In May last a large and exceedingly interesting exhibition of milling-machinery was held in London under the auspices of the National Association of British and Irish millers, where the finest shows of milling-machinery from various parts of the world ever brought together was displayed, but although this exhibition was highly instructive, the millers seemed more perplexed than ever. They know well enough that their present system of working cannot and does not pay, but they hesitate before embarking the large capital that is necessary to start afresh on modern principles. Here is a great advantage to Americans. The new mills that are going up in this country are all upon the most improved plans, and they start without anything to unlearn. The majority of the working millers of England are opposed to innovation of any kind, and a new race will have to be introduced, or the old prejudices encountered at every point. In the North of England, in Glasgow, and in some of the midland counties there is more disposition to go ahead, but in the London district and the South the milling is of the most primitive kind. "Town Households," the popular bread-flour of London, gives a loaf the color of American bran flour, and still there is little progressive movement. A new mill is being erected in London by the largest miller of the city, which will have twenty pairs of stones, but with a few exceptions in favor of American machinery this mill will be planned upon the old style, to produce flour of certainly not first quality. Meantime Americans are pushing ahead, studying to obtain the highest degree of perfection in their manufacture, and rightly, for the flour-milling of the future will be of a totally different character to that of the past. The rustic miller whom poets have written about, and the rustic mills that artists have painted, will soon become fossils, and the mill of the future will be a huge factory teeming with life and activity. These mills will be found under Western and not Eastern skies. Instead of exporting the product of the American farmers' toil in raw material, merchants will export it in flour, reserving to this country the profit attaching to the process of manufacture.

W. DASHWOOD.

The *Rural New-Yorker* observes: "The best people vote for the best man every time. And judging by the number of the St. Jacobs Oil constituency, that is the best remedy for rheumatism known. Prof. Tice among others says so."

VOLUME XL.
CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE CLOTHI
CLEMENT, BANE &
202, 204, 206, 208,
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Carry the Largest Sto
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And Give the Best Te
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